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APPLETONS'
ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA

AND
REGISTER OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

OF THE YEAR

1877.

EMBRACING POLITICAL, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS; PUBLIC DOCUMENTS; BIOGRAPHY, STATISTICS, COMMERCE, FINANCE, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRY.

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P R E F A C E .

THE year 1877 witnessed the culmination of many very important events, and perhaps the commencement of others which may, in a still greater degree, involve the welfare of mankind. The war between Russia and Turkey closed with the defeat of the latter, causing Europe to be extremely agitated lest the great military position of Constantinople should come into the hands of the conqueror.

The election of the President of the United States was determined in peace, although it awakened in many quarters fearful anticipations of the future. The strife of principles, the seething of opinions, the struggles of interests, and the aims and efforts of noble and ignoble passions, and the industries of mankind during the year, are fully portrayed in these pages.

The great conflict in Europe has involved the highest diplomacy of the age, and the latest improvements in military skill and science, all of which are set forth in the article "Turkey," and in those treating of "Ordnance," "Torpedoes," etc. Nor is the ever-recurring "Eastern Question" overlooked, with its complications.

A survey of the commerce of the civilized world is given in "International Commerce," and the intermingling and ever-flowing streams of all nations, the swelling volumes and the ebbs, with the causes of the rise and depression of each.

The "Currency," a great question before the public of the United States, with its varying standards, was discussed in Congress, in conventions, in books and reports, all of which is so presented as to illustrate the principles involved and present the facts on which they rest.

In the United States the "Electoral Commission" peacefully took the place of Congress in determining who should be President; and the quiet of the country was undisturbed except by the conflicts between labor and capital, which led to fearful, and in some places destructive, "Labor-strikes." Meanwhile the civil governments in all the Southern States were entirely abandoned by the Federal Government to the care and reconstruction of their own citizens, whether black or white.

The details of American affairs in these pages embrace the speeches and proceedings of the Electoral Commission and of Congress on important subjects; the administration of the Federal Government; its army and navy; its finances and their relation to the resumption of specie payments; the results of its sys-

tem of revenue and taxation; the strength of local banks, and the demand for Government paper currency; the commerce, manufactures, and general state of the country; the finances of the States; their debts and resources; their educational, charitable, and reformatory institutions; the various political conventions of the year, with their nominations and platforms; the results of elections; also commercial and financial conventions and their proceedings; the proceedings of State Legislatures on the various local matters of importance; the extension of railroads and telegraphs, and all those improvements involved in the rapid progress of the country.

The compass of this work embraces the world's history during the year, in every department of human activity of sufficient importance to be a matter of record. A special article is devoted to the affairs of every country, which contains a sketch of its history during the year, and all official and reliable information on area, population, religion, education, finances, army, navy, commerce, political affairs, military operations, and the reforms effected. The great war in the East will be found to be presented with most full and accurate details.

The religious history of the year is set forth in special articles on the great religious divisions and denominations, containing a mass of information hardly accessible elsewhere in any language.

The nature and progress of the great "Engineering" works of mankind in all countries; the important "Mechanical Improvements"; and the inventions and discoveries relative to the "Phonograph," "Telegraphy," and other departments of activity, are illustrated and described in these pages.

The manifestations of "Astronomical Phenomena"; the advance and discoveries in "Chemistry," such as the liquefaction of gases, new metals and compounds, with new and valuable applications, are fully presented.

The narrative of "Geographical Discoveries" in the different parts of the earth is very complete; also under the title "Earth" are summaries of the area, population, and religion of the large divisions of the globe, according to the latest statistical information.

The record of "Literature and Literary Progress" in the United States and many other countries is as important as in any previous year.

The biographical department is quite full, embracing a very large number of men who have come to distinction during the year, with brief notices of deceased persons of distinction in all pursuits.

The volume contains numerous illustrations of noted cities, places, and buildings in all parts of the world; also steel portraits of the English premier, Earl Beaconsfield, the United States Secretary of State, William M. Evarts, and Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil.

All important documents, messages, orders, and letters, from officials and others, have been inserted entire.

Great efforts have been made to secure the completest information from all parts of the world, and it is felt that in its several departments this work may be safely consulted as the completest and most reliable book of reference.

APPLETONS'
ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA.

A

AARIFI PASHA, who succeeded Savfet Pasha as Minister of Foreign Affairs in July, 1877, is considered one of the finest scholars and most able statesmen of Turkey. He possesses a thorough knowledge of French, and was for a long time interpreter to Abdul Medjid; he also possesses a knowledge of German. In October, 1872, he was appointed ambassador to Austria, but was recalled in 1873, and in 1874 was appointed to the ministry of foreign affairs. In the different ministries which succeeded each other in 1875 and 1876, he held at times the offices of Minister of Education and of Justice. In the beginning of 1877 he was again appointed ambassador in Vienna, and in July, 1877, was recalled to succeed Savfet Pasha as Minister of Foreign Affairs; but, before one month was past, was forced to resign. As a scholar he gained considerable reputation by his translation of Michaud's "History of the Crusades."

ABBOTT, JOHN STEVENS CABOT, died in Fair Haven, Conn., June 17, 1877. He was born in Brunswick, Me., September 18, 1805, and was educated at Bowdoin College and Andover Theological Seminary, graduating from the former in 1825. He was ordained to the ministry in the Congregational Church in 1830, and was settled successively at Worcester, Roxbury, and Nantucket, Mass. His first published work, "The Mother at Home," appeared in 1833, and was followed not long after by "The Child at Home." In 1844 he relinquished the pastorate, and devoted himself exclusively to literature, but occasionally resumed his ministerial labors for brief periods, and in 1866-'68 acted as stated supply in New Haven. With few exceptions his works have been professedly historical. The principal of them are: "Practical Christianity;" "Kings and Queens, or Life in the Palace;" "The French Revolution of 1789;" "The History of Napoleon Bonaparte" (2 vols.); "Napoleon at St. Helena;" "The

History of Napoleon III." (1868); 10 vols. of illustrated histories; "A History of the Civil War in America" (2 vols., 1863-'66); "Romance of Spanish History" (1870); and "The History of Frederick the Second, called Frederick the Great" (1871). Most of Mr. Abbott's works have had a large sale, and several of them have been translated into many languages.

ABDUL KERIM PASHA, commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in Europe from April 17, to July, 1877, was born in 1807 at Tchirfa, in the district of Philippopolis, of a family descended from one of the Bulgarian chiefs who embraced Mohammedanism at the time of the Mussulman conquest. He entered the army in 1828, and was immediately sent by Mahmoud II. to the military academy of Vienna. Here he acquired a knowledge of German, which he speaks quite fluently, reading also with decided predilection German newspapers. On his return to Constantinople he was rapidly promoted, and his efforts toward the reorganization of the imperial forces contributed greatly to the realization of the reforms contemplated by the Sultans Mahmoud and Abdul Medjid. He has been Mushir for more than twenty-five years, and has served in all the wars of Turkey of recent times. When Hussein Avni Pasha was assassinated in 1876, he was appointed Seraskier or Minister of War in his place, but resigned, when war became imminent, to assume the chief command. During the campaign against Serbia in 1876 he gained great credit for the successful issue of the war, and owed to this his appointment as Serdar Ekrem, or commander-in-chief of the Turkish army. He was removed from this position on July 19, as his inactivity, which permitted the Russians to advance almost unopposed, met with disfavor in Constantinople. He hates Christians, in spite of his long intercourse with them, while his morose and misanthropic temperament has frequently gained

for him the disfavor of his sovereigns. But he was adored by his soldiers, always looking after their comfort and well-being.

ABYSSINIA, a country of Eastern Africa; area about 158,000 square miles; population variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000. The ruler of the country is King John. The news from Abyssinia during the year 1877 was of a very conflicting nature. It was several times reported that peace had been concluded with Egypt, and as often contradicted. No hostilities, however, seem to have taken place between the two countries. On October 27th an English correspondent wrote as follows:

Six months ago King John of Abyssinia made a convention with Colonel Gordon, which, though of an informal character, really amounted to a treaty of peace between Egypt and Abyssinia. He was then harassed by neighboring enemies, and the terms he accepted were favorable to Egypt. Since that time the relations of the two countries have been peaceful. But Colonel Gordon a few days ago telegraphed for a ship-of-war to go down the Red Sea. This looks very much as if King John, like some other people, considered treaties matters of imperfect obligation, to be set aside or respected according to circumstances. The King, however, has a great respect for Colonel Gordon, and it is to be hoped the difficulty may be arranged.

It is stated that the recent war between Egypt and Abyssinia was mainly due to a personal enmity between King Johannes and Munzinger Bey, the Egyptian governor of Massowah. Another cause was furnished by the inevitable raids which exist on the ill-defined borders, where the frontier tribes sometimes join one side, sometimes the other.

Abyssinia may roughly be stated to be divided into the provinces of Hamasen, Tigre,

under an hereditary chief. In 1869 or 1870, Walad Denkal, the chief of Hamasen, carried on a clandestine correspondence with the Emperor Napoleon. In this he was detected by Johannes, who imprisoned him at Adowa.



OBELISK AT AXUM.

This rendered the people of Hamasen discontented with Abyssinian rule, and some of their chiefs who knew Munzinger made overtures to him, which led to the expedition of Arendrup. Walad Denkal was thereupon released by Johannes, and on his promise of fidelity was allowed to return to the Hamasen on the defeat of Arendrup. Then came the greater expedition in 1876, which resulted in a defeat of the Egyptians on the 18th of March, and of the Abyssinians on the 19th of March, the losses on both sides not much exceeding one another. Previously, however, to these battles, Walad Denkal came over with all his force into Egypt, and afterward he retired into Egyptian territory with the Egyptian troops. Since March, 1876, there have been no hostilities between Abyssinia and Egypt. The Abyssinian troops, being irregulars, and having no system, eat up the country if kept long together. Every man being a soldier, no one is left to till the fields in a lengthened campaign. Tribute is exacted twice, and even three times a year, and the tax-collectors take twice, and more than twice, the proper tribute. The result is constant revolts, brought about by the illegal levy of taxes by the King's semi-independent chiefs. Where Johannes is he is King, and only there. His position is very difficult; his independent chiefs oppose any standing army, and therefore will never let him form one; for they know it would be their death-knell. Till a standing army is formed, there can be no quiet in Abyssinia.

Between the frontier of Abyssinia and the Red Sea is the Mussulman tribe of Danakli. It is hostile to Johannes, and forces him to



ROYAL SEAT, AXUM.

Amhara, and Godjam. The King's authority was recognized fully in Hamasen, Tigre, and Amhara, but not entirely so in Godjam. Shoa was under a separate king. Wallo Galla never submitted to Johannes. Each province was

pay tribute if his people pass its territory. These people have never paid him tribute, but did so to Egypt. The policy of Egypt is now to abstain from any communication with any of the chiefs of Abyssinia, to regard Johannes and the King of Shoa as independent, and to keep clear of all the political questions of both those regions.

There have been only three engagements, in which the Egyptians have twice been worsted, but not in any way so completely as has been represented. Had it suited Egypt to continue the war, she must have eventually prevailed, for the Abyssinians could not keep a large force together for any time. As it was, several vassal states threw off their allegiance the moment the war ceased, taking advantage of Johannes's enfeebled condition, and driven to revolt by the increased taxation consequent on the war.

A war broke out during 1877 between Johannes and King Menelek of Shoa. Nothing was known of this war beyond the fact that, in the middle of June, there was a battle in which King Menelek was worsted. Another battle was reported to have occurred on September 17th, in which Menelek was completely defeated, losing, according to a report, 20,000 killed and wounded, and 10,000 prisoners. King Johannes, who was slightly wounded, was reported to have lost 9,000 men. It was asserted by some that Menelek had been killed, by others that he escaped with 7,000 men.

ADAMS, EDWIN, an American actor, was born near Boston, Mass., February 3, 1834, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., October 25, 1877. He made his first appearance on the stage in Boston, August 29, 1853, at the National Theatre, acting *Stephen* in the "Hunchback." In 1854 he appeared in Philadelphia at the Chestnut Street Theatre, and, after acting in Baltimore, Md., he came out about 1860 as *Hamlet*, and also in other great parts, in Buffalo, N. Y. He subsequently appeared with Miss Kate Bateman and Mr. J. W. Wallack at the Winter Garden, New York, and remained with this combination for a considerable time, appearing in various parts of the country. In 1866 he reappeared in New York at the Broadway Theatre (Wallack's old theatre), playing *Robert Landry* in the "Dead Heart," and *Adrian de Teligny* in "The Heretic." On the opening of Booth's Theatre, February 3, 1867, he appeared as *Mercutio*, and shortly after enacted *Narcisse*, *Iago*, *Raphael*, *Rover*, and *Claude Melnotte*. He played *Enoch Arden* at the same theatre for the first time in New York on June 21, 1869, and appeared in this character, and others, in various cities for the last five years. He visited Australia, where he declined in health, and returned thence to San Francisco. There he was the recipient of a generous benefit, which was followed by others in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities.

ADVENTISTS. I. ADVENT CHRISTIANS.—The annual meeting of the Western Advent Christian Publishing Society was held in Chicago, Ill., August 30th. Elder C. W. Smith presided. The society publishes a weekly journal called the *Advent Christian Times*. A proposition for a consolidation of this journal with the *Bible Banner*, published in New York City, was discussed, but not decided upon. The business agent reported that a more extensive work had been done in the publishing of tracts than for several years previous. Besides a new edition of the "Advent Minstrels," and nearly four thousand tracts of the stereotype editions, considerable editions had been published of tracts on "Christian Faith," "Christian Hope," "Christian Ordinances," "The Christian Sabbath," "Evidences of the Coming of our Lord," and a pamphlet on "The Great Pyramid," making, in all, 26,000 new tracts and pamphlets issued during the year. The total amount of issues of tracts and books for the year was about 31,000 in number, or 336,000 pages. The resources of the society and its work were computed at \$4,618.38, and the liabilities at \$1,862.87, showing an excess of \$3,255.51 in resources. The business operations of the year had been attended with a net gain of \$723.36.

II. SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.—The following is a summary of the statistics of this denomination as they were reported to the General Conference in September, 1877:

CONFERENCES.	Minist.	Licentiate.	Churches.	Members.
Maine.....	3	1	18	263
Vermont.....	6	2	18	425
New England.....	3	5	21	400
New York and Pennsylvania.....	3	5	40	650
Ohio.....	1	3	13	800
Michigan.....	21	15	103	3,253
Indiana.....	3	2	13	315
Wisconsin.....	8	8	50	1,135
Illinois.....	6	13	22	500
Minnesota.....	12	16	45	871
Iowa and Nebraska.....	12	12	60	1,865
Missouri.....	4	2	17	433
Kansas.....	5	4	13	386
California.....	5	6	22	600
Kentucky and Tennessee.....	2	3	6	67
North Pacific Mission.....	2	..	2	43
Texas Mission.....	1	..	2	92
European Mission.....	4	..	8	800
Total.....	106	97	473	11,708

The total amount of pledges to the fund of Systematic Benevolence was \$47,176.56. The treasurer of the General Conference accounted for the sum of \$4,055.91 which had passed through his hands.

The treasurer of the Seventh-Day Adventist Publishing Association reported to the annual meeting, held in September, that his receipts for the year had been \$185,102.67, and that he had a balance in hand of \$3,636.21. The total assets of the Association were estimated at a value of \$160,993.34, and the total amount

of indebtedness was \$62,019.81, leaving a clear balance of assets of \$98,973.58.

The receipts of the Health Reform Institute for the year ending in September, 1877, were \$36,648.04, and the expenditures during the same period were \$33,139.52. The assets of the Institute were valued at \$58,805.13, and its liabilities were \$12,928.82. Four hundred and ninety-three patients, residents of twenty-three different States and the Canadas, were treated at the institution during the year, and no death occurred. Measures were taken looking to a change in the name of the Institute.

The treasurer of the Seventh-Day Adventist Educational Society reported at the annual meeting of the society, September 24th, that his receipts for the year had been \$11,289.63. The property of the society consisted of the college grounds and buildings at Battle Creek, Mich., detached lots, seven new buildings, etc., and were valued at \$56,477.52, while the liabilities amounted to \$9,306.29.

The sixteenth annual session of the General Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventists was held at Lansing, Mich., beginning September 20th. Elder James White was elected president. A report was made concerning the missionary work of the conference in Denmark, showing it to be in a prosperous condition. In view of the favorable opening which appeared among the Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes, in the United States, and in the Scandinavian countries themselves, young men of those nationalities were invited to prepare themselves for preaching. The conference expressed the hope that it might soon be able to establish a mission-field in the English-speaking parts of Europe. The president of the conference was advised to visit the southern field in the United States, or to send some one in his place, accompanied by other laborers. A Biblical Institute having been held in California with the result of almost doubling the number of laborers of the church in that State, the holding of similar institutes in other States was advised. The possession of the gift of prophecy by Mrs. White, the wife of Elder James White, was recognized, and to it was ascribed the unity of doctrine and practice which prevailed among all the Seventh-Day Adventists, while other bodies of Adventists were crippled by division. The conference rescinded all that part of an address on "Leadership" which had been passed in 1873, which taught that the leadership of the body was confined to any one man, and declared by resolution that "the highest authority under God among Seventh-Day Adventists is found in the will of the body of that people, as expressed in the decisions of the General Conference when acting within its proper jurisdiction; and that such decisions should be submitted to by all without exception, unless they can be shown to be in conflict with the word of God and the rights of individual conscience."

III. LIFE AND ADVENT UNION.—The four-

teenth anniversary of the Life and Advent Union was held at Wolfboro', N. H., August 8th. Mr. G. K. Carroll presided. The treasurer reported the receipt of \$1,238.25, and the expenditure of \$1,549.46. The receipts of the business agent had been \$3,397.54, and his expenditures \$3,856.29. It was resolved to raise \$1,800 for the purposes of the Union during the ensuing year. The sum of \$842 was pledged to this purpose during the meeting.

The sixth anniversary of the Life and Advent Missionary Society was held at Wolfboro', N. H., August 10th. The treasurer reported that his receipts for the year had been \$71.66, and his expenditures \$137.68. The society resolved to endeavor to raise \$200 for missionary efforts. Forty-six dollars were subscribed toward this sum at the meeting. A tent-meeting was appointed to be held at Provincetown, Mass.

AFGHANISTAN,* a country in Central Asia; area, 278,000 square miles, population about 4,000,000. The tribes inhabiting the northwestern frontier of India fall under three divisions: the idolatrous Kafirs and other tribes of the countries of Afghanistan opposite the Cashmere frontier, the Pathan or Afghan tribes opposite the Punjab frontier, and the Belooch and Brahoe tribes opposite the Sinde frontier. They all claim independence, and in Afghanistan are virtually independent and under no rule whatever, except that of their own chiefs, who are seldom obeyed one instant longer than is convenient. The only authority, indeed, revered by the Afghan tribes is that of the Akhund of Swat, who accidentally gained his ascendancy over them through his reputation as a saint. The Amir of Cabool, Shere Ali, however, is the nominal ruler of Afghanistan.

The Afghans style themselves the Bani Israel, or Sons of Israel, and claim descent in a direct line from Saul. Saul had two sons, Barakiah and Iramia, and the latter a son named Afghana. When Bakht-n-Nasr (Nebuchadnezzar) took the children of Israel into captivity, the Afghana were driven into the mountains about Herat, and afterward extended their migrations eastward into the Cabool valley and to the borders of Sinde and Beloochistan, where many of the tribe fell into idolatry. They first heard of Mohammed nine years after his announcement of his mission. They sent six of their chief men under a leader called Kish to Medina, where they at once embraced the new religion, and returned to Afghanistan to convert their fellow countrymen; and in the course of a few years a large proportion of them became Mohammedans. But many resisted to the last, and there is a tradition still current among the Afghans that the Khyber hills were inhabited, until a comparatively recent period, by a colony of Jews. The principal tribes are the Durranis, Tarins, Kakars, Ghilzais, Provindahs, and others of Afghanistan

* For an account of the population of the several provinces, see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1874.

proper, and on the northwestern frontier the Yusufzas, numbering altogether 73,000 fighting men; the Afridis, 20,000; and the Wuzeris, 30,000. The differences between the Indian Government and the Afridis, a tribe inhabiting the Kohat Pass, was definitely settled in March by the complete subjection of the latter, who furnished thirty hostages for their future good behavior. The Kohat Pass was formally opened on March 24. This was of great importance, as the Indian Government now hold all three passes leading to Afghanistan, the Bolan Pass, the Khyber Pass, and the Kohat Pass, and can at any moment send its troops across the frontier. On January 24, Sir Lewis Pelly arrived in Peshawer, as special envoy of the Indian Government, to meet and confer with the special envoy of the Amir of Cabool, Syiid Wur Mohammed Shah, the prime minister of Cabool. The result of the conferences remained a secret. In April, the envoy of the Amir died, and another was appointed in his place. But, before the latter arrived in Peshawer, Sir L. Pelly received orders to embark for Europe, and the conference therefore came to an end. H. Vambery, in an article in the *Augsburg Gazette* of May 12, after giving an account of the relations between Afghanistan and Russia and England, stating that the policy of the present Amir, Shere Ali Khan, had been to receive money and arms from the British, and at the same time negotiate with the Russians, while lately he had committed several acts of discourtesy toward the British, describes the present relations of the Amir to the two powers as follows:

The British Munshi, accredited at Bula-Hissar, the citadel of Cabool, constantly complained of acts of discourtesy at the hands of the Amir; and, as the border difficulties in the Khyber Pass, together with the ever-increasing reports of Russian missions to Cabool, could no longer fail to interest the British, Lord Lytton in the beginning of this year arranged a conference at Peshawer for the purpose of settling all disputed points. The Amir sent one of his best diplomatists to the Conference, but, as the latter unfortunately died at Peshawer, and, on the other hand, the satisfactory conclusion of the British negotiations with the Khan of Kelat had not inclined the Amir to continue the diplomatic negotiations, the report arose of a serious breach between Cabool and Calcutta, while at the same time, and in connection with this report, the telegram announcing the outbreak of hostilities between the two countries was sent out, of course from Russian sources. We will not consider here

the justness of the claims of the Amir on Beloochistan, and only remark that Afghanistan has as many, or rather as few, claims on Kelat and Quetta as on Badakhshan and Roshan in the northeast. The tributary relations to Cabool of both points were always of a very doubtful character, and it is only due to a British-Russian agreement that Afghan tax-collectors are at present established in Fyzabad. In Kelat and Quetta, however, Afghan officers have never been tolerated. If Shere Ali Khan should seriously regret the British successes in Beloochistan, he is acting under the impulse of Russian instigation, but, that the latter should succeed in fanning this dissatisfaction into a war against India, we are compelled to doubt very strongly. For we must not overlook that, during the past year, such factors have gained prominence in Cabool, India, and the other Mohammedan countries of Central Asia, which make a co-operation with Russia impossible. We may ridicule the messages which the sheiks of Constantinople, Mecca, and Bagdad, have sent to their co-religionists in the far East, and may doubt the awakening of Pan-



CABOOL.

Mohammedan ideas, yet it is still difficult to believe that the reports of the danger threatening Islam were entirely disregarded on the shores of the Helmund or the valleys of the Hindoo Koosh, and that an alliance with the Czar, the antichrist of the Mohammedan legend, was possible. I have never had great confidence in the religious zeal of the Afghan warriors, intent only on plunder; but neither can I see that the Government at Cabool would act on orders received from Tashkend or St. Petersburg, or that it would go to war with the Empress of India, who permits collections to be taken up on the Indus as well as on the Ganges for the soldiers of the Sultan, and who allows enthusiastic speeches for the Caliph to be made in English meetings.

Emil von Schlagintweit, the well-known German traveler, gives the following description of the state of affairs in Afghanistan: "In Afghanistan a disorder is brewing, which will soon be fully equal to that in Kelat before the advent of the British troops; but in this case a deadly hatred of the Amir against the British is clearly manifest. In May, the English mail was robbed, which, since 1874, had gone to Djellalabad, half-way between Peshawer and

Cabool, with great regularity, and had enjoyed great security under the protection of the mountain tribes. It was furthermore definitely settled that the treaty of 1873, according to which the Amir was to receive 20,000 breech-loaders and a sum of about \$500,000 as a present for the concessions made by him with regard to the border of Seistan toward Persia, could not be executed. He actually received the arms and one-half the money, but, upon being asked to determine the time and place when he would wish to receive the other half, he answered, that he did not care for the money, he would make a present of it to England, the

members expressed themselves to the effect that the Russians are great in promising, but that they were not known to keep their promises. One of the Sirdars even remarked: "These golden but treacherous promises have brought us unfriendly relations with the British Government for India, and I cannot but wonder that the Amir is delighted with these propositions, and seriously believes in the fulfillment of the promises." To this the Amir replied: "I am convinced that I may be deceived by the Russians, but I do not wish to break off negotiations with them yet." The assembly finally resolved to submit the Russian proposition

to the Akhund of Swat, and in the mean while admit the Russian agent to the durbar without showing him any particular honors; on the other hand, the British agent, Mohammed Khan, was not to be invited to the sessions till the close of the Russo-Turkish war, as the honesty of the British sympathies for the cause of Islam was still to be proved. At a later session the Russian agent made a proposal that Russian troops be granted a free passage through Afghanistan, and the right to establish garrisons at any point in case the British should



THE CITADEL, HERAT.

amount was too small. This conduct appears all the more insolent, when we are told that the state treasury was entirely empty, and the greatest extortions were made use of in order to obtain money. Thus all the high dignitaries of the capital were recently taxed large sums because they were said to have defrauded the public treasury. In order to avoid a criminal prosecution, they all paid the sums of money demanded of them, but they all sought to retrieve their losses from the people; and, as the officials have full power to plunder their subordinates, such acts tend to increase the existing dissatisfaction." Herr von Schlagintweit then goes on to say that in India it is generally assumed that this line of conduct at Cabool is brought about by the negotiations of the Amir for Russian friendship. It is now known that a Russian agent was in Cabool quite recently, is still there, and made some definite propositions, but did not have an official character. Indian papers stated that the Russian Government had offered about \$3,000,000 for the privilege of placing a Russian force in cantonments on Afghan territory, somewhere near the border. This offer was read in a grand durbar in Cabool on July 15th. All the mem-

advance from Quetta against Herat. This proposition was immediately rejected by the Amir, who fears nothing more than foreign troops in his dominions, and who refused to receive an Englishman as permanent British ambassador, because the Indian Government desired to furnish him with a considerable escort. Herr von Schlagintweit adds that this news comes from too good a source to be doubted.

At the Conference of Peshawar, Sir Lewis Pelly made the continuance of the subsidy dependent on the following conditions: To accept a permanent English resident at Cabool, and to place at the head of the Afghan troops a number of English officers, who should take care that the soldiers were regularly paid. As Shere Ali's pride did not allow him to accept these proposals, which would have reduced him to the condition of a vassal, and hampered his freedom of action, the yearly subsidy was stopped. Notwithstanding this unsuccessful issue of the Peshawar negotiations, the Afghan Amir long hesitated to break openly with his old allies, though he was instigated to do so by the Akhund of Swat and by his own people, who more than once expressed their hostility

to the English. The aged Akhund, who is a violent hater of British influence, and enjoys immense respect not only in his own little country, but throughout the whole of Afghanistan, repeatedly demanded that Shere Ali should immediately break off all relations with England, reproaching him with hypocrisy and subserviency to the Giaours. Having convinced himself that the Amir still hesitated to take a decided step, the Akhund, on his own authority, called upon the Kadis of Cabool and Candahar to declare a holy war against the English. In consequence of this, a great popular demonstration was made under the auspices of the clergy, and Shere Ali began to prepare for war. The taxes on agriculture and manufactures were considerably augmented, and each house had to furnish a certain amount of iron in the form of kettles, pots, and similar articles for casting cannon. The casting operations have proceeded very slowly—not more than three or four guns per month—but the raising of troops has been rapid enough. At present,

it is said, there are 66,000 men in the neighborhood of Cabool; and in all the provinces a conscription is going on.

Upon the breaking out of the war with Russia, the Sultan of Turkey sent an ambassador to Shere Ali with presents. He did not reach Cabool until September, owing to the delay on the part of the Amir in granting him permission to enter his country. Upon his arrival the Amir refused to accept the Turkish presents, unless the ambassador should declare that no conditions were connected with their acceptance, such as, to break off all intercourse with the Russians, and to form an alliance with the British. He declared himself unable to assist Turkey, as he was too far distant and too weak; nor could he ally himself with the British, as long as they held territories which in reality belonged to him.

AFRICA. The area and population of the different divisions and subdivisions of Africa were estimated as follows at the close of 1877:

DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.		POPULATION.	
	Of Divisions.	Of Subdivisions.	Of Divisions.	Of Subdivisions.
Morocco.....	.....	259,600	.....	6,000,000
Algeria.....	.....	258,817	.....	2,448,700
Tunis.....	.....	45,710	.....	2,000,000
Tripoli (inclusive of Fezzan and Barca).....	.....	844,400	.....	1,150,000
Sahara.....	.....	2,486,500	.....	8,700,000
NORTHERN AFRICA.....	3,344,500	.....	15,299,000	.....
Egypt (inclusive of Darfour, Harar, etc.).....	.....	869,400	.....	17,000,000
Other territory.....	.....	959,000	.....	24,280,000
NORTHEASTERN AFRICA.....	1,828,000	.....	41,280,000	.....
CENTRAL SOODAN.....	547,500	.....	81,400,000	.....
WESTERN SOODAN.....	585,000	.....	17,600,000	.....
UPPER GUINEA.....	283,000	.....	26,000,000	.....
TERRITORY OF THE EQUATOR.....	1,594,600	.....	44,000,000	.....
British territory (inc. of Caffraria and Transvaal Republic).....	.....	870,100	.....	1,618,702
Orange Free State.....	.....	42,500	.....	67,000
Other territory.....	.....	2,184,800	.....	18,790,000
SOUTHERN AFRICA.....	2,547,400	.....	20,461,000	.....
ISLANDS IN THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.....	5,964	.....	566,217	.....
ISLANDS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.....	235,778	.....	3,315,400	.....
Total.....	10,921,700	.....	199,921,600	.....

An important change took place in 1877 in the political aspect of Africa. An independent state, the Transvaal Republic, after a separate existence of exactly twenty-five years, ceased to exist, and was incorporated in the British dominions. The British commissioner, who had been appointed to watch the affairs in the republic, came to the conclusion that, if the inhabitants were permitted to proceed unrestrained, they would not only bring about their own destruction, but would also endanger the British colonies. Under these circumstances, he considered it advisable to proclaim the annexation of the country to the British crown, which he did on April 12. (*See TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC.*)

The Cape Colony, which received a new governor in March, in the person of Sir Bartle Frere, was the scene of a Caffre war in the latter part of the year, which resulted in the acquisition of new territory. (*See CAPE COLONY.*)

The blockade of the coast of Dahomey by British men-of-war was raised in May.

Advices from Congo, dated January 15th, stated that the British war vessel Avon had destroyed seven villages on the Congo River, and killed three natives, as a punishment for plundering the American schooner Thomas Nickerson, of New York. This vessel had been captured by the natives, and about thirty tons of coffee were carried off up the country. She was fired by the Avon, in order to prevent further plundering.

The King of Gaboon died during the early part of the year, aged nearly one hundred years. His son, Adande, on succeeding him, abolished a number of objectionable customs. He discharged the hundred women of his father's harem, liberated fifty slaves, and abolished the sacrifice of human beings at religious rites.

Among the works of the year containing information on Africa are, V. L. Cameron, "Across Africa" (2 vols., London, 1877); M.

Th. von Heuglin, "Reise in Nordost-Afrika" (2 vols., Brunswick, 1877).

The war between Russia and Turkey also made itself felt in Egypt, which, as a tributary to the Porte, was bound to furnish troops and money. After a great deal of deliberation the Egyptian Government decided to furnish a contingent of troops, but declared itself unable to do any more. The English Government manifested its interest in the future of Egypt in a very decided manner, and rumors were afloat that it intended to purchase from the

treaty of peace did not seem to have been concluded. On the other hand, Abyssinia was the



CONGO, ROYAL GUARD.



DAHOMANS—THE KING'S DANCE.

Sultan his suzerain rights over the country. (See EGYPT.)

The relations of Abyssinia with Egypt were not disturbed by war during 1877, although a

scene of civil war between King Johannes and the King of Shoa, in which the latter seemed to have been worsted. (See ABYSSINIA.)

AGRICULTURE. The International Statistical Congress, which assembled at St. Petersburg in 1872, confided to the Statistical Corps of the French Government the compilation of the Agricultural Statistics of Europe. The work has recently appeared, and it contains returns chiefly for the year 1873. In some instances the average production is given; in others that of the year. The two following tables show the crop of wheat, etc., in the various countries:

COUNTRIES.	Wheat. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.	Buckwheat. Bushels.
Great Britain.....	104,572,354	1,779,426	91,513,013	123,248,640	.....
Ireland.....	8,371,032	178,510	8,385,154	57,058,502	.....
Denmark.....	2,743,557	9,143,698	17,276,495	27,564,588	622,456
Norway.....	276,585	826,624	8,731,970	9,638,196	.....
Sweden.....	2,455,429	15,935,926	12,574,379	31,945,516	9,754
Russia.....	221,714,919	616,954,569	124,255,047	590,746,010	.....
Finland.....	87,973	11,431,464	6,212,382	5,006,282	13,831
Austria.....	35,945,699	74,407,428	46,234,017	91,486,937	8,751,925
Hungary.....	69,741,730	65,272,201	33,495,519	41,374,609	1,304,175
Switzerland.....	2,145,528	8,684,630	1,430,352	5,212,736	.....
Prussia.....	73,731,406	173,455,733	86,742,609	227,434,922	.....
Bavaria.....	21,626,597	24,550,562	17,501,314	25,897,914	49,744
Saxony.....	5,338,707	12,274,327	5,311,012	8,969,345	295,223
Württemberg.....	21,449,672	1,855,370	5,883,473	9,565,541	6,769
Baden.....	4,630,765	1,752,181	4,134,966	3,339,191	27,535
Hesse-Darmstadt.....	4,714,589	3,130,050	3,622,130	2,812,431	24,225
Saxe-Weimar.....	686,929	1,561,399	1,567,200	1,904,156	.....
Saxe-Altenburg.....	403,672	1,175,346	836,143	1,362,012	.....
Holland.....	5,313,793	9,368,221	4,731,600	11,307,622	3,199,944
Belgium.....	23,991,263	13,123,383	8,737,910	24,124,473	1,320,064
France.....	295,654,462	74,667,325	57,452,339	199,592,269	32,490,219
Portugal.....	8,171,749	8,396,595	2,339,493	544,624	.....
Spain.....	117,563,372	25,516,775	53,471,962	.....	.....
Italy.....	107,331,030	8,740,337	13,321,215	.....	.....
Greece.....	5,102,394	123,009	2,059,566	200,028	263,033
Turkey.....	40,367,203	10,216,300	25,542,000	3,065,040	.....
Servia.....	4,036,720	510,340	3,065,040	510,340	1,021,630
Roumania.....	33,737,161	5,337,204	20,094,345	8,449,464	227,313

COUNTRIES.	Millet and Small Grains, Bushels.	Maize, Bushels.	Pease, Beans, etc., Bushels.	Potatoes, Bushels.	Tobacco, Pounds.
Great Britain.....	.....	.....	28,098,754	86,293,261	.....
Ireland.....	.....	.....	854,182	124,509,304	.....
Denmark.....	2,592,116	.....	1,409,099	14,625,690	277,797
Norway.....	1,844,700	.....	180,199	18,847,584	.....
Sweden.....	4,782,467	.....	2,605,284	44,704,176	4,409,450
Russia.....	106,075,292	.....	.....	326,906,518	.....
Finland.....	141,900	.....	.....	7,095,000	440,948
Austria.....	1,859,711	11,416,496	5,617,335	178,429,626	.....
Hungary.....	3,359,905	76,105,186	1,746,261	126,520,764	80,577,635
Switzerland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prussia.....	.....	.....	17,110,125	569,720,471	.....
Bavaria.....	136,309	48,822	2,942,591	59,778,270	19,942,435
Saxony.....	.....	.....	323,680	41,804,494	.....
Württemberg.....	1,320	99,234	571,759	19,650,584	1,233,611
Baden.....	395,909	164,320	108,979	20,483,600	47,622,886
Hesse-Darmstadt.....	19,054	90,921	379,197	15,251,565	4,382,565
Saxe-Weimar.....	.....	.....	168,306	5,261,894	.....
Saxe-Altenburg.....	.....	.....	79,691	2,671,563	.....
Holland.....	.....	.....	8,810,341	53,309,455	7,071,483
Belgium.....	.....	.....	1,466,744	60,503,441	.....
France.....	1,980,311	27,462,529	13,755,297	374,216,236	88,086,615
Portugal.....	.....	11,928,953	.....	8,755,041	.....
Spain.....	.....	24,626,036	.....	6,356,016	.....
Italy.....	20,428,764	51,048,408	.....	29,696,734	.....
Greece.....	1,480,244	8,242,937	.....	18,390	.....
Turkey.....	2,043,860	80,650,400	.....	.....	.....
Servia.....	.....	5,108,400	.....	.....	.....
Roumania.....	7,201,522	108,781,618	7,099,000	380,292	.....

Austria produces an average of 10,172,028 bushels of maslin; Württemberg, 778,362; Baden, 805,992; Hesse-Darmstadt, 266,567; Belgium, 2,034,383; France, 21,998,669. Great Britain produces an average of 6,063 tons of sugar-beets; Hungary, 686,571; Württemberg, 114,018; Baden, 39,735; Hesse-Darmstadt, 420,448; Saxe-Weimar, 13,229; Saxe-Altenburg, 22,229; Holland, 475,766; Belgium, 613,666; France, 9,598,989. The following is the average product of hops: Great Britain, 56,441 tons; Denmark, 585; Sweden, 2,205; Finland, 220; Hungary, 864; Bavaria, 23,857; Württemberg, 8,535; Baden, 3,140; Holland, 242; Belgium, 5,474; France, 5,100.

The average annual production of cereals of all sorts in Europe is estimated at 5,153,808,000 bushels, of which 1,657,392,000 bushels, or nearly a third, are assigned to Russia; 766,260,000 bushels, or nearly 15 per cent., to Germany; 709,500,000 bushels, or nearly 14 per cent., to France; 567,600,000 bushels, or over 11 per cent., to Austria-Hungary. Europe produces a little over 17 bushels *per capita* of her population. The average ratio *per capita* of the different countries of Europe is given as follows: Roumania, 40.8 bushels; Denmark, 33½; Russia, 23; Prussia, 22½; France, 19½; Hungary, 19½; Bavaria, 18½; Sweden, 15.6; German duchies, 14.5; Belgium and Spain, 13.9; Austria and Württemberg, 13.8; Ireland and Turkey, 13; Finland, 12.5; Great Britain, 11.9; Saxony and Servia, 10.7; Holland, 9; Norway and Greece, 8.8; Italy and Portugal, 7.9; Switzerland, 5.9.

Estimating the average consumption at 15.6 bushels *per capita* for food, seed, and various manufactures, Europe produces about enough to meet her own demand, except in wheat and some other breadstuffs, which exhibit a considerable deficiency to be supplied by importation.

Spain, Italy, and France raise a larger proportion of wheat than any other grain; Finland, Switzerland, and Germany, of rye; Scandinavia and Germany, of barley; Ireland, Hungary, and North Germany, of oats. Maize holds first rank in Roumania, Servia, and Portugal; buck-wheat has but little importance, except in Holland and France. Oats is the leading crop of Europe, followed by wheat and rye.

Of potatoes, Ireland produces 23 bushels *per capita*; the German Empire, 18.1; Holland, 14.5; Belgium, 11.6; France, 10.2; Scandinavia, 9.9; Austria-Hungary, 8½; Russia and Finland, 4½; Great Britain, 3½; Italy, 1.1; Portugal, 0.85; Spain, 0.28. In the other States this culture is still more insignificant.

The "industrial plants," including colza, flax, hemp, sugar-beet, hops, and tobacco, are grown to a considerable extent in those countries in which a varied culture is pursued. Roumania produces 88½ bushels of colza per hundred of her population; Belgium, 34½; Holland, 27; France, 22; Hungary, 20½; Germany, 14½; Denmark, 4½. This plant is a species of cabbage, raised for its seed, from which a kind of lamp-oil is expressed. The largest proportion of hemp is raised in Hungary, amounting to 61 pounds *per capita*; Germany averages 50; Finland, 45½; France, 32½; Sweden, 20½; Roumania, 12½; Belgium, 8½. In flax Ireland takes the lead, producing 13.9 pounds *per capita*; Belgium, 10.14; Holland, 7½; France, 3, etc. France is the great sugar-beet country of Europe, her crops averaging 531 pounds *per capita*; next, Holland, 260 pounds; Belgium, 233 pounds; Hungary, 88½; Germany, 74.3. Of hops, Germany and Great Britain each average about 4½ pounds *per capita*; France less than 2, etc. Tobacco-culture is limited in Europe, yet Hungary produces 5 pounds *per capita*, and Germany 4½; smaller products are noted in

Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Holland, Belgium, France, and Roumania.

The number of domestic animals in 28 European States is given at 379,031,705, of which 31,573,663 are horses, 4,136,031 asses and mules, 89,678,248 cattle, 194,026,236 sheep, 42,686,493 swine, and 16,931,034 goats. Taking all the States together, there are for each 1,000 inhabitants 112 horses, 15 asses and mules, 318 cattle, 687 sheep, 151 swine, and 61 goats. Russia, Denmark, Finland, and Hun-

gary stand at the head of horse-owning States; Spain, of mules; Ireland, Denmark, Bavaria, Finland, Norway, and Württemberg, of cattle; Spain, Great Britain, Roumania, Denmark, Hungary, and Norway, of sheep; Hungary, Spain, Denmark, and the German duchies, of swine; Greece stands at the head of the goat-owning States; next, with a wide interval, comes Spain, and then Portugal. The following table gives the more important details:

COUNTRIES.	Horses.	Asses.	Mules.	Cattle.*	Cows.	Sheep.	Swine.	Goats.
Great Britain.....	2,201,100	.....	.....	6,002,100	2,253,800	20,485,900	2,519,300	.....
Ireland.....	532,100	.....	.....	4,142,400	1,526,500	4,482,000	1,042,244	.....
Denmark.....	316,870	.....	.....	1,288,898	807,513	1,842,481	442,421	.....
Norway.....	149,167	.....	.....	953,036	675,006	1,705,394	96,166	200,985
Sweden.....	438,090	.....	.....	2,026,330	1,265,387	1,636,201	382,811	124,678
Russia.....	16,160,000	.....	.....	22,770,000	.....	46,482,000	9,800,000	1,700,000
Finland.....	251,820	.....	.....	997,960	686,806	921,745	190,326	80,639
Austria.....	1,337,023	31,351	11,625	7,425,212	3,831,186	5,026,398	2,551,478	979,104
Hungary.....	2,153,819	30,450	8,266	5,279,193	2,052,488	15,076,997	4,443,279	572,951
Switzerland.....	105,792	.....	.....	992,895	.....	445,400	304,191	374,481
Prussia.....	2,273,721	5,774	934	8,612,150	5,057,440	19,624,758	4,278,581	1,477,885
Bavaria.....	351,639	168	60	3,066,263	1,557,256	3,842,190	872,098	192,881
Saxony.....	115,792	86	25	647,972	424,785	2,606,838	301,869	108,847
Württemberg.....	96,970	174	26	946,228	460,092	577,290	267,350	38,305
Baden.....	70,220	149	21	660,405	376,821	170,556	371,389	82,074
Hesse-Darmstadt.....	40,513	450	13	284,049	169,583	130,410	138,987	78,670
Saxe-Weimar.....	13,167	26	6	112,296	59,307	212,874	78,141	40,282
Saxe-Altenburg.....	8,893	1	3	57,428	84,406	80,771	37,550	11,362
Holland.....	253,393	8,466	.....	1,469,937	908,483	898,715	611,004	146,169
Belgium.....	283,163	11,849	.....	1,242,445	788,732	586,097	639,201	197,193
France.....	2,742,708	402,163	303,775	11,721,459	5,038,513	25,085,114	5,755,656	1,794,887
Portugal.....	70,716	137,950	50,690	520,474	162,538	2,706,777	776,668	986,689
Spain.....	630,873	1,298,324	1,021,512	2,967,803	.....	22,463,969	4,851,736	4,531,223
Italy.....	477,906	498,766	219,456	3,478,924	1,374,696	.....	1,553,582	1,690,478
Greece.....	69,737	61,051	29,637	109,904	.....	1,200,000	55,776	1,339,638
Roumania.....	426,859	6,128	606	1,842,766	555,060	4,786,317	536,944	194,188

The amount and distribution of productive land in a number of these countries are as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Land under Tillage.	Other Productive Land.	Total Productive Land.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Great Britain.....	13,317,276	15,251,530	28,568,806
Ireland.....	5,283,928	10,742,811	16,026,739
Denmark.....	8,434,925	3,013,274	6,448,199
Norway.....	1,570,631	20,015,910	21,586,541
Sweden.....	6,257,567	47,996,670	54,254,236
Finland.....	1,931,659	55,797,438	57,729,097
Austria.....	22,273,312	43,392,694	66,166,006
Hungary.....	27,968,121	41,985,140	69,901,261
Bavaria.....	7,666,407	9,524,886	17,191,293
Saxony.....	1,863,328	1,561,560	3,424,888
Württemberg.....	2,093,593	2,481,978	4,575,571
Baden.....	1,493,969	1,984,293	3,488,262
Hesse-Darmstadt.....	1,043,620	889,012	1,932,632
Saxe-Weimar.....	498,665	812,315	1,310,980
Saxe-Altenburg.....	190,579	120,241	310,820
Holland.....	2,437,033	3,263,053	5,700,086
Belgium.....	3,926,704	2,007,087	5,933,791
France.....	64,984,190	45,209,091	110,193,281
Portugal.....	4,551,400	6,449,571	11,000,971
Roumania.....	8,556,770	11,518,343	20,175,113

In the above classification, lands under tillage, or regular plough-culture, whether in a system of rotation or otherwise, constitute the first grand division, which includes cereals, farinaceous crops (such as pease, beans, and potatoes), grass crops, and all others, together with land in fallow. The other grand division of productive lands, not subjected to regular or periodical plough-breaking, includes orchards, vineyards, pastures, and woods and forests. A wide range of difference is found in the pro-

portions of productive area in different countries. The States of the German Empire represented in the above table have utilized nearly the whole of their respective territories in some form of production, their proportion of waste land varying from 4 to 11.3 per cent. of the whole. At the other extreme, as might be expected, are those bleak, inhospitable northern regions, Finland, Sweden, and Norway. The two former have about half, and the latter nearly three-fourths, of their territories entirely unproductive. It is remarkable that Portugal, in a bright southern climate, has less than half her area occupied with any sort of production. This is partly due to the very large surface covered by her mountain ranges. Great Britain utilizes but 58 per cent. of her territory in agricultural production, and 28 per cent. of her agricultural lands are unused, leaving about 14 per cent. for sites of cities and towns, lakes, streams, roads, etc. France and Belgium utilize in agriculture five-sixths of their lands, including mountains and rivers. Austro-Hungary loses only from 10 to 12 per cent., Holland nearly a third, and Ireland nearly a fourth of their respective areas.

Of lands under tillage, the States showing the largest proportion, in descending order, are Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Weimar, Belgium, and Hesse-Darmstadt, each of which has over half her territory under plough-culture.

* Including cows.

AHMED VEFYK PASHA, President of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies, is one of the most cultivated men in Turkey, and has a considerable literary reputation. He was trained in the Translation Bureau of the office of Foreign Affairs, where especial opportunities are afforded to young Turks to make themselves acquainted with western languages and literature, and early attracted the attention of his superiors by his general intelligence and versatility. In 1848, he served on a commission to settle some questions which had arisen with Russia with reference to the affairs of the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, and showed himself quite a match for the craftiness of Russian diplomacy. In 1860, as ambassador to Paris, he had to deal with the situation which was caused by the permission which the great powers gave to France to station troops in Syria, for the purpose of preserving order, after the antichristian outbreaks at Damascus. He assumed an attitude which compelled the almost immediate withdrawal of the French troops, much to the disappointment of Napoleon III., who demanded and obtained his recall. When Sultan Abdul-Aziz, upon his accession to the throne, dispatched commissioners to all parts of the empire, to examine the administration and condition of the several provinces, Ahmed Vefyk was sent to Western Asia Minor, and returned with a full report of the abuses which he had found. The report had no practical result in effecting reforms; for those of the Turkish Government are seldom thorough, but Ahmed Vefyk is thankfully remembered in the provinces which he tried to serve. As Minister of Worship, he tried to reform the abuses which prevailed in that department of the Government. He was baffled by the powerful parties who were interested in the perpetuation of the abuses, and who had influence enough with the Prime Minister, Ali Pasha, to compel his resignation. He retired to private life, determined to hold no public office while Ali Pasha was Prime Minister, and busied himself in literary work. He published the works of several Turkish authors, mostly historical, translated one of Molière's plays, and published some lithographic maps with a Turkish text for the use of the schools. After the death of Ali Pasha, he was appointed by the new Grand Vizier, Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, director of the customs, and soon afterward his *musteshar* (private secretary), a position in which he performed the functions of a Minister of the Interior. Toward the end of 1872, he was appointed Minister of Instruction. His brusque manner made him unpopular, and he soon retired to private life. He attended the Congress of Orientalists, which was held at St. Petersburg in 1876, and presided over the Turco-Tartaric section of that body. He was chosen President of the Chamber of Deputies at the opening of the Turkish Parliament on the 18th of March, 1877, and was shortly afterward raised to the rank of a vizier, with the

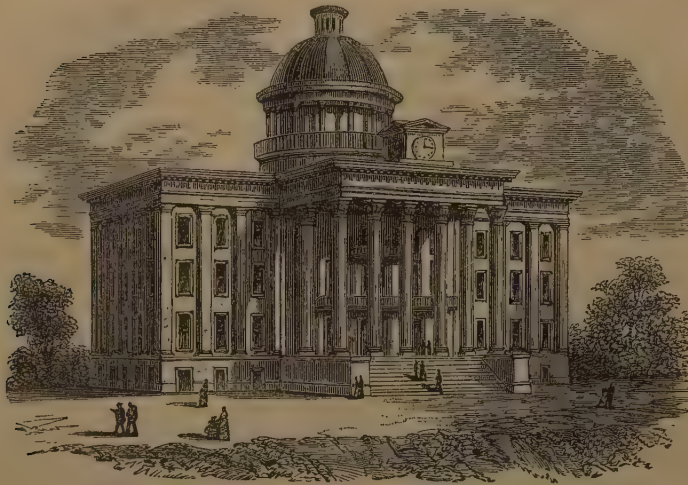
title of pasha. When he was congratulated by the deputies on his elevation, he replied that he had been offered the title of pasha five times, but had always heretofore declined it; this time he would accept it, because he regarded the bestowal of it as a sign of the high esteem which his majesty, the Sultan, entertained for constitutional principles. In August, 1877, he was appointed Governor of the Adrianople district. Ahmed Vefyk Pasha is not a pure Turk, but has both Semitic and Greek blood in his veins, and features of a striking Semitic type. Notwithstanding his high culture, he has an aversion to Europeans and European innovations, and is warmly attached to the past traditions of the Ottoman race.

ALABAMA. The first biennial session of the Legislature of Alabama under the revised constitution began in November, 1876, and ended on the 9th of February following. One of the most important acts provided for the organization and regulation of a public-school system. The school-revenues are to consist of annual interest at 6 per cent. on all sums received from sales of land granted by the United States for school-purposes; annual interest at 4 per cent. on the surplus revenue of the United States, deposited with the State under the act of Congress of June 23, 1836; annual rents, incomes, profits, or proceeds of sales of all lands hereafter given for the support of public schools; all sums accruing to the State as escheats; \$130,000 from any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the proceeds of the poll-tax of \$1.50 on each male inhabitant between the ages of 21 and 45, to be retained and distributed in each county. A superintendent of education is to be elected by the people every two years, beginning with the general election of August, 1878, to be commissioned by the Governor, and to receive a salary of \$2,250 a year from the educational fund. He is authorized to have a clerk, at a salary of \$1,400. His duties are fully defined, and he is required to make an annual report to the Governor as soon as practicable after the close of the school-year in September. A county superintendent is to be appointed in each county by the State Superintendent, to have charge of school-moneys, and administer locally the affairs of the educational system. County superintendents are allowed a salary of \$75, and 1 per cent. on the money disbursed by them. Three school trustees are to be elected every four years in each township, to have immediate supervision of the schools in their several townships. Trustees are required to "contract with teachers, when they are satisfied of their competency and good moral character, to teach in any of the public schools of their township, to pay them a *pro-rata* share of the school-fund apportioned to the township, according to the number of days reported in said teachers' annual report of the actual attendance of each pupil at the expiration of the scholastic year."

Teachers are required to keep records and make reports. Every child between the ages of 7 and 21 years is "entitled to admission into, and instruction in, any public school of its own race or color in the township in which he or she resides, or to any public school of its own race or color in the State of Alabama." Separate schools, separate records, and a separate distribution of the poll-tax, for the education of white and colored children, are provided for. The provisions of this act do not apply to cities and incorporated towns which are provided for by local school-laws.

At the time of the passage of this act, a protest was recorded against it by several members of the Assembly, because it so restricted

Some amendments, of no great importance, to the registration and election laws were adopted. An act was passed for the more efficient organization of the volunteer militia of the State. It is made subject to the orders of the Governor and to the discipline of the United States Army when in actual service. An act was passed authorizing the appointment of a commissioner of swamp and overflowed lands. An act to regulate the practice of medicine requires a diploma or certificate of qualification from some authorized board of medical examiners. The boards of censors of the medical association of the State, and of the county associations in affiliation with it, are constituted authorized boards of medical examiners. The standard of qualifications for the practice of medicine, and the rules governing the boards of examiners, are to be determined by the State medical association. The diploma or certificate required for the practice of medicine must receive the indorsement of the probate judge of the county, and be recorded in a book kept for the purpose. Any person practising without such diploma or certificate is made liable to a fine, and to imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.



STATE CAPITOL, MONTGOMERY.

the powers and duties of county superintendents, and provided for the payment of teachers only once a year, and then not by a fixed compensation, but a *pro-rata* of the school-fund, and for other reasons. The protest said: "It will be such a retrogression as will place our State, which now has a better educational system than many, and a larger fund than some of the States, behind them all, and even behind all the organized territories but one, in this important interest. This, I am satisfied, is not in accordance with the spirit of our new constitution nor the genius of our people. Our mineral wealth, our fertile soil and diversified products, and our genial climate, when combined with general intelligence among the people, will afford every element of State wealth and happiness. If we would utilize these elements and reap the benefits, we must keep pace with the spirit of the age in the matter of public education. It is mistaken economy which would suffer us to go backward now. Ignorance and its offsprings—indolence, vice, and crime—are too costly to be encouraged."

An act providing for the payment of the obligations of the State, issued under the act of December 19, 1873, entitled "An act to provide for the funding of the domestic debt of the State," authorizes the Governor to issue 7 per cent. 20-years' bonds, not exceeding \$1,000,000 in amount, for the purpose of taking up such obligations. Another act authorized the funding of the debts of municipal corporations, city, town, and county, in bonds running not more than 30 years, and bearing interest at not more than 6 per cent. The existing indebtedness must not be increased by the process, and the tax for the payment of interest and principal of the bonds is limited to one-half of 1 per cent. on the value of taxable property. Among the other acts of the session was one forming a new county, called Cullman, out of portions of Blount, Winston, and Morgan, and providing for its organization.

A joint resolution authorized the Governor to negotiate with the State of Georgia for the purpose of ascertaining and defining the boundary-line between the two States, "so that all doubt may be removed as to the jurisdiction of the State of Alabama along the western

bank of the Chattahoochee River." Memorials were addressed to Congress, asking that the public lands in the State be granted in aid of public schools, and that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the Alabama River.

Under the changes in the constitution of this State, effected in 1876, elections and legislative sessions occur henceforth but once in two years. This year there was no State election, and consequently no political action calling for record. There was also no session of the Legislature for 1877-'8, and, as a consequence, no official reports of the financial or other interests of the Government for this year are obtainable. Unofficial statements represent the Treasury and the public institutions of the State as in a more satisfactory condition than for several years past.

The compromise of the State debt offered to the holders of the bonds had been accepted by most of them before the close of the year. When completed, it will leave the outstanding indebtedness as follows:

Old bonded debt.....	\$5,084,713 50
Debt incurred since July 13, 1868.....	3,041,209 50
Debt incurred for railway companies.....	1,542,500 00
Total	\$9,668,423 00
"Patton" certificates	87,255 00
Grand total.....	\$9,705,678 00

The receipts of the Treasury for the year ending September 30th were \$1,034,559.53, including a balance of \$54,967.32 from the preceding year. The disbursements amounted to \$880,604.06, leaving an unexpended balance of \$153,955.47. The estimated receipts for 1877-'8 are \$925,000; expenditures, \$852,752.

ALDEN, Rear-Admiral JAMES, was born in Maine in 1809, and died in San Francisco, Cal., February 6, 1877. In 1828 he entered the Navy as a midshipman; in 1841 he was made a lieutenant, in 1863 a captain, in 1866 a commodore, and in 1872 he retired with the rank of rear-admiral. He accompanied the Wilkes Exploring Expedition, took part in naval operations during the Mexican War, and from 1848 to 1860 was engaged in the coast survey. At the beginning of the Civil War he was in command of the steamer South Carolina, and in 1862 he was transferred to the sloop-of-war Richmond. He was engaged in the capture of New Orleans, and in the attacks upon Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The steam-sloop Brooklyn, designated as the leading ship of the line, was commanded by Captain Alden in 1864, and participated in the engagement in Mobile Bay, and in two attacks on Fort Fisher. In 1868 he commanded the navy-yard in California. In 1869 he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Detail in the Navy Department. In 1871 he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and took command of the European squadron.

ALEXANDER II., autocrat of Russia, was born April 29 (old style, 17), 1818, and suc-

ceeded his father, the Emperor Nicholas, March 2, 1855. Like all the Russian princes, his father intended to give him a military education, but, as his disposition was not at all warlike, the development of his mind received an essentially different direction under the guidance of the poet Shukovski. As Czarevitch he kept aloof as much as possible from the army, but devoted particular attention to diplomatic and administrative affairs. On several occasions, during the absence of his father from Russia, he acted as regent of the empire, and in 1848 was sent on a special mission to Berlin, Vienna, and other European capitals. He ascended the throne in the midst of the Crimean War, which he continued with undiminished energy, visiting in the fall of 1855 Odessa and the Crimea. The treaty of Paris in 1856 weakened the position of Russia in the East considerably, but it soon recovered from this blow by the cautious and yet energetic policy of Alexander. The subjection of the tribes of the Caucasus was continued and completed, while at the same time the extensive territories between the Caspian and the Aral seas were brought under Russian influence, and the greater part annexed to the empire. Much more important, however, than these conquests, were the reforms introduced by Alexander at home. With the accession of Alexander, it seemed, indeed, as if a new spirit pervaded the empire, many of his first acts being indicative of a reformatory policy. Thus, the number of students at the Russian universities was no longer restricted, the difficulty of obtaining passports for traveling abroad was removed, and the rigor of the press laws was relaxed. But the most important act of his reign was the abolition of serfdom, by which millions of human beings were freed from bondage fully equal to that imposed upon the negro slaves. Steps were also taken to reorganize the army, while at the same time a system of public education, comprising all degrees from the primary school to the university, was introduced, so that now Russia can boast of an educational system superior to that of many of the older countries of Europe. On the other hand, he has been blamed for the barbaric severity with which his government suppressed the insurrection in Poland in 1863, and the severity with which the Russification of the Polish and Baltic provinces was conducted. Two attempts against his life, in 1866, and again in 1867, greatly diminished his reformatory zeal, and in some respects, particularly with regard to the liberty of the press, he has partly undone his former work. With regard to the army and navy, he remained true to his early distaste, and surrendered these two departments entirely into the hands of his brothers. (See NICHOLAS and MICHAEL.) At the beginning of his reign, he had the good fortune in finding in Prince Gortchakoff (q. v.) a statesman of great ability, and has ever since intrusted to his chancellor the supreme direction of the foreign policy of

Russia, giving most emphatic utterance to his private opinions only on the question of the maintenance of the most intimate relations with Germany. He was married in 1841 to Maria, daughter of the grand duke Ludwig II., of Hesse. His oldest son, Nicholas, born in 1841, died in 1865. He was betrothed to the Princess Dagmar of Denmark, who, after his death, married the second son of the emperor, Alexander, who is now the Czarevitch or heir apparent to the throne. The Czarevitch has given but few indications of his future policy, although it is pretty well known that he shares his father's views as to the continuance of friendly relations with Germany, and that he is in full sympathy with the most extreme section of the Panславists. During the war in 1877, he commanded the army of Biela.

ALGERIA, a French province in Northern Africa, having an area of 258,317 square miles, and 2,416,225 inhabitants. The French colonies have never enjoyed that prosperity which the British colonies have had. The principal reason for this has been stated to be the difference in the system employed by the two nations in governing their colonies. While the British, in India, for instance, do not interfere with the customs and religion of the natives any more than is absolutely necessary, the French in Algeria have always striven to assimilate the natives to themselves. True to this principle, the Government of Algeria was begun by a centralization of its affairs in Paris. The little progress made by the colony caused, in 1860, a radical change to be made, which,

on the working of the present system, and, although General Chanzy still regards assimilation as ultimately possible, he still favors this system. He particularly remarks with satisfaction that the "arbitrary and despotic" decrees had been discontinued, and that now, whenever the basis for a new institution was to be laid, or a new principle was to be established, the Government always fell back upon the law to do it. It was an important and beneficial measure not only to guarantee liberty of religion, but to assume the financial care of the Mohammedan church, by providing for the payment of all connected with the mosques. In the department of education, the French influence makes itself more strongly felt. The Mohammedan schools for superior instruction have been, indeed, restored by the law of July 30, 1876, but the Arabic instructors are assisted by French professors of history, geography, arithmetic, and of the principles of law. The Arabs do not seem to have primary schools for themselves, but there are French schools in which Arabic is taught. In 1875, there were 46,887 pupils in a total European population of 322,792. The police and the courts are arranged according to the French system. In a few provinces only have the native cadis been permitted to remain, and they are gradually decreasing, numbering 144 in 1875 to 204 in 1874. On the other hand, there were in 1875 69 justices of the peace. The criminal statistics for the province are very instructive, there being in 1875 one convicted Frenchman for every 2,751 inhabitants, one



CONSTANTINE.

although it did not lead to a complete adoption of the British system, did away with the centralization. The report of the Civil Governor-General, General Chanzy, shows that, since that time, a decided improvement has been made. The report begins with an opinion

developed of the country could proceed. In executing this law, however, it became apparent that its author had not foreseen all the possibilities that might arise. A special commission was therefore appointed to regulate the real estate relations. In agricult-

ure, the country is decidedly progressing. In 1875, 19,676,290 cwt. of grain was raised on 2,950,000 hectares, against 16,000,000 cwt. on 2,733,370 hectares in 1874. The vineyards have increased from 16,688 hectares in 1872 to 20,000 hectares in 1875. Vine-growing has received a considerable impetus of late years, as a large number of vine-growers from Southern France, ruined by phylloxera, went to Algeria. Fruit and vegetable growing is also making considerable progress. Stock-raising still needs considerable encouragement, horse-raising only being satisfactory, so that Algeria on an av-

posite political opinions, no such united action could take place. The Republican candidate, Rutherford B. Hayes, was finally declared to be the choice of the people. (*See CONGRESS, UNITED STATES.*)

An Indian war of more than usual importance threatened to break out during the year, but was finally averted. (*See ARMY, UNITED STATES.*)

The reduction of the wages of engineers and brakemen on the railroads of the Middle States led to the most alarming and destructive riots. In many districts it was necessary

to summon the military power to guard the lines. (*See LABOR STRIKES.*)

The financial embarrassments of the country continued to increase throughout the year, and led to numerous suggestions and propositions relative to the currency. (*See CURRENCY.*)

The agricultural products of the country were unusually abundant.

The South and Central American States and Mexico have had a year of comparative quiet, though by no means free from trouble and



BONA.

erage sends 3,000 horses to the army annually. In sheep, the country is very rich, their number being estimated at 9,699,000. The production of tobacco is also steadily increasing. In 1875, 6,670 hectares produced 5,622,000 kilogrammes, against 4,700,000 kilos on 6,460 hectares in 1874. Mining is also looking up very favorably. In the first half of 1876, not less than 234,000 tons of iron ore, 2,438 tons of copper, and 727 tons of lead, were exported.

AMERICA. The negotiations between Great Britain and the United States relative to the amount to be paid by the latter for the privilege of fishing in the bays and harbors and creeks of the Dominion of Canada, were, by the Treaty of Washington of 1871, to be conducted by a joint commission. This body met at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on June 15th, and awarded the sum of \$5,500,000 to be paid to Great Britain within one year.

An unusual interest pervaded the United States at the beginning of the year, relative to counting the votes cast for President of the United States. It was manifest that the votes of Florida and Louisiana, and perhaps some other States, would be contested, and that the decision of the final result might turn on a single vote. The contested votes were therefore referred to a commission, created by act of Congress, whose decision, unless reversed by the action of both Houses of Congress, should be final. As the Houses were of op-

anxiety, such has been the general depression of commerce, industry, and, consequently, finance, in all of them. Indeed, this discouraging condition has been the main topic of interest in most, and the all-absorbing one in many, of those countries, to the exclusion, in a few cases, of questions involving the interests of more than one at the same time; as, for instance, the boundary question between Chili and the Argentine Republic.

A miniature naval combat in the Pacocha waters, off the coast of Peru, between two British war-vessels and the Peruvian iron-clad ram Huascar, took place in May last, and disturbed for a time the amicable relations between the two countries. The event is, however, not likely to be followed by any serious consequences of an international character.

Colombia, after a lull of almost 15 years, interrupted in 1875, seems once more to have entered into a period of civil strife, though of a less violent form than that by which she suffered so considerably in the year preceding.

Mexico bids fair to regain, though by different means, the ground lost in overthrowing the constitutional government bequeathed by Juarez, and establishing a new order of things under the present military administration. Indeed, were it not for the vexatious events which have followed each other in such rapid succession during 1877, frequently threatening to involve the Republic in an armed contest with the United States, the present state of

things would not be, for Mexico, at all an unsatisfactory one.

ANGLICAN CHURCHES. I. CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The one hundred and seventy-sixth anniversary of the *Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts* was held in London, April 30th, the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. The report stated that the income for 1876 had been £136,906 16s., the largest amount ever received in one year. There were now sixty-two colonial and missionary bishoprics, in forty-two of which 533 missionaries had been engaged. The missionaries were thus distributed: In Asia, 132; in Africa, 112; in Australia and the Pacific, 63; in America and the West Indies, 225; in Europe, 1. There were also about eight hundred catechists and lay teachers in the service of the Society, mostly natives, in heathen countries. Sixty-seven women were teaching in India, Burmah, Japan, Africa, and Madagascar. Sir Thomas Wade, in addressing the meeting, said that in China the Society single-handed could hardly effect what it desired, but would have to work with the other Christian societies there.

The seventy-eighth annual meeting of the *Church Missionary Society* was held in London, May 1st, the Earl of Chichester presiding. The annual statement showed that the total income of the Society for the year had been £190,693, and the gross expenditure £210,859. A subscription of £4,000 sterling had been made toward meeting the deficiency in income. Fifty-five candidates for appointment as missionaries had been accepted, and eighty-one candidates were under training. Much success had attended the labors of the missionaries in South India, Ceylon, the Fokien province in China, and Northwest America. An increase of 280 communicants had taken place in Ceylon, and several native ministers had been ordained in China. The progress of the missions in West Africa, at Sierra Leone, was sketched, as well as that in East Africa, where the Society not only has missions on the coast, but has also, since 1875, established a new mission on the Victoria N'yanza Lake. The report referred to difficulties which had been recently encountered by some of the missions of the Society, as in Ceylon, where, in 1876, an effort to introduce ritualism into some of the native churches had been assisted and supplemented by the assumption of Episcopal authority over the missions, which the Society was not willing to acknowledge, as involving "elements of very real danger," and avowed the intention resolutely to "persevere in taking measures to secure the faithful preaching of the full and unadulterated Gospel among the heathen, and to defend the native Christian congregations connected with the Society from erroneous doctrine and superstitious ritual. It has been, and ever will be, the aim of the committee to secure the distinct and emphatic utterance by the Society's agents of those great truths of

the sole supremacy of Holy Scripture as the rule of doctrine and of justification through faith on account of the merits of Christ, which are the life-blood of an intelligent and vigorous piety, and which are wont to be ignored or denied by those who receive their inspiration from the leaders of the well-known tractarian movement of some forty years ago." Bishop Crowther, a native African, gave an account of the condition of the Niger missions in West Africa, of which he has charge.

By order of the Privy Council, issued April 30th, a new diocese, to be called the Diocese of St. Albans, was constituted out of the counties of Essex and Herts and a part of Kent, the bishop of which should be subject to the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan of England. St. Albans Abbey was made the cathedral church. The Right Rev. Thomas Legh Claughton, Bishop of Rochester, was appointed Bishop of St. Albans, and was enthroned June 11th. The Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, vicar of St. Pancras, and canon residentiary of York Cathedral, was appointed Bishop of Rochester in place of Bishop Claughton.

At a meeting of the bishops of England, Scotland, and Ireland, held on the 17th of May, it was determined that the Archbishop of Canterbury should invite all the bishops of the Anglican communion to meet in London during the month of July, 1878, the first and last weeks to be devoted to general conference, and the two intermediate weeks to the deliberation of committees and other private matters. It was also proposed that the following subjects, in their order, should be presented for consideration: 1. The unity of the several branches of the Anglican Church; 2. The establishment of courts of arbitration; 3. The relation of missionary bishops of different branches of the Church in foreign countries; 4. The establishment of chaplaincies on the continent of Europe and elsewhere; 5. The special forms of modern infidelity, and how they are to be met; 6. The general interests of the several branches of the Anglican communion. It is stated that thirteen bishops, among whom are five American bishops, have refused to attend the conference. The call has been issued for the conference to meet July 2, 1878.

The *Convocation of York* met April 17th, the Archbishop of York presiding. A petition was presented asking, among other objects, the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the Public Worship Regulation Act; another petition from fifteen thousand working-men, eleven thousand of whom were communicants, prayed that liberty of worship might not be taken from them, as they conceived was done by the present prosecutions of clergymen under the act. A third petition, from laymen of the upper classes, including sixteen peers, set forth that much distress existed as to the question of spiritual jurisdiction. The President stated that a joint committee of

the two Convocations would be appointed to consider petitions on the Public Worship Regulation Act and the relation of Church and state. Resolutions were offered by the Dean of Manchester, "that, inasmuch as all priests having care of souls, in any diocese, have received their commission from the bishop, as chief pastor, it is an invasion of the rights of the Church that any priest should be inhibited *a sacris* by other than spiritual authority," and that the present court of ecclesiastical appeal "does not command that confidence of the laity and clergy which is necessary to the well-being of the Church of these realms." The subject-matter of these resolutions was referred to the joint committee of the two Convocations about to be appointed. A resolution was adopted approving generally of the Burials bill which the Government had submitted to Parliament. On this subject the principle was affirmed that the bishops should be the judges as to the fitness of monumental inscriptions in churchyards.

The *Convocation of Canterbury* met at Westminster May 24th. The Burials bill, then before Parliament, the representation of the laity, and the increase of the Episcopate, were the principal subjects of discussion. The petition of sixteen peers and a number of other laymen respecting the unsatisfactory state of ecclesiastical legislation, which had been previously presented to the Convocation of York, was also offered in the Lower House of this body. A resolution by the Archdeacon of Gloucester, "that no legislation on the rubrics can be safely entered upon until some safeguards are devised against the danger lest changes affecting the worship of the Church should become law by the action of Parliament alone without the consent of Convocation," was adopted. A resolution was adopted, as an *articulus cleri*, in support of the measure proposed in Parliament by the Government for dealing with the burials question. This resolution contained a clause praying the bishops to "oppose permission being given to any person other than a minister of the Church of England to officiate at burials in our churchyards, being assured that such a change in the law will be regarded as a grievance by the general body of churchmen, and will have a tendency to unsettle the present relations between Church and state." A resolution was adopted, recommending the formation of additional Episcopal sees in Northumberland, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Nottingham and Derby, Birmingham, the Tower Hamlets, and Southwark. A resolution was adopted, proposing the formation of a house of laymen, with whom Convocation should confer, and whose approval of the measures passed by the ecclesiastical houses should be requisite before any propositions were submitted to the Crown or Parliament for legal sanction. The Upper House discussed the report of the Committee on Clergy Discipline, which gave the heads of a bill for the amendment of the present law on

that subject. In the course of the debate the difficulty which existed in obtaining the prosecution and punishment of derelict clergymen for immorality was contrasted with the ease of the process in case of ritualistic grievances. The Convocation met again on the 3d of July. The principal subject of discussion in the Upper House was the book for the Confessional, called "The Priest in Absolution," to which public attention had been directed by debates in Parliament. A resolution was adopted, calling the attention of the Lower House to the declaration on the subject of Confession, which had been adopted by the Upper House in July, 1873, and asking its immediate consideration of the same. (The text of this declaration is given in the *ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA* for 1873.) The declaration was concurred in by the Lower House, by a vote of 62 to 6. On the subject of the book itself, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Upper House:

1. That this House holds the Society of the Holy Cross responsible for the preparation and dissemination of the book called "The Priest in Absolution."
2. That this House, having considered the first resolution appended to the statement of the Society of the Holy Cross presented to this House on Friday, July 6, 1877, viz.: "That, under these considerations, the Society of the Holy Cross, while distinctly repudiating the unfair criticisms which have been passed on the book called 'The Priest in Absolution,' and without intending to imply any condemnation of it, yet in deference to the desire expressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the representatives of the Society, resolve that no further copies of it be supplied," is of opinion that the Society has neither repudiated nor effectively withdrawn from circulation the abovesaid work.
3. That this House expresses its strongest condemnation of any doctrine or practice of confession which might be thought to render such a book necessary or expedient.

It was decided to refer the statutes of the Society of the Holy Cross to a committee of all the bishops of the province, who should submit their report to the President as soon as possible. A committee, to whom had been referred in the previous year a petition on the subject of ecclesiastical discipline, reported that, in their opinion, there were some grounds for dissatisfaction with the present mode of administration, which it was desirable, as far as possible, to remove; that the draft of a scheme for improving one branch of the law of the discipline of the clergy had been recently submitted to both Houses of Convocation; and that there were hopes that some method of dealing with the subject might be suggested by which existing anomalies could be removed, "so far as may be consistent with the necessary relations between the Church and the state." The report was adopted. A resolution was adopted, declaring that, in exacting measures for Church discipline, provision should be made for dealing with cases of neglect of duty, or other causes of grave scandal. In the Lower House, a petition was presented from 1,606 clergymen, protesting against the virtual repeal of the ornaments rubric in the

decision in the Ridsdale case, and praying the House to assert the constitutional rights of the Church to determine its own doctrine and ceremonial. The following form for a new rubric, to be inserted in the Prayer-Book, was adopted and sent to the Upper House for its concurrence:

In saying any public prayers, or ministering the sacraments and other rites of the Church, the minister shall wear a surplice with a stole or scarf, and the hood of his degree; and in preaching he shall wear a surplice with a stole or scarf, and the hood of his degree; or, if he think fit, a gown with hood and scarf. Nevertheless, he that ministereth in the Holy Communion may use, with the surplice and stole, a cope: provided always, that such cope shall not be introduced into any church, other than a cathedral or collegiate church, without the consent of the bishop.

The Ritualistic Controversy, under the influence of the judicial proceedings under the Public Worship Regulation Act, has assumed the character of a direct issue upon the question of the jurisdiction of Parliament, and the courts established by Parliament, over ecclesiastical cases.

On the 3d of April, a communication was presented to the archbishops signed by about eighty clergymen, who were for the most part regarded as attached to the High Church party, reciting that, being anxious to retain the existing relations of Church and state, they felt great anxiety at the present position of affairs. "On the one side," they said, "we see coercive measures resorted to for enforcing uniformity such as have been happily unknown in this country for centuries; and on the other a determination to endure any suffering rather than submit to a jurisdiction which, rightly or wrongly, is regarded as purely secular." They were also impressed with the unsatisfactory character of the authority and arguments, to which appeal was made in the controversies distracting the Church; for, while the Church had the same authority it had always had in the matter of rites and ceremonies, appeal was made, not to the "living voice of the Church, but to events and documents which have themselves always been matters of controversy." The signers of the address were convinced that not the mere interpretation of existing law was required, "but the living voice of the Church clearly laying down what the law shall be in the future." They would, therefore, urge upon the consideration of the archbishops "that, in our opinion, no peace can be secured for the Church, nor can her existing relations with the state be long continued, unless laws for the regulation of Divine service and for other spiritual matters of primary importance are made by an authority which both clergy and laity would feel to be binding upon conscience; and we are equally satisfied that no authority will be considered thus binding which does not proceed from the synods of the Church as well as from Parliament." The view was further expressed in the address that the legislative action of the Church was now paralyzed by

the apprehension that, when its synodical acts were submitted to Parliament, they would be so altered as to be finally quite different from what was intended. The Archbishop of Canterbury replied to this address, April 7th, that its exact meaning was not quite clear to him, and particularly that it did not seem to distinguish between judicial and legislative ecclesiastical matters, the former of which were conducted in a regular gradation of ecclesiastical courts, culminating in the sovereign, advised by the Privy Council, which were "jealously kept distinct from the ordinary civil tribunals of the realm." He presumed they desired some alterations in these courts, but pointed out that they did not specify with any accuracy the character of the changes they sought. "But I gather," he continued "that the main object of the address is to urge that matters of legislation affecting the Church in its rites or ceremonies and controversies of faith should always be submitted to Convocation. It is not alleged that this principle has in any specific case been violated, and, perhaps, it has escaped your attention that, for the last five years, since Convocation adopted the Act of Uniformity Amendment Act, in 1872, it has been engaged in a task such as that which you rightly consider to be its peculiar function, having been called by the authority of the Crown to revise the Rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer, a work which it has not as yet accomplished." In conclusion, the archbishop promised that the subject of the address should receive the attention of the Episcopal bench.

The case of Clifton against Ridsdale, the first case tried under the Public Worship Regulation Act, in which Lord Penzance, of the Court of Arches, in 1876, condemned the wearing of certain vestments, the use of unnecessary lighted candles, and certain practices at the sacrament, as illegal (*see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1876), was carried by appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The hearing of the appeal was begun on the 23d of January, and a judgment was given on the 12th of May, sustaining the decision of the lower court, and adverse to the appellant. The decision covered four points: 1. That the vestments worn by the appellant in the eucharistic services, the alb and chasuble, as distinguished from the surplice, were illegal. 2. That it was the duty of the minister to stand at the side of the table in such a position that "he might in good faith enable the communicants present, or the bulk of them, being properly placed, to see if there be breaking of bread, and the performance of the other manual acts mentioned. He must not interpose his body so as intentionally to defeat the object of the rubric and prevent this result." In the present case the court were not satisfied "that the evidence proved an intention to prevent the people seeing him break the bread," and recommended an alteration to be made in the decree in this respect. 3. That the use of wafer bread was illegal, but the mere

circumstance of bread, "such as is usually to be eaten," being round and thin did not constitute it wafer bread. It was not proved that the appellant had used the wafer, properly so called, and a change in the decree was advised on this point. 4. That the erection of a crucifix without a faculty was illegal; that the condemnation of the crucifix by the court below on the ground of its liability to be used in a superstitious manner was correct; and, therefore, the direction to remove this erection was affirmed. Still the court desired to say that they "thought it important to maintain, in respect to the representation of sacred persons and objects in the church, the liberty established in '*Philpotts vs. Boyd*,' subject to the power and duty of the ordinary, so to exercise his judicial discretion in granting or refusing faculties as to guard against their being likely to be abused for purposes of superstition." The decision was received with satisfaction by the evangelical party of the Church, although it was not as completely in their favor as they had hoped it would be, but was strongly opposed by the ritualistic party. Mr. Ridsdale refused to obey it, and announced his intention of continuing the condemned ways in defiance of it, stating that he was resisting the monition because it was contrary to a plain order of the Church. He was convinced that the law of the Church commanded the use of vestments, and the two lights on the altar were likewise sanctioned by the rubric. On some points on which there was no rubrical direction he would yield. His reason for pleading in the court was, that he sought, if possible, to secure peace for the Church, in the hope that the law of the Church would be legalized by the civil law, but, having failed, he was bound to obey the Church. He suggested, however, that if his diocesans should think fit to exert a dispensing power as bishops, which he admitted to exist, he would conform to the form of service as defined by the court. Shortly afterward the Archbishop of Canterbury wrote to him that, understanding that he was willing to be guided by him as his bishop, his grace would gladly take upon himself the whole responsibility of directing Mr. Ridsdale as to the manner in which he should administer the communion, and would grant him a complete dispensation from the obligation under which he believed himself to lie, to act upon what he conceived to be the literal meaning of the Ornaments Rubric. Mr. Ridsdale consented to obey the archbishop's order as a temporary measure until convocation should have a fitting opportunity to deliberate on the question, after which, if no decision were given, he should not feel justified in using the dispensation any longer. On the 2d of July, in the Convocation of Canterbury, a petition was presented from Mr. Ridsdale asking the convocation to decide whether the bishops had such power of dispensation as had been exercised by the archbishop in his case, and whether they have

power to require the clergy to accept such dispensations in view of serious complications with the state; to set forth a law of ritual observance which will leave no room for doubts or controversies; and to constitute or indicate the courts by which it would have the clergy tried for ecclesiastical offenses.

A declaration on the subject of the *Ridsdale* judgment has been made by a large number of ritualists to the following effect:

1. Having considered the judgment delivered by the judicial committee in the case of *Ridsdale vs. Clifton*, although we are unable to concur in the whole of the reasoning which it contains, yet we find in it some grounds of satisfaction, in so far as it (a) allows the eastward position of the celebrant, (b) confirms the principle of a distinctive eucharistic dress, (c) recognizes the full right of the Church of England to the legitimate use of religious art in her churches.

2. Seeing that successive judgments have left members of the Church of England free to hold and teach her entire doctrine, we advisedly recommend submission to the discretion of the ordinary in regard to the points of ritual touched by the late judgment, and we regard such submission as best calculated to promote the entire constitutional freedom of the Church.

3. We believe that the ultimate solution of our present difficulties will be found in the exercise by the Church of her legitimate right to deal with ceremonial, through convocation, with consent of Parliament.

The second case, which was tried by the ecclesiastical courts under the Public Worship Regulation Act, was that of the prosecution of the Rev. Arthur Tooth, rector of St. James's, Hatcham, for violation of the rubrics in the celebration of the Holy Communion, which, as was charged in the indictment, and appeared in the evidence, the defendant had caused to be accompanied with elaborateness of vestments, ceremonial, and ornaments. A decision was given by Lord Penzance, Dean of Arches, on the 19th of July, 1876, condemning the practices of Mr. Tooth which were complained of, except as to those points on which an appeal had been taken in the case of *Clifton* against *Ridsdale* to the Privy Council, as contrary to the usages and discipline of the Church, and admonishing him to refrain from them. The defendant paid no attention to the decree of the court, whose jurisdiction he denied, but continued his ritualistic practices. He was cited to appear and answer for contumacy in December. Refusing to obey the summons, he was inhibited for three months, with an intimation that the suspension would be continued if he did not abstain from the objectionable practices. The Rev. Canon Gee was appointed to take charge of the parish during the inhibition, but Mr. Tooth refused to admit him to the church, and he retired from the attempt to serve. The services on the succeeding Sundays, which were the last in December, 1876, were characterized by greater display than ever. On the 31st of December, a disturbance occurred at the church, and a force of police had to be organized to restore

and preserve order. Mr. Tooth posted on the door of the church a declaration asserting that he was the lawfully and canonically instituted priest of the parish, "not inhibited therein, nor deprived thereof, by any lawful and canonical authority," declaring all ministrations therein other than his own to be schismatical, and "an invasion and robbery of the rights of the Church of England," and exhorting the congregation to permit no public ministration or discharge of pastoral duties among them other than his own. On the 13th of January, 1877, an order was issued by Lord Penzance, declaring the defendant contumacious, and committing him to jail. On the following Sunday, however, Mr. Tooth held three early services, after which an order was posted by the bishop of the diocese (Rochester), prohibiting the opening of the church or the ringing of the bells. The bishop appointed another clergyman to serve at the church, but Mr. Tooth refused to permit him to be admitted. He was imprisoned in Horsemonger Lane jail on the 31st of January, where he continued in confinement until February 17th, when, the clergyman deputed by the bishop having gained possession of the church, he was released, on the ground that the object sought by his imprisonment had been gained. Mr. Tooth then went abroad, but returned in May, and issued a declaration that all the services which had been conducted in the church since his removal from the parish were schismatical, null, and void, and held a service in the church on the 18th of May. Mr. Tooth's position on the points of law in his case, upon which his conduct was based, was sustained by the voluntary society called the "Church Union." This society, at a meeting held in February, adopted resolutions reciting that, while it acknowledged the authority of all courts legally constituted in regard to matters temporal, it denied that the secular power had authority in matters purely spiritual; declared "that any court which is bound to frame its decisions in accordance with the judgments of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, or any other secular court, does not possess any spiritual authority with respect to such decisions. That suspension *a sacris* being a purely spiritual act, the English Church Union is prepared to support any priest not guilty of a moral or canonical offense who refuses to recognize a suspension issued by such a court;" professed a willingness to submit itself to the duly constituted synods of the Church; and, in regard to the matters under dispute, appealed to the rubrics of the Book of Common Prayer, and the interpretation which had been put upon them by the Convocation of Canterbury in 1875. Bishop Claughton, of Rochester, having been transferred to the See of St. Albans, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in June, became *pro tempore* administrator of the diocese. He invited Mr. Tooth to take Episcopal advice concerning his course, and communi-

cated to him as the action of a purely spiritual body, whose jurisdiction he should acknowledge on the questions at issue, a resolution which had been passed by the Convocation of Canterbury, to the effect that no alteration from the long-sanctioned and usual ritual ought to be made without the sanction of the bishop of the diocese being first had. Mr. Tooth replied that he had searched the records, but had not been able to find "any such canon, constitution, or ordinance, provincial, or other synodical act, promulgated by convocation, or by his grace himself," as the archbishop had mentioned. The archbishop referred him to the record of the proceedings of the two Houses of Convocation on the 13th and 15th of February, 1867, as containing the resolution which he had mentioned, and inquired if he objected to its validity because it had not become law by receiving the sanction of the civil power, adding that, by the law of the realm, except in cases where the civil power steps in, no decision or judgment of convocation could answer such conditions as might be supposed from Mr. Tooth's expression of his views to be deemed by him indispensable. Mr. Tooth replied that the proceedings quoted did not constitute a synodical act of the province, because they had not been passed or promulgated as such; but, had such a synodical act been passed by convocation, or promulgated by the archbishop, or put in use, the fact of the state's having refused to recognize it as a canon would have made no difference in the respect with which he should have treated it. The archbishop summed up as the reasons for which he considered Mr. Tooth bound to abstain from the ritual observances which were complained of against him:

1. Because of the obedience which you owe to the law of the Church of England, as interpreted by the Archbishop's Court and the Supreme Court of Appeal.

2. Because you are formally called upon by me as your bishop, in virtue of your oath of canonical obedience, to conform to the order which, as acting Bishop of Rochester, I hereby lay upon you.

3. Because, if through some scruple of conscience, to me inexplicable, you feel a difficulty in paying due obedience either to the law of the Church and realm, as interpreted by the courts, or to the bishop set over you in the Lord, the decision of convocation to which I have referred you seems to afford on your principles a solution of the difficulty in which you have involved yourself.

I should be sorry to believe that you desire to act in contravention alike of the law, the bishop's order, and the express decision of the two Houses of Convocation.

Mr. Tooth reiterated his determination to disregard the judgment of the court, insisting that there was no law or valid declaration of the Church to sustain it.

Mr. Tooth obtained from the Court of Queen's Bench, in July, a rule calling on Lord Penzance to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue against him. The application for this rule was based upon the allegation that the judgment prohibiting the applicant from

officiating at St. James's, Hatcham, was heard by Lord Penzance at Lambeth instead of in London or Westminster, or within the diocese of Rochester. The rule was made absolute in November, and Mr. Tooth afterward resigned the incumbency of the parish at Hatcham.

In the House of Lords, July 14th, Lord Redesdale called attention to a book entitled "The Priest in Absolution," which had been privately printed and placed at the disposal of an association of clergymen called "The Society of the Holy Cross," for private and limited circulation among the clergy. It was described as containing directions for the examination of both adults and children on the most private and delicate matters, including special questions to be put to children of seven, six, and even five years of age, and also to married persons, the priests being advised in all cases to be careful to frame their questions in discreet language. The book was pronounced directly opposed to the doctrines of the Church, as justifying confession, absolution, and the judicial character of the priest. The Archbishop of Canterbury said that it was a disgrace to the community that such a book should be circulated under the approval of the clergy of the Established Church. The subject of the book and the Society of the Holy Cross received a full discussion in the Convocation of Canterbury at its session in July, of whose action a statement is given in another place. From a communication which was presented to the convocation by the authority of the society itself, it appears that it "is a society of clergy, founded in 1855, for the primary purpose of deepening the spiritual life in its brethren. Besides this main object, it is also engaged in aiding or carrying on mission work, at home and abroad; it promotes spiritual and temporal charity among the brethren, and unites them in common consultation on matters affecting their duties and the interests of the Church. The connection of the society with the book called 'The Priest in Absolution' arose from accidental circumstances. Some members of the society, feeling the need of a manual to help them in the difficult and important duty of hearing confessions and giving absolution, to which priests are obliged by their commission at ordination and the requirements of the Prayer-Book, informally asked one of their number to compile such a treatise. The society, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, was never called upon to revise, read, or pass judgment upon the book." The communication further stated that the book was designed for use only in extraordinary circumstances and under peculiar safeguards, and claimed that it was wrong to judge it as if it were a book for common use; also, that the number of persons of all classes who resorted to confession had multiplied year by year, and that many of them were "persons of the highest education and refinement." It was asserted by the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, one of the most prominent of the Ritualists,

that, before the book was prepared, the bishops had been asked to provide for the education, selecting, and licensing of duly qualified confessors; and that for this request the makers of it "were rewarded by the bishops and the public with scorn and obloquy." The society, after the matter was brought to the notice of the public, resolved that no more copies of the book should be supplied; and added, in their action, the expression of the opinion that their commission at ordination and the express terms of the Prayer-Book required them to hear the confessions of those who wished to make them; and that, while the Church taught that confession was not a matter of compulsory obligation, all Christian people had the right to observe it. The society was said to have on its rolls the names of two hundred and seventy members.

An address signed by ninety-six peers was forwarded to the Archbishop of Canterbury in August, directing the attention of his grace to the disclosures concerning "The Priest in Absolution," expressing alarm at the introduction into the Church of the practice of auricular confession, and urging him to express condemnation of the system. In acknowledging the address the archbishop assured their lordships that nothing should be wanting on his part to maintain the scriptural character of the Church, and reminded them of the recent formal statement of the bishops of the Province of Canterbury, and the pastoral letter issued by both provinces in March, 1875, with reference to the doctrine of the Church of England on the subject of confession.

The pastoral address of a new society called the *Order of Corporate Reunion*, having for its professed object the restoration of the spiritual authority of the Church, was issued on the 8th of September. The address is headed with the words *Pro Deo, pro ecclesia, pro patria*, and begins with the formula: "In the sacred name of the most holy, undivided, and adorable Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.—Amen. Thomas, by the favor of God, Rector of the Order of Corporate Reunion, and Pro-Provincial of Canterbury; Joseph, by the favor of God, Provincial of York, in the kingdom of England; and Laurence, by the favor of God, Provincial of Caerleon, in the Principality of Wales, with the provosts and members of the synod of the order, to the faithful in Christ Jesus, whom these presents may concern, health and benediction in the Lord God everlasting." A sketch follows of the history of the Church of England from St. Augustin to the present time, which is made to indicate indirectly the aims and policy of the order by pointing to the mistakes and failures of the past, the repetition of which should be avoided. In it the submission of the bishops and clergy in 1586 is declared to have been the turning-point of their own and their successors' degradation. The paragraphs following this declaration state that, notwithstanding the

religious advantages gained by the Simeonite and Oxford movements, the opposition to God's truth has since become more and more violent; and, moreover, that in the Established Church "every vestige of distinct corporate entity" has now utterly disappeared. As examples in proof of this proposition are cited the mode of nomination, election, and confirmation of the bishops of the establishment, the extraordinary oath of homage which their lordships take on their knees to the Queen on their appointment, by which they solemnly declare that they "receive all spiritual as well as all temporal power and authority" from her majesty. The division of existing sees and the erection of new dioceses by letters patent alone, as well as the recent Public Worship Regulation Act, and other examples of the strained power involved in "royal supremacy," are asserted to have brought about the existing crisis and the coming disestablishment. A formal and solemn protest follows "against all and every intrusion and interference of the civil power in spiritual things, whether past or present," both as contrary to the Word of God, and "because the great and venerable charter of our liberties secured in 1215 recognized and solemnly guaranteed the spiritual freedom of the Church of England." Among the special objects of protest are carelessness in administering baptism, the disuse of chrism in confirmation, the abolition of unction for the sick, the abrogation of spiritual discipline, looseness as to the marriage of divorced persons, the Public Worship Regulation Act, appeals to the Privy Council, and the anti-Christian character of board schools. The authors of the pastoral express their desire "to avoid all violence, schism, and disobedience to constituted authority in things secular, regarding it as our duty rather to support and restore, as Almighty God may permit, the ancient constitution of our country in Church and state, than to coöperate in any rash and dangerous work of demolition and destruction, the consequences and end of which none can foresee," profess a frank and unreserved acceptance of the faith and teaching of the undivided Church, and appeal to a general council to bring about corporate union. In order to gather up and preserve the canonical authority which, it is alleged, the bishops of the establishment have yielded up, the order has secured three distinct and independent lines of a new Episcopal succession. While claiming all their rights as citizens and sharers of the legitimate benefits of the establishment, the members of the order are represented as intending to refuse to recognize any intrusion of "Cæsar or Cæsar's servants" into spiritual affairs. All members of the order must be certainly baptized; no clergyman will be admitted who has had two wives, no divorced person who has been married again, nor any person who has married a divorced woman, and no freemason or member of any similar secret society can be a member,

except in all these cases after the renunciation of his error and subjection to due discipline. The document is signed by Adrian de Helte, Notary Apostolic.

A prospectus has been issued for the establishment of a new religious order in London in the spring of 1878, to be called *The Fraternity of Jesus*. The fraternity will consist of three orders: the first order to include brethren living under the three vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, in the strictest sense; the second order to consist of brethren at business in the world, but who live in the college of the fraternity, paying for their board and lodging, and who will keep the three vows in a modified form; and the third order to consist of associate brethren, who will live at their respective homes, but who will subscribe according to their means toward the expenses of the fraternity, who may visit the college at any time they may choose, and will keep the vows of poverty and obedience as the second order, but whose vow of chastity will be limited to conversation. The fraternity will engage in parochial and mission work, and will encourage the formation of societies and guilds to be under the management of its brethren. Its affairs will be managed by a fortnightly conference of the first order, and a general monthly conference of the three orders.

Mr. Frederick Martin, compiler of "The Statesman's Year Book," was requested by the Liberation Society, in 1875, to make an estimate of the extent, nature, and value of the property in possession of the Church of England. He presented in May, 1877, the following estimate of the income of the Church:

	Number.	Total Annual Income.
Church dignitaries, including deans, etc..	172	£247,000
Extra cathedral revenues.....		130,000
Beneficed clergy.....	13,300	5,027,000
Net revenue of Queen Anne's bounty...		84,000
Total.....	13,472	£5,538,000
Net disposable income of the Ecclesiastical Commission.....		700,000
Building and repairing of churches.....		1,000,000
Total annual revenue.....		£7,238,000

This statement has been criticised on the ground that the sum applied to the building and repair of churches is the result of free-will offerings, and, therefore, not properly classed among the revenues from endowments; also, that a discount showed in the annual value of the parsonages, the average of which is estimated, it is alleged, at too high an amount. Making deductions on account of these items, the revenues of the Church would be about six million pounds sterling per annum, representing a capital amounting to £150,000,000.

Mr. Martin's report furnishes also the material for the following statement of the number of acres of land included in the properties of the Church:

	Area of Land in Acres.
Ecclesiastical commissioners.....	149,882
Bishops.....	22,414
Deans.....	68,388
Colleges of Oxford.....	126,879
Colleges of Cambridge.....	108,764
Glebe land.....	150,000
	626,777

On the other hand, it is asserted that the revenues of the Church are altogether derived from voluntary gifts, and a publication called the *National Church* gives the following table:

1. The endowments of the Established Church amount to a little more than four millions sterling.

2. Of this sum,

Tithe and rents voluntarily given to the Church of England by charitable persons BEFORE the Reformation bring in.....	£1,949,200
Tithe, rents, and interest on money voluntarily given to the Church of England SINCE the Reformation bring in.....	2,251,100

Total endowments..... £4,200,300

Of which sum the state takes as taxes, etc., other than income tax and sums usually paid by occupiers.....	714,000
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Total net endowment..... £3,486,300

3. The sum of £3,486,300 is, therefore, the amount of the net salaries received by the 20,000 bishops, priests, and deacons of the Church. It is thus divided:

2 Archbishops.....	} receive	£188,600
26 Bishops.....		
70 Archdeacons.....		
30 Deans.....		
127 Canons.....	} receive	201,600
120 Minor deacons.....		
600 Singers.....		
Lay officers and servants.....		
13,041 Rectors and vicars.....	} receive	3,146,100
5,706 Curates.....		
Total net salaries.....		£3,486,300

The seventeenth annual meeting of the *Church Congress* was held at Croydon, beginning October 9th. The opening sermon was preached by Canon Lightfoot. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and made an opening address, in which he said that the question whether the congress was for the good of the Church must be considered as settled favorably. It operated, he said, as a kind of safety-valve, furnishing the opportunity for the free expression of thought, and was also a manifestation of motion and life in the Church. He spoke of certain styles of discussion of theological subjects as bearing a relation to regular argument similar to that which the operations of irregular forces like those of Bashi-Bazouks and Cossacks bear to those of the regular army, and declared them out of place in the nineteenth century. At the close of his address, he referred, amid loud expressions of applause and some dissent from the audience, to the Church of England as "the grand old historical Church as it came to us from the fathers of the Reformation." The discussions were opened with the reading of a paper on "Mohammedanism," which had been prepared by Bishop Steene, of Zanzibar. The subject was con-

sidered in the paper, and in the remarks which followed it, in the light of the most practicable manner of introducing Christianity to the people of the Mohammedan faith. The subject of "Christian Faith and Skeptical Culture" was considered in papers by Prof. Pritchard and Prof. Wace; that of "The Church in Relation to Trades' Unions and Agricultural Laborers' Unions," by the Rev. Mr. Oakley and the Rev. V. H. Staunton. On the second day's session, the papers read by Canon Garbet and Canon Farrar on "The Best Means of promoting United Action and Mutual Toleration between Different Schools of Thought within the Church" called forth an important and interesting discussion of the attitude of the several parties in the Church toward each other. Other subjects considered on this day were, "Representative Assemblies of the Church of England, General and Diocesan" (paper by Archdeacon Emery); "Intemperance, and the Legislative Remedies and Church Action by which the Evil should be combated" (papers by Canon Duckworth and Dr. A. Carpenter); "Pauper and Truant Children" (papers by Francis Peck and R. Weston); "The Church in Relation to Public Amusements" (paper by Canon Money, of Deptford); and "Charity Organization in its Christian Aspect, with Reference to Almsgiving and Medical and Provident Institutions—their Use and Abuse" (papers by Sir Lovelace T. Stammer and Dr. Fairlee Clark). The principal discussion of the third day was on "The Readjustments, if any, desirable in the Relations between Church and State." The subject was opened with papers by Canon Gregory, Canon Ryle, and the Rev. T. Lee. Other subjects considered during the day were, "The Position of Voluntary Schools under the Education Acts of 1870 and 1876, and the Duty of the Church with Reference to Board Schools" (papers by Mr. Talbot, M. P., the Rev. J. Munro, and Mr. Grantham, M. P.); "The Observance of the Lord's Day" (papers by Archdeacon Hlessey, the Rev. J. C. Egerton, and the Rev. J. Gritton, Secretary of the Lord's Day Observance Society); and "Personal Religion in Daily Life." On the fourth day, papers were read on "The Mutual Relations of the Church and Nonconformity at Various Periods of the Nineteenth Century," by Canon Curteis, Mr. George Harwood, and the Rev. T. P. Garnier, and the subject was discussed by the Dean of Bangor, Mr. Thomas Hughes, the Rev. Levi-son Lorraine, Canon Ryle, the Rev. W. Benham, Canon Brooke, and Mr. Beresford Hope, M. P. Papers were also read on "Biblical and Theological Study" (the Dean of Durham; Prof. Stanley Leathe, Canon Hoare, and the Bishop of Lincoln); "The Permanent Diaconate and Lay Help" (the Bishop of Guildford and Lord Hatherly); "The Church's Duty toward Children of the Upper and Middle Classes" (the Rev. Dr. Butter, head master of Harrow School, the Rev. R. Elwyn, and the Rev. E. C. Wickham). The sessions closed with a *conversa-*

zione, at which the Archbishop of Canterbury made a second address, congratulating the congress on the success of its meeting, and declaring that it had been wise to avoid certain difficulties and "burning" questions with which it had been supposed it would be agitated, but had not hesitated to touch upon the great principles on which such questions should be settled. It was observed at the opening of the congress that a part of the extreme "evangelical" party of the Church were absent, but that the attendance of the opposite party and churchmen of the moderate school was greater than usual.

The differences between the managers and agents of the *Church Missionary Society* and the Bishop of Colombo, in reference to the missions in Ceylon, have been made the subject of a correspondence which has taken a wide range. An account of the origin of these differences is given in the *ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA* for 1876. They involve the question of the jurisdiction of the colonial bishops over the missions of the *Church Missionary Society*. They began in an attempt by the Bishop of Colombo to exercise control over the Tamil Coolie Mission—a mission which, though nominally connected with the *Church Society*, is supported by members of several denominations—and to remove and appoint agents to conduct the same. This assumption was resisted by the *Missionary Society*, and a sharp discussion of the merits of the case ensued, which has been continued at intervals through a large part of the year. Among the propositions to which it led was one for the direct establishment of the Colonial Church, which, however, was not carried. In March, 1877, the bishops in India, having met in conference, unanimously adopted resolutions declaring that the bishop of every diocese is, in the last resort, responsible for all teaching and work done in his jurisdiction; that all appointments of spiritual teachers ought to be made after consultation with him and subject to his veto; that any change in the conduct, place, or order of worship ought only to be made with his approval; that churches or places of worship should not be consecrated or allowed to be used for the celebration of the holy communion without such property is first made over entirely to the Church forever. They also decided to have these questions referred to and considered by the bishops of the other provinces of the Anglican Church, and finally to secure an expression upon them from the Pan-Anglican Synod which is to meet in 1878. The resolutions were forwarded to the committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and to the *Church Missionary Society*. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel made a reply explaining what its policy had been in the establishment of missions and the administration of them by bishops, and sustaining the Indian bishops in the main points of their positions, expressing particular approval of the theory

that the missions of the Church should be brought more directly and more effectually under Episcopal influence. The *Church Missionary Society* made a formal reply to the resolutions, traversing and contradicting their pretensions in plain language. It asked how a diocesan organization could exist in India among military chaplains, assuming that, if such organization were established, it should be done by native bishops of free and independent action. As much liberty was claimed in the matter of the appointment of lay readers and city missionaries as was enjoyed in the Church at home. The society declared that, if the alternative of working without licenses or ceasing to evangelize India was presented, the same course would be adopted as on a previous occasion—the former would be chosen. The Bishop of Colombo replied to these resolutions, July 20th, with statements showing that the society was mistaken in assuming that the province of the bishops in Ceylon was not the organization of the native Church, representing the facts to be as follows:

The Bishop of Colombo is "appointed" by "letters patent" not to "European work" only, but also, and in an equal degree, "to the superintendence, management, and discipline of missionary work and the development of the organization of native churches." This I proceed to prove: 1. It is so provided by the letters patent themselves, which constitute the bishop ordinary over all clergy of the Church of England in Ceylon and all churches in which the services of the Church of England are used. 2. It will probably be admitted that the bishop appointed by the crown has the full authority of a bishop, whatever it may be, over the chaplains and catechists who are paid by the crown and are officers of the department over which he presides. The whole number of these, including three aided chaplains, is twenty-five. Of these, fifteen or (omitting one who ranks as European) fourteen are natives, and all in priest's orders. From this it is evident that the bishop's legally defined jurisdiction is in a very large degree to be exercised over the native Church.

Besides, the clergy of the Propagation Society, a part of whom were natives, with their people, were under the management of the bishop, and the bishop was made a trustee in the case of every church built or school founded by natives. A few days before this letter was written, July 10th, the Rev. Mr. Clark, the missionary who had been suspended by the bishop, wrote to him, stating that he had received advice from his society, that the opinion of counsel learned in ecclesiastical law had been received, to the effect that the revocation of his license was bad on the merits, and void for informality, and giving notice that, unless steps were taken to give him a judicial trial and revoke his license legally, he should resume his ministerial functions. The bishop replied with an argument in support of the legality of his position, assuming that, as the order in council constituting the diocese declared English ecclesiastical law to be established, under it he could withdraw licenses without assigning reasons. He would, however, if the Metropolitan would consent to

such a course, give him a hearing before a spiritual court, "which might or might not be, strictly speaking, informal, but which would be conducted according to the spirit and practice of the Church of England, and from whose decision there would be an appeal to the Metropolitan, but no further," and suggested that, pending the submission of this plan to the Metropolitan, the suspended missionary should continue the provincial mission which he had hitherto thought right. Mr. Clark declined to accept the offer of such a trial as the bishop proposed, and shortly afterward resumed the exercise of his functions as a minister.

II. THE IRISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The report of the *Commissioners on Church Temporalities in Ireland* for 1876 stated that the commissioners had now advanced so far in realizing the property vested in them by the Irish Church Act, that they were able to form a tolerably accurate estimate of the surplus which will remain to be applied as Parliament may direct, under the provisions of the sixty-eighth section of that act. That surplus, they believed, would be larger than they had thought would be the case two years ago, but it would be a yearly receipt and not a capital sum. The net annual revenue at the end of 1879, when the present commission expires, will, it is estimated, be £593,000, and the capital value of the surplus at that time the commissioners put approximately at £3,068,000. In 1893, the annual revenue will, according to their estimate, be £600,000, and the capital value of the surplus £10,494,100. The commissioners then suggested a mode by which the surplus of six millions, anticipated in 1879, might be then made available for public purposes by postponing or prolonging the liquidation of the debt due to the Government.

The report of the *Irish Church Representative Body* shows that the total funds possessed and administered by them in 1876 were £7,524,710, of which £6,959,582 was capital, and the remainder interest, profits, contributions, and miscellaneous receipts, and that the year 1877 was begun with a capital balance of £6,988,097. The income of 1876 had been £320,227, of which a balance remained after expenditure to 1877 of £41,915. The sum of £6,474,212 was invested in securities, producing a yearly income of £286,298. The Irish parish had raised for stipends during the year £124,424. The excess of annuities over interest for 1876 was £122,167. Three hundred and fifty glebes out of nine hundred were vested in the representative body. The dioceses of Cork, Dublin, and Down seemed to be the most prosperous ones.

The *Synod of the Irish Church* met in Dublin, April 10th. The principal business accomplished was the discussion and adoption of the preface to the revised Prayer-Book, which contains in brief a statement of the alterations which have been made in the service, and of the considerations on which they are based.

In the House of Bishops, the Archbishop of Dublin opposed the new preface in its entirety, as requiring certain of the bishops, himself among the number, to impose a declaration on candidates which they themselves did not believe. The preface was carried in this House by a vote of 5 to 4; the Bishops of Cashel, Killaloe, Meath, Ossory, and Kilmore, voting in its favor, the Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, and the Bishops of Down and Derry, voting against it. It passed the clergy by a vote of 94 to 10, and the laity by 187 to 3. The "High Church" bishops, clergy, and laity had, to a great extent, absented themselves when the final vote was taken in the Lower House. June, 1878, was fixed upon as the time for the new Prayer-Book to come into operation. The preface, which presents a complete summary of the seven years' work of the synod in revision, is as follows:

When this Church of Ireland ceased to be established by law, and thereupon some alteration in our public liturgy became needful, it was earnestly desired by many that occasion should be taken for a new and full review thereof (such as had already more than once been made in former times), and for considering what other changes the lapse of years or exigency of our present times and circumstances might have rendered expedient. And though we were not unaware of many dangers attending on such an attempt, yet we were the more willing to make it, because we perceived to our comfort, that all men, on all sides, professed their love and reverence for the Book of Common Prayer in its main substance and chief parts, and confessed that it contained the true doctrine of Christ, and a pure manner and order of Divine service, according to the Holy Scriptures and the practice of the primitive Church; and that what was sought by those who desired such a review was not any change of the whole tenor or structure of the book, but the more clear declaration of what they took to be its true meaning, and the removing of certain expressions here and there, which they judged open to mistake or perversion. And as this Church has already, in its Convention of 1870, received and approved the book as it then stood and was in use, so we now declare that, in such changes as we have made on this review, we imply no censure upon the former book as containing anything contrary to the Scriptures, when it is rightly understood and equitably construed. The true reasons of such changes will, for the most part, appear on a comparison of the two books; but it has been thought good to add some further explanation why certain things have been altered and others retained.

As concerning the Holy Communion, some of our brethren were at first earnest that we should remove from the Prayer-Book certain expressions which they thought might seem to lend some pretext for the teaching of doctrine concerning the presence of Christ in that sacrament repugnant to that set forth in the Articles of Religion, wherein it is expressly declared that the body of Christ is given, taken, and eaten in the Supper only after a heavenly and spiritual manner, and that the mean whereby it is therein received and eaten is faith; but upon a full and impartial review we have not found in the formulas any just warrant for such teaching, and therefore, in this behalf, we have made no other change than to add to the Catechism one question with an answer taken out of the twenty-eighth of the said articles.

As for the error of those who have taught that Christ has given himself or his body and blood in this sacrament to be reserved, lifted up, carried

about, or worshiped, under the veils of bread and wine, we have already in the canons prohibited such acts and gestures as might be grounded on it, or lead thereto; and it is sufficiently implied in the note at the end of the Communion Office (and we now afresh declare) that the posture of kneeling prescribed to all communicants is not appointed for any purpose of such adoration; but only for a signification of our humble and grateful acknowledgment of the benefits of Christ which are in the Lord's Supper given to all worthy receivers, and for the avoiding of such profanation and disorder as might ensue if some such reverent and uniform posture were not enjoined.

In the formularies relating to baptism we have made no substantial change, though some have desired to alter or omit certain expressions touching which diversities of opinion have prevailed among faithful members of our Church. At the same time, we desire fully to recognize the liberty of expounding these formularies hitherto allowed by the general practice of the Church. And as concerning those points whereupon such liberty has been allowed, we hereby further declare that no minister of this Church is required to hold or teach any doctrine which has not been clearly determined by the Articles of Religion.

The special absolution in the office for Visitation of the Sick has been the cause of offense to many; and as it is a form unknown to the Church in ancient times, and as we saw no adequate reason for its retention, and no ground for asserting that its removal would make any change in the doctrine of the Church, we have deemed it fitting that, in the special cases contemplated in this office, and in that for the Visitation of Prisoners, absolution should be pronounced to penitents in the form appointed in the office for the Holy Communion.

No change has been made in the formula of ordination of priests, though desired by some; for, upon a full review of our formularies, we deem it plain, and here declare, that, save in the matter of ecclesiastical censures, no power or authority is by them ascribed to the Church, or to any of its ministers, in respect of forgiveness of sins after baptism, other than that of declaring and pronouncing, on God's part, remission of sins to all that are truly penitent, to the quieting of their conscience, and the removal of all doubt and scruple; nor is it anywhere in our formularies taught or implied that confession to, and absolution by, a priest are any conditions of God's pardon; but, on the contrary, it is fully taught that all Christians who sincerely repent, and unfeignedly believe the Gospel, may draw nigh, as worthy communicants, to the Lord's table, without any such confession or absolution; which comfortable doctrine of God's free forgiveness of sin is also more largely set forth in the Homily of Repentance, and in that of the Salvation of Mankind.

With reference to the Athanasian Creed (commonly so called), we have removed the rubric directing its use on certain days; but, in so doing, this Church has not withdrawn its witness as expressed in the Articles of Religion, and here again renewed, to the truth of the Articles of the Christian Faith therein contained.

In revising the Table of Lessons, we have judged it convenient to follow generally the new table which the Church of England has lately adopted—with these principal exceptions, that whereas in that table some lessons are still taken out of the books called Apocryphal, we have so arranged ours as that all the lessons shall be taken out of the Canonical Scriptures; and we have included in our Lectionary the whole of the Revelation of St. John.

After the adoption of the preface, the following resolution, offered by the Bishop of Meath, and drawn, as he stated, in such a way as not to commit any member on the validity

of what had been done, or left undone, was adopted without a dissenting vote: "Bearing in mind the great difficulties and danger of the ordeal through which the Church of Ireland has been called to pass during the last six years, this synod desires to record hereby its thankfulness to Almighty God for having, during that interval, so mercifully preserved the Church from the great peril of disunion, and for having otherwise vouchsafed to it so many tokens of his superintending care and guidance." Among the later resolutions of the synod was one that the office of burial be not used for any that die unbaptized, excommunicated, or by deliberate suicide, and one in repudiation of auricular confession and priestly absolution. The Bishop of Derry announced his intention of withdrawing from the synod "for the present," in consequence of the adoption of the preface, and stated in a letter to the Lord Primate that he was determined to have neither "art nor part" in narrowing the basis of the Church. The Archdeacon of Dublin published a card calling for clergymen dissenting from the new Prayer-Book to enter a formal protest under the act before the 1st of June. He held that everything done toward revision during the current year was illegal, no enabling statute having been passed by the new synod, as was done in 1878.

III. THE SCOTTISH CHURCH.—The attention of the ecclesiastical authorities in England was called early in the year to a case of intrusion by one of the colonial bishops upon the functions of the Scotch bishops. Some English Episcopal churches in Scotland, not being satisfied with the existing Episcopal oversight, and desiring the offices of an English bishop, invited Dr. Beckles, late Bishop of Sierra Leone, who was holding the position of a beneficed clergyman in London, to become their presiding bishop. He accordingly visited Scotland, and confirmed in one day about seventy candidates in two churches in Edinburgh, doing so in opposition, it was said, to the remonstrance of his diocesan, the Bishop of London, and to the known views of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Primus of Scotland addressed Dr. Beckles a letter, protesting against his course. The Archbishop of Canterbury disavowed all sympathy with his action; the Convocation of York unanimously declared it to be a violation of ecclesiastical law; and the Convocation of Canterbury pronounced it schismatical, and "contrary to the rules of the Catholic Church." Bishop Beckles defended his conduct in a letter addressed to the English Episcopal Church in Scotland, in which he said that, previous to performing his Episcopal functions, he had consulted persons qualified to give an opinion upon ecclesiastical law, who assured him that the course he purposed to pursue would be perfectly legal.

IV. THE CANADIAN CHURCH.—The ninth annual meeting of the *Provincial Synod of Canada* was held at Montreal, beginning September

12th. The Metropolitan presided at the opening session, and delivered the opening address. In it he referred to the marvelous progress which the Church had made during the past sixteen years, and mentioned that, within his own experience of eight years, the numerical dimensions of the synod had nearly doubled, it having increased from five to nine dioceses. One diocese had been added during the year. Concerning the subject of the election and consecration of bishops, and the right of bishops to interfere with nominations to that office, in the discussion of which the Church was much interested, the Metropolitan stated the position of the bishops to be, that they desired nothing more than legitimate protection against the possibility of having an unfit person forced upon them for consecration, while the synods wished to guard against any undue interference with their acknowledged rights of election. The Metropolitan also expressed himself as thankful that the Canadian Church had been spared those painful controversial scenes which had disturbed the Church in other lands. The Very Reverend Archdeacon Whitaker was chosen Prolocutor of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. The most important business transacted by the synod consisted in the adoption of the canon on the consecration of a bishop. This canon as adopted provides that, on the election of a bishop, a certificate of election shall be sent to the Metropolitan, who shall within seven days send formal notice of the election to all the bishops within his ecclesiastical province. Should any bishop desire to object to the consecration of the person elected, on the ground of canonical disability, he shall make the objection in writing, delivered to the Metropolitan within fourteen days of the notification to him of the election, setting forth his reasons in full. In case of his receiving objections, the Metropolitan shall summon the House of Bishops to meet within one month to consider the objections, and shall send a copy of the objections, and a notification of the time and place of the meeting, to the candidate objected to, at least twenty-one days before the appointed time. If the objection is declared canonical, and sustained by the House of Bishops, another person must be elected in place of the rejected candidate. The bishop who makes the objection is not permitted to vote at the final decision, and bishops objecting to the consecration are not required to participate in it. The following are defined as canonical objections, on the sustaining of which only the election of a bishop may be nullified: 1. That the person elected is not fully thirty years of age; 2. That he is not a priest in holy orders of the Church of England, or of some branch of the Church in full communion therewith; 3. That he is deficient in learning; 4. That he has either directly or indirectly secured, or attempted to secure, the office by any improper means; 5. That he is guilty of any other crime

or immorality; 6. That he holds and teaches, or has, within five years previous to the date of his election, taught or held, anything contrary to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England. A proposition had been made at the previous session of the synod for authorizing the ordination of deacons at twenty-one years of age, and had been referred to a committee to consider and report upon at the present session. The committee reported unfavorably to the proposition, and its report was adopted. The committee appointed by the previous synod, on intercommunion with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, made a report, which was adopted. It recommended, first, that great caution be exercised with respect to the testimonials produced by clergymen coming from the United States; secondly, that letters of commendation and information be given to families or individuals emigrating to the United States; thirdly, that a bishop suspending or deposing a clergyman from the ministry shall give notice of the same to all the other bishops of the Church in the United States and British North America; fourthly, that the Metropolitan be requested to take steps for the appointment of an editor to furnish missionary intelligence from Canada for insertion in the *Spirit of Missions*. A resolution was approved, giving permission, with the written sanction and approval of the bishop, to use a shortened form of morning and evening prayer on Sundays and holidays, when the clergymen shall deem it desirable, either from the peculiar condition of his congregation or from the laborious nature of his ministrations. A resolution was passed declaring that "no clergyman of this ecclesiastical province shall knowingly solemnize a marriage forbidden by the 99th canon of the year A. D. 1603, which is as follows: 'No person shall marry within the degrees prohibited by the laws of God, and expressed in a table set forth by authority, in the year of our Lord God 1563.'" The House of Bishops were requested to represent to the Archbishop of Canterbury the desire of the synod that a day of humiliation and fasting be appointed to be observed previous to the meeting of the Pan-Anglican Conference in 1878, to pray to God to pardon and heal the divisions of Christendom. The Bishop of Algoma made a report to the synod of the missions in his diocese, which are chiefly to Indians. Owing to the want of funds, and of proper persons to engage in the work, no increase in the missions could be reported. The receipts for the past three years had been about \$20,500, and the expenditures about \$19,000. Nine clergymen, sixteen lay readers, and several schools had been supported. The Shingwauk Industrial Home contained forty boys, and was prevented only by the want of funds from receiving others who were waiting to be taken in. The Wawanosh Home, for girls, was to be opened early in October, in a part of the new building, with

ten girls as pupils. It was in contemplation to train and educate promising Indian youths as missionaries and teachers.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC (REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA), an independent state of South America. The Republic proper extends from latitude 20° to 41° south, and from longitude 53° to 71° 17' west, being bounded on the north by Bolivia; on the east, Paraguay, Brazil, Uruguay, and the Atlantic Ocean; on the south, Patagonia; and on the west, Bolivia and Chili, the dividing line with which last is the Cordillera of the Andes.

According to the Argentine claim, however, the extreme northern latitude is 20°, and the southern 56°, the extreme western longitude being 71° 30'; thus embracing the whole of Patagonia east of the Andes, together with Tierra del Fuego, Desolation Island, and the other smaller islands south of the Brunswick Peninsula.*

"The discussion of the boundary question with Chili," says the Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his report in 1876, "has not been resumed since its interruption last year, notwithstanding the friendly disposition of this Government to do all in its power to the end that a solution may be arrived at." The minister then recapitulates the history of this long contest, from its commencement in 1843; makes special mention of the treaty of 1856, by the terms of which it was mutually agreed upon that the limits thenceforward to be recognized should be those claimed by both countries respectively at the time of their separation from the mother country (1810); and concludes with a summary of the more recent negotiations. "The principle of arbitration having been admitted, Señor Barros Arana was accredited as Chilean Minister Plenipotentiary to Buenos Ayres in 1876. Before he had presented his credentials, however, the capture of the Maria Amalia (sailing under the Argentine flag), by a Chilean vessel, took place; and that act, together with many others of defiance on the part of Chili—as, for instance, the concession of lands on the western shore of the Sea of Otway to a French citizen, and others of similar character—was promptly and decidedly protested against by the Argentine Government." It may be added that, in the mean time, the Chilean envoy set out for Brazil, he being accredited to the court of Rio de Janeiro also; and the Argentine legation was recalled from Santiago.

The estimated population of the Republic in 1875 was set down at 1,768,681,† exclusive of savages; but, from a later statistical publication (Buenos Ayres, 1876), it would appear that, "during the six years which have elapsed since the census was taken, the population has augmented in such a degree, not only by natural increase, but also by immigration, that its

total, at the end of 1875, ought to be calculated at not less than 2,400,000."

The population of the capital—Buenos Ayres—for the same year, was reckoned by Dr. G. Rawson to have been not short of 230,000.

The following table shows the number of uncivilized Indians wandering over the various territories of the Republic, according to the census of 1869:

Territories.	Population.
Gran Chaco.....	45,291
Misiones.....	8,000
Pampa.....	21,000
Patagonia*.....	24,000
Total.....	98,291

In the matter of immigration, the strenuous efforts of the Government to attract Europeans to the Republic would seem to have been counteracted of late by some powerful influences, chief among which are, perhaps, the reports of the unfavorable condition of commerce, and those (in all probability somewhat exaggerated) of an unsettled state of political affairs in the Plata provinces. The following extract from the President's Message to Congress, in 1876, will, with the subjoined table, serve to show at the same time what has been done in this department, the results so far obtained, and what is expected of the future:

In the year 1875, 42,060 immigrants arrived, which is about one-third of the number that arrived in the years 1873 and 1874. Immigration, however, has everywhere declined, and in the United States, the home of immigrants, the arrivals, which, in 1873, reached 369,487, fell to 208,089 in 1874, and the diminution for the last year is even greater. The returns for the first eight months of 1875, for New York, give but 63,553 immigrants. The emigration of man, like the movement of capital, obeys certain fixed rules, and produces in all cases the most inevitable results. The immigrant asks for protection in his adopted country, and to escape from the exactions of privilege and the violence of anarchy. Rebellious and disturbed countries are not the lands for immigration. The immigrant aims to acquire real estate, and we, the owners of immense territories, have not been wise enough to offer it to him. We must abolish every obstacle that impedes immigration. As yet we have done nothing to bring the strong, laborious north-of-Europe emigrant to Buenos Ayres or Rosario, for the same fare that carries him to North America. We have to do all this, and it is a misfortune when immigrants congregate in commercial cities, where they are subject to epidemics or commercial crises, which finally compel them to leave the country, as is now the case in Buenos Ayres and New York. The law (Colonization bill) proposed to you last year, and which was so favorably received by the European press, had this in view. But the passing of this law is not sufficient; we must facilitate the acquisition of land for the immigrant; we can waste no further time in determining national limits. The question is, Which has the greater power to people a country—the nation or the province? The answer in the United States is, the Nation, owing to its great resources, its authority, and its simple and uniform price for lands, which is the most permanent inducement to immigrants. We can give lands to immigrants without expense, since we own them; but, if we wish to help the immigrant, and reduce the passage-

* From an official report, published at Buenos Ayres, in 1876.

† See ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1876.

* Observe that Patagonia is here included as an Argentine territory.

money from the north of Europe, we must spend money, which, owing to the economy we have adopted, is rather a serious question. If our imports exceed our exports, we must economize more, since capital is scarce, and we have to work hard to increase it; but if economy is a sure way out of the present situation, it is also a long one. Let us economize, but let us also increase our produce, so as to establish the balance of trade. The great agent for all this is the immigrant, and happy the land that can secure so powerful an element: its troubles are but temporary, its progress constant. In every

branch of public service let us economize, but let us spend money for immigration. I will not refer to the astonishing figures of Prussia in the last century, nor the fabulous history of California, where the sweat of honest labor has done far more than the richest of its gold mines; I will only show that the most reproductive expenditure of capital is that made for immigration.

The number and nationalities of the immigrants arrived at Buenos Ayres for the six years 1870-'75 inclusive are as follows:

NATIONALITIES.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1870-'75.
Italians	14,045	8,170	14,769	26,278	23,904	9,130	96,296
Spaniards	8,888	2,554	4,411	9,185	8,272	4,086	81,843
French	2,986	1,988	4,602	7,481	6,554	2,633	24,704
English	453	694	963	1,538	1,036	1,288	6,027
Swiss	499	435	623	1,049	679	376	4,261
Germans	143	155	269	796	392	854	2,114
Portuguese	119	157	151	210	213	107	937
Austrians	67	50	62	127	156	98	555
Belgians	27	22	38	136	48	83	309
All others	2,941	396	815	982	820	477	5,431
Arrived direct	24,083	14,621	26,208	48,882	40,674	18,532	172,500
Arrived <i>via</i> Montevideo	15,884	6,309	10,829	27,950	27,908	23,534	112,109
Total	39,967	20,930	37,037	76,832	68,577	42,066	284,609

The total number of arrivals for 1876 was but 30,965.*

The more important features of the "Colonization bill" referred to by President Avellaneda, and which became a law in 1876, are briefly as follows:

The advance of the passage-money from any European port to the city of Buenos Ayres.

The free gift of one hundred hectares (= 250 acres nearly) of land to each of the first 100 families which establish themselves in one of the sections already surveyed for colonization.

The sale of lands at \$2 gold per hectare, payable in ten annual payments, commencing in the third year, without interest.

Advance of food for one year at least.

Advance of working and breeding cattle, of seeds and agricultural implements, the building of a house, and, in general, of all that a family may require in such conditions.

The entire advance, excepting the price of the land, cannot exceed \$1,000 gold per family, and is payable without interest, and at the cost-price of what they may have received in produce, in five annual installments commencing after the end of the first year. Moreover, the colonists are free from all taxes during ten years; and after the colony is six years old, the Government will give a prize of \$10 per thousand for trees at least two years old, planted by the immigrant.

The intention of the Government is to grant these privileges chiefly to agricultural families, these being best calculated to meet the immediate requirements of the country; but, at the same time, the bill expresses the intention of favoring artisans also.

Judging from British reports, one would be justified in presuming that the new homestead law† already alluded to had begun to yield fruit in 1877. Numerous mercantile firms, en-

couraged by its provisions, proposed the establishment of new colonies in Argentine territory, and immigration was expected gradually to return to its former standard. Indeed, the general character of the immigration was already observed to be superior to that of 1875. The Minister of the Interior reported that 10,118 new settlers had been sent to the upper provinces in the course of 1876.

The President of the Republic is Dr. Don Nicolás Avellaneda (entered office on October 12, 1874); the Vice-President, Dr. Don Mariano Acosta (elected in the same year).

The cabinet is composed of the following ministers: Of the Interior, Dr. Bernardo de Irigóyen; of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Rufino de Elizalde; of Finance, Dr. Victorino de la Plaza; of Justice, Public Worship, and Public Instruction, Dr. José María Gutiérrez; and of War and Marine, Dr. Adolfo Alsina.

The Argentine Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States is Sr. Dr. Don Manuel R. García; the Secretary of Legation, Sr. Don G. Videla Dorna; and the Argentine Consul-General (New York), Mr. Edward F. Davison.

The governors of the several provinces, etc., were as follows:

Buenos Ayres	Cárlos Casares (May, 1875).
Minister of the Interior	Dr. V. G. Quesada.
Minister of Finance	Rufino Varela.
Catamarca	M. Molina.
Córdoba	Dr. A. del Viso.
Corrientes	Dr. J. L. Madariaga.
Entre-Ríos	Dr. R. Febre.
Jujuy	C. Aparicio.
La Rioja	V. A. Almonacid.
Mendoza	J. Villanueva.
Salta	J. Solá.
San Juan	R. Doncel.
San Luis	R. Cortés.
Santa Fé	S. Bayo.
Santiago	B. Olacoea.
Tucumán	T. Padilla.
Gran Chaco Territory	Lieut.-Col. P. Gómez.

The provincial governors are elected by the people, and their period of office is three years.

* The total of arrivals in 1873, 1874, and 1875 was 186,975, from which should be deducted the aggregate number of departures for the same period—61,540—or an average of 20,400 per annum approximately. The departures in 1876, however, are given at 13,487—a sign of returning prosperity.

† See also ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1875, page 80, and for 1876, page 88.



The Army, as shown by official returns, was comprised, in 1876 (exclusive of the National Guard, 8,283 strong), of 4,648 horse, 515 artillery, and 3,120 foot, with 4 generals of brigade, 7 colonels-major, 33 colonels, 92 lieutenant-colonels, and 808 other officers.

The Argentine Navy, in 1875, included 26 steam and 2 sailing vessels (2 of the former being iron-clads), of an aggregate tonnage of 12,000, and armament of 88 guns.

The annexed tables present the branches and amount of the national revenue and expenditure, as set down in the estimated budget for the fiscal year 1876-'77:

REVENUE.	
Import duties.....	\$11,748,596
Export duties.....	2,616,610
Public warehouse fees.....	513,964
Stamped paper.....	852,529
Wharfage dues, etc.....	23,231
Lighthouses.....	35,573
Telegraphs.....	219,307
Post-Office.....	79,553
Railways.....	50,000
Interests, etc.....	255,388
Sundries.....	125,470
	<hr/> \$16,140,526
EXPENDITURE.	
Ministry of the Interior.....	\$1,876,670
Foreign Affairs.....	116,376
Finance.....	8,869,638
Justice, etc.....	1,208,088
War (\$4,815,332) and Marine (\$700,579).....	5,015,911
	<hr/> \$17,080,733

Details of the foreign debt of the nation, amounting to about \$55,000,000, were given in the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1874 and 1875.

The improvement in the condition of Argentine finances, referred to in our volume for 1876, has been progressively maintained throughout 1877; and the general aspect of that department is understood now to be more promising than it has been at any time since the beginning of the crisis, the causes of which have been elsewhere explained.* Concerning the promptitude with which the payment of interest and amortization of Argentine loans are made, we transcribe the following from a leading financial authority of London, under date of October 25, 1877:

We have satisfaction in being able to state that, according to telegrams received yesterday, the money for the next dividend and drawing on the Argentine loan of 1868 is on the way hither, by the steamer Tagus. The fact that the remittance is sent off nearly two months and a half before it is required in London, speaks volumes for the punctuality and business habits of the Argentine Government. It may also be accepted as an effective corroboration of what we have repeatedly described as the fairly healthy condition of the Argentine finances, and an equally effective contradiction of the false and reckless misstatements which are continually being disseminated in London on the subject.

The following review of the Argentine finances, from 1863 down to the present time, published in London in October, 1877, and

traced to diplomatic sources, is based upon the report of the Argentine Minister of Finance for that year:

During this period there has been a surplus expenditure of nearly \$60,000,000, or 33 per cent. over the revenue, principally caused by the Paraguayan war and internal revolutions. Last year was financially so disastrous, that we find no parallel except the year of yellow fever, 1871. The decline of trade placed the Government in a critical position, and the customs receipts were, of course, much lower than before. The "expenditure extraordinary" during the 14 years is set down at \$73,869,936, of which \$15,877,930 went in the construction of railways. Hence, but for that expenditure extraordinary, there would have been a surplus of \$13,000,000 in the Treasury, the revenue of 14 years showing that excess over the cost of government in the same period. At present there are 1,140* miles of railway, including 500 miles which belong to the national Government. The balance of floating debt handed over to 1877 was \$5,696,816. The ways and means for 1876 were made up thus: Year's revenue, \$13,583,633; borrowed, \$12,570,244: total, \$26,153,877. Comparing the revenue of 1876 with the previous year, we find a decline of 25 per cent. in import duties, 1 per cent. in exports, 28 per cent. in warehouse fees, 22 per cent. in stamps, 6 per cent. in telegraphs. During the last 14 years the Government has redeemed \$24,750,000 of the public debt: 30 per cent. of the total, besides paying \$43,500,000 for interest. The annual service of the debts amounts to \$6,500,000, or an average interest of nearly 6 per cent. per annum on the debts all round, and 4½ per cent. annual amortization. The bank has made 10 loans since 1865 in favor of the national Government, down to December 31, 1876. In the budget for 1878, Minister Plaza begins by cutting down the national expenditure to what it was 10 years ago—say \$16,000,000. The expenditure in the last seven years (1870-'76) amounted to \$154,000,000—say \$22,000,000 per annum. Minister Plaza calculates on an increase of 10 per cent. in imports, which is highly probable, as the country is slowly recuperating. If the Government and Congress keep on for a few years in the same wise spirit of economy and good book-keeping as this budget indicates, the Republic will soon be in a flourishing condition.

"One—perhaps, indeed, the only—weak point of the Argentine state machine," writes an Argentine economist, "is, beyond all doubt, its finance system. Hitherto the only resources of the federal Government are indirect taxes upon the revenues of its custom-house, the extent of which depends entirely on the condition of commerce. When there is a brisk import and export trade, the receipts of the Government increase, and their diminution is determined by a commercial crisis. Inasmuch, therefore, as the revenue is directly influenced by the fluctuations of trade, in time of straits the Government is not only powerless to relieve the situation, but constrained to increase the imports, that being regarded as the only immediately available means of averting financial disaster. Then, the Government itself suffers in all its branches from commercial crises; for, having to meet the numerous exigencies incidental to new countries, it never has an opportunity of securing a sufficient surplus in a good year to cover the deficit of a

* See foot-note, page 34, ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1875.

* 1,393 in actual traffic.

bad one. On the contrary, the entire revenue is swallowed up at once for the defrayal of expenses incurred by the introduction of improvements and the general 'raising up' of the country. Whenever the revenue falls short of the amount set down beforehand in the estimates, it becomes necessary to have recourse to a loan, or else all material progress is suspended; the reaction is soon felt in commercial circles, and then are observed the heightened intensity and lengthened duration of those periodical disasters.

"To prove the urgent necessity of reform in the finances," continues the same writer, "we should also mention the incredible expense attending the collection of the taxes—an expense which fully reaches 7 per cent. of the whole imports. Doubtless the political organization of the country presents, in this respect, serious difficulties. Inasmuch as the 14 provinces fix their own budgets, and consequently raise their own taxes, being in this,

as in all other respects concerning their internal administration, altogether independent, their interests might appear to be compromised if the central Government, by levying upon their chief resources, collected direct taxes within their jurisdiction. There is, therefore, little ground for apprehending the presentation of any import bills tending to prejudice the provincial tax-system.

"Again, the vast possessions of the Republic offer secure and simple means for rendering the national finances less dependent upon the custom-house. The nation owns millions of acres of valuable land, which do not as yet produce a dollar, while, if under cultivation, they would contribute largely to swell the national revenue."

Much, however, still remains to be accomplished before the country shall regain its wonted financial tone and vigor. Thus turning the public lands to profit necessarily depends upon the influx of a strong tide of immigration,



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and more prompt means must be resorted to. What has hitherto been achieved is rather a mitigation of the symptoms of the evil than the absolute removal of the causes; and so long as these persist, no reasonable hope can be entertained of positive recovery. Temporary relief has been secured by rigid economy; but the really productive sources of the nation are still in a state of comparative inactivity. Meantime, in the second half of 1877, theories, as discordant as numerous, were hurled in rapid succession along the columns of the public press, or constituted the chief burden of voluminous *memorias*, as to the means to bring the crisis to an end. Some economists urged the necessity of a still higher tariff on all imports indiscriminately; others admitted the propriety of that measure, but would confine it to spirits and tobacco; while still others cried it down unconditionally, as not only inopportune, but calculated to ag-

gravate the evil for which it was proposed as a remedy. When controversy was at its highest, the Finance Committee, in September, sent in their report on the proposed Custom-House Law for 1878. One of the members of the committee dissented, and for reasons of much interest to the commercial body. Even the majority of the committee admit that the iron hand of necessity alone forces them to sanction the proposed increase of duties, which Senator Lucero strongly opposes. The honorable senator declares that the high customs duties are mainly answerable for the falling off in the import trade, and that, if they are raised further, the inevitable result will be a further falling off in trade.

The first eight months of 1877 show a serious falling off in the import trade, compared with the same period in 1876, the value being only \$18,870,000. It is not alone in Buenos Ayres that this decline is observed. Last year the

value of the imports at the Rosario custom-house reached \$4,137,000; in 1877, up to August 31st, they were only \$2,379,000.

It is clear that the "milch cow" of the national Treasury, as the custom-house is often facetiously called, is running dry, under the strain of exorbitant import duties. The majority of the Finance Committee declare that it was only for "one year more" that the country would be asked to bear the additional burden; but Senator Lucero declared that this "one year more" might prove the hair that breaks the camel's back, if the trial of the experiment were persisted in.

Indeed, the general voice of the press and the country at large would seem to show that the time has come when a further increase of the tariff must prove useless, if not dangerous, and that the way out of the still existing trouble is through a yet greater reduction of the Government expenses, rather than new additions to the already too numerous burdens heaped upon the commercial circles.

Chief among the moderate economists above alluded to, who propose the restriction of the new imports to spirits and tobacco, is Señor Rufino Varela, Minister of Finance of the province of Buenos Ayres. The following extract, from a *memoria* by that gentleman, under date of September, 1877, will serve to make manifest some interesting details:

I would propose to put a high duty on imported spirits, and so give rise to a new source of revenue by taxing the spirits made in our country, and by this means lessen the taxes on capital and industry, cheapen the cost of the necessities of life, and above all free us from the heavy balance we pay out by the fifth part of our wool, hides, and other products, in exchange for wines and spirits.

Another consideration: A tax, to be good, must be general. And herein the tax on wines and spirits is unrivaled. In Jujuy as in Patagones, in San Juan as in Corrientes and Buenos Ayres, there is a majority in consumers of spirits and tobacco. Therefore this tax in all parts is most remunerative, and, as a source of revenue, is the most effective for covering the expenses of a country.

Let us suppose, in these three years of depression, that the Argentine Government, to cover its deficits, had, instead of a tax of 30 per cent., put a tax of 100 per cent. on spirits, as in the United States—let nobody say I take an exceptional country; you can also add France and industrious Belgium, and many others—should we have had to suffer so many difficulties?

If, in 1875, we had put on spirits the same tax as in England, this would have given the country an average revenue of \$12,000,000 per annum, or \$36,000,000 for the last three years; and, deducting what was paid to the custom-house, would have left \$29,000,000, or twice the amount of our deficits.

If high duties diminish importation, either it would have been substituted by the manufacture in our own country, or, owing to its dearness, the consumption would have diminished.

In the first case, the national revenue would have lost nothing, for to the custom-house duties could be added the excise on the local production, and the country would have gained, because agriculture is necessary for the manufacture of spirits and liquors.

In the second case, the country would not have lost either; since, the importation of spirits diminished, other articles would have profited, or general

industry, and a large sum would not have to be sent out of the country.

But, in either case, the highest duty on the smallest quantity would have given better results than the system now followed.

Thanks to this system, England, France, the United States, and Belgium, and all who follow it, have no deficits. Moreover, this is urged by more potent motives. The value of imports of wines, spirits, and tobacco amounted in 1875 to \$11,283,000. This enormous sum has not contributed in the least to the social wealth nor to industry; while in exchange we have had to pay with the noble products of our industry. We would understand this exchange if it were for machines, coal, instruments of industry, useful values, or reproductive articles of any kind; but to exchange them for spirits, is not to be tolerated.

England, France, and the United States, conscious of the impossibility of doing away with the use of spirits and tobacco, determined to make social welfare take advantage of it. To make spirits, products of the soil are necessary, and, consequently, the manufacture of spirits, being localized, would immensely contribute to foment agriculture, and shut the door against a foreign product that is of no use to society.

By this means the importation of spirits to the United States is relatively insignificant, in France *nil*, and in England does not figure for the third part of the taxes paid by the local manufacturers, in spite of the very high duties. We see how this alone powerfully increases local industry and social wealth.

Nearly all the spirits now imported can be made in the Argentine Republic, benefiting agriculture, and leaving their value in the country. Tucuman and Salta have excellent caña. San Juan, Mendoza, La Rioja, Catamarca, etc., have splendid wines; Córdoba and Santiago del Estero have their "algarobas" to make aguardiente; and Santa Fé, Entre-Ríos, Corrientes, and Buenos Ayres have their maize and potatoes. Why should we, then, import them? Then, as is the case in all other countries, spirits of home manufacture should be subject to a tax.

Notwithstanding the vigorous opposition it met with from all parties, the new national stamp law was passed in October. It has been described by an Argentine writer as "a most important law, as it affects every one and everything, increasing the taxes on merchants and steamboats very considerably; in fine, the most comprehensive act of the kind hitherto known—a kind of new income-tax, caused, no doubt, by the depressed state of the revenue. Merchants, lawyers, doctors, stevedores, lightermen, ship-brokers, surveyors, medical students, clergymen, pilots, officers, judges, policemen, in fact everybody, will have to lend a small annual contribution to keep the ship of the state from running high and dry. From January 1, 1878, bills of exchange will have to be stamped twice over, first by the province, and secondly by the nation; in fact our bills of exchange will henceforward go home with as many stamps as our hide with marks; the grasp of the new stamp act is almost universal."

Popular education is making rapid strides—so rapid, that the Argentine Republic, which, not many years ago, was behind its neighbors in this respect, now surpasses all of them.

The following table shows the attendance, in 1875, at the primary schools in the principal countries of South America:

ELEMENTS.	Argentine Republic.	Chil.	Brazil.
Population, including Indians.....	1,836,490	2,089,767	11,780,000
Children from 6 to 16 years.....	459,122	509,941	2,945,000
Number of primary schools, public and private.....	1,830	1,256	4,593
Pupils in primary schools.....	112,220	80,609	151,416
Students in academics and universities.....	4,980	8,213	8,642
Total number of scholars.....	117,203	88,812	155,053
Total number of children not attending schools.....	341,919	426,129	2,789,942
Proportion between population and number of schools.....	1 per 992.65	1 per 1,642.01	1 per 2,564.77
Proportional numbers of scholars and population.....	1 per 15.66	1 per 24.33	1 per 75.32
Annual expense of public instruction, in gold dollars.....	2,425,259	1,133,354	2,356,738

In the following table is given the number of schools, public and private, in the fourteen provinces, and the attendance thereat during the year 1875: *

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.					PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					Total Number of Schools.	Total Number of Pupils.	Census of Population without Indians.
SCHOOLS.			PUPILS.		SCHOOLS.			PUPILS.				
Males.	Females.	Mixed.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Mixed.	Males.	Females.			
705	294	328	51,388	34,331	167	112	210	13,341	10,923	1,816	109,938	1,736,923
1,327			85,669		439			24,269				
Evening schools for adults, adjuncts of the national colleges										14	2,232	
										1,830	112,220	

Concerning the number and general character of the newspapers and other periodicals published in Buenos Ayres, we reproduce the following brief report from the Argentine official publication already referred to:

The liberty of the press is an old acquisition among us, although it is much less abused than in other states in the same condition. Extravagances naturally take place here also, as certainly no one will imagine that our press would keep itself within the limits prescribed in other countries by the attorney-general or the prejudices of shop-keepers. But it would be easy to prove that our journals are generally well-conducted in this respect, and sustain a good comparison with those of other countries where the same liberty is enjoyed.

Aside from the political newspapers—which abound particularly in the capital, and of the largest size—there is also a number of scientific periodicals, which naturally struggle here against many difficulties, but whose efforts on that very account are only the more meritorious. We also have newspapers in foreign languages at present, two in English, four in German, one French, and two Italian. The foreigners, whose organs these newspapers are, also support societies of charity and social enjoyment, which flourish alongside of similar establishments of the same kind founded and sustained by Argentine citizens; for charity is a virtue fully generalized in this beautiful and wealthy country.

Concerning the present condition of commerce in the Argentine Republic, but little can here be added to what may naturally be inferred from the remarks on finance. There are, however, some statistical details of an eminently valuable character, and which we shall endeavor to set forth in as concise a form as possible.

It is first of all necessary to make two important observations in regard to the tables given below, namely: that the countries named therein are always those of entry or clearance, though they are, in some instances,

by no means the source of production. For example, no inconsiderable proportion of the merchandise credited to France and England in the table of imports was sent to the various ports of these countries for shipment to the River Plate by countries having no direct shipping communication with South America, and conversely in the matter of exports. Some countries, as Switzerland, for instance, receive Argentine commodities in large quantities, but indirectly, and consequently their names do not appear in the tables at all. Belgium also figures in the first place among the purchasers of Argentine produce; but it would be a mistake to believe that she takes such a great quantity for her own consumption; on the contrary, a large portion of it passes to Germany and to other North-European countries. Again, a great many loaded vessels are cleared for England, and nevertheless only touch in the Channel for orders—that is, to learn their final destination; in this way the owner is able to send his cargo to a market where the prices or other circumstances may be more favorable to his interests. Yet this produce appears in custom-house registers as exported to England; while, in reality, it is rarely introduced into that country, but generally figures among the imports of another one. Thus, it is easy to understand that the books of the Argentine Custom-House, and those of countries in commercial relations with us, cannot always agree on the head either of exports or imports.

Our tables show quite large importations from Uruguay; but, at the same time, it is remarked that these almost exclusively consist of foreign articles. This is explained by the fact that many of the large commercial houses of Buenos Ayres have their branches at Montevideo, for the purpose, according to their convenience, of supplying both markets. On the

* For a detailed statement of educational matters in the Republic, see the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1874 and 1875.

other hand, many vessels load in the Uruguay River, in Uruguayan ports, but, before setting sail for Europe or for North America, complete their cargoes with Argentine productions, which is all the easier, as most of these ports are situated opposite Argentine river ports. Thus, the exporting merchants in these latter find it more advantageous to dispatch their goods on board the foreign vessel on the other side of the river, than to send them to the more distant market of Buenos Ayres, where freight and local expenses are much higher.

Chili also sends goods of European manufacture to the Argentine Republic. The Chilean markets offer to the provinces of Mendoza, San Juan, and Salta, greater advantages for the acquisition of certain articles than through Argentine ports; and, although it is requisite

to transport them across the Cordilleras on mules, the transportation is in this way effected more rapidly and at much lower rates. This state of things will be notably changed on the completion of the principal railways; and even now a diminution of imports from Chili may be remarked, due to the increased facility of communication between Argentine ports and the cities of the interior.

We must yet remark, in reference to the column of totals in our statistics, that the values are not based upon the real cost of the merchandise imported or exported, but at an average of from 30 to 35 per cent. below the real value.

The total value of the imports and exports, and the names of the countries with which trade was carried on during the years 1870-'74, are exhibited in the following table:

COUNTRIES.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Totals.
Belgium.....	\$7,811,689	\$7,838,408	\$15,201,913	\$16,859,094	\$16,777,061	\$64,488,160
Bolivia (by land).....	443,690	341,923	831,670	551,864	601,334	2,270,456
Brazil.....	8,960,520	8,124,189	4,258,665	3,738,417	3,258,507	18,390,298
Chili (by land and water).....	8,009,038	3,777,898	2,558,408	3,514,877	3,584,074	17,143,760
East Indies.....	256,248	203,147	296,588	251,321	278,514	1,286,163
England.....	19,837,788	20,639,261	25,531,124	29,238,150	21,405,823	116,652,855
France.....	18,250,260	9,471,233	21,374,678	26,932,967	19,536,237	95,865,261
Germany.....	1,800,381	1,253,831	2,471,087	3,677,012	3,073,152	12,306,663
Holland.....	1,437,442	1,301,233	1,518,337	1,837,820	1,153,779	7,248,666
Italy.....	2,563,955	2,974,963	4,178,466	5,272,309	4,268,214	19,226,907
Paraguay.....	467,013	562,987	1,021,528	1,182,727	1,535,047	5,769,302
Peru (by land).....	34,512	23,146	29,106	66,933	41,332	195,079
Portugal.....	30,757	66,187	181,764	211,263	169,699	609,650
Spain.....	2,996,092	2,531,103	4,617,500	4,179,577	4,248,553	19,572,825
Uruguay.....	6,639,868	5,044,631	7,518,299	8,200,561	7,696,884	35,862,246
United States.....	2,566,195	622,960	5,994,994	3,727,809	5,182,234	22,515,913
West Indies.....	1,044,148	5,776,634	1,410,779	1,055,999	764,291	4,698,197
Other countries.....	207,144	578,612	665,302	782,168	234,533	2,467,759
In transit.....	\$73,494,662	\$66,158,136	\$99,505,953	\$111,580,978	\$94,104,398	\$444,774,137
	3,363,432	4,125,059	5,836,352	5,353,535	4,961,491	23,639,599
Total trade.....	\$76,758,094	\$70,283,195	\$105,342,335	\$116,934,513	\$99,065,889	\$468,414,026

The imports, and countries whence shipped, were as follows for the same quinquennial period:

COUNTRIES.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Totals.
Belgium.....	\$1,166,354	\$1,688,013	\$2,406,812	\$2,967,586	\$1,910,435	\$10,139,200
Bolivia (by land).....	193,045	95,102	111,713	81,194	71,486	552,543
Brazil.....	3,357,499	2,550,098	3,265,533	2,968,953	2,651,353	14,796,470
Chili (by land and water).....	1,869,772	1,658,578	1,257,202	1,444,132	1,237,817	6,987,551
East Indies.....	256,248	202,583	291,783	377,397	585,573	1,468,045
England.....	12,911,151	14,537,010	16,316,066	19,344,143	16,227,806	79,336,176
France.....	12,757,236	6,763,822	13,103,622	13,255,133	12,275,342	65,155,160
Germany.....	1,574,572	1,130,132	1,822,111	3,223,015	2,304,001	10,108,831
Holland.....	1,297,763	1,243,829	1,453,051	1,611,616	1,129,630	6,735,889
Italy.....	1,655,164	2,297,163	2,861,493	3,784,384	2,620,656	13,248,285
Paraguay.....	153,549	493,525	722,422	839,881	971,041	3,165,958
Peru (by land).....	112	.....	300	445	.....	857
Portugal.....	23,134	52,237	76,846	128,379	126,827	4,166,943
Spain.....	2,179,384	1,596,132	2,876,097	2,952,600	2,716,723	12,320,946
United States.....	2,862,335	2,067,275	3,205,944	5,167,616	3,949,584	17,252,767
Uruguay.....	2,100,011	3,473,949	4,214,333	2,735,299	3,327,555	15,855,845
West Indies.....	216,364	246,928	231,738	377,897	395,573	1,468,045
Other countries.....	46,205	126,787	851,290	810,724	83,724	572,730
In transit.....	\$44,269,837	\$40,282,615	\$54,635,344	\$60,453,878	\$52,187,908	\$257,834,572
	3,270,111	3,374,643	4,963,799	4,606,326	3,773,274	20,433,153
Total imports.....	\$47,539,948	\$44,157,258	\$59,599,143	\$71,065,199	\$55,961,177	\$278,322,725

The total value of the imports in 1875 and 1876 was \$55,765,627 and \$34,910,000 respectively.

The subjoined report of the foreign trade carried on at the very flourishing river port of Rosario is from Dr. Plaza's *Memoria* to the Congress of 1877:

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.
1871.....	\$1,864,447 12	\$97,889 97
1872.....	1,711,065 06	121,775 92
1873.....	1,680,472 42	93,281 63
1874.....	1,525,599 69	111,371 40
1875.....	1,736,858 41	144,508 05
1876.....	1,109,654 62	122,794 30

The duties on foreign merchandise for Salta and Jujuy reached \$21,768.73.

The official value of foreign merchandise reëmbarked and forwarded to other custom-houses of the Republic amounted to \$355,223.25, the duties of which on entry reached \$50,718.97.

The official value of native products embarked in this port with destination to other ports of the Republic was \$477,808.66, and their export duties \$28,668.52.

The tax for lighthouses brought in \$1,392.56; and the port duties reached the sum of \$22.50.

The total receipts for 1876 were as follows:

Cash on hand	\$38,452 56
Imports	1,109,069 84
Exports	122,794 30
Stamps	20,637 77
Telegraphs	26,981 27
Andine Railway	6,082 24
Lighthouse tax	1,392 56
Stamped paper	26,016 56
Sundries	188,908 14
San Gerónimo telegraph	804 05
San Lorenzo telegraph	250 00
National bank	261,619 49
Total	\$1,802,458 73

The above figures show a notable decrease. The imports of 1876 were \$704,667.75 under those of 1875, and exports fell \$20,877.15, making a difference of \$725,344.90, or a falling off of over 38 per cent.

The causes of this decrease are but too well known. The present crisis has paralyzed the progress of commerce in the country, but its effects have been severely aggravated by the notorious bank question, which has caused a complete restriction of credit, this important branch of commerce having been forced into liquidation. But, doubtless, the present state of affairs is only temporary, and our custom-house will soon recover its former importance.

The advance to the Government by the London and River Plate Bank, which amounted to \$725,000, was, at the end of 1876, reduced to \$96,180.

As the minister will see, the revenue of this custom-house amounted to \$1,232,448.92, but the cost of collecting this sum amounted to over 8 per cent.

It may be found not uninteresting to present at one view the imports from the Argentine Republic to the United States, and the exports from the latter to the former, during the twenty years from July 1, 1857, to June 30, 1876:

YEARS.	Exports.	Imports.	Totals.
1857.....	\$1,313,807	\$2,788,478	\$4,098,280
1858.....	904,594	2,725,218	3,629,812
1859.....	1,438,285	4,070,088	5,508,268
1860.....	999,708	4,020,848	5,020,556
1861.....	1,166,625	8,200,886	4,367,461
1862.....	1,084,858	1,973,552	3,068,710
1863.....	1,404,852	4,501,322	5,906,674
1864.....	1,072,081	5,971,227	7,043,258
1865.....	1,798,619	3,586,166	5,384,785
1866.....	1,801,498	6,882,266	8,683,764
1867.....	2,599,514	5,342,811	8,442,325
1868.....	2,819,116	4,807,574	7,626,990
1869.....	2,507,514	5,162,966	7,670,480
1870.....	2,479,437	6,414,669	8,894,106
1871.....	1,373,219	7,040,575	8,413,794
1872.....	1,459,664	9,169,982	10,629,646
1873.....	3,234,992	7,587,847	10,822,835
1874.....	2,639,968	4,537,670	7,171,638
1875.....	1,489,618	5,384,709	7,274,327
1876.....	1,585,052	8,602,736	5,187,788
Totals.....	\$35,116,916	\$99,668,576	\$134,785,492
Average per ann...	\$1,755,846	\$4,983,429	\$6,739,275

The several ports of the United States carrying on commerce with the Argentine Re-

public, and the values of the exports and imports for 1876, were as follows:

PORTS.	Exports.	Imports.	Totals.
Beaufort, S. C.....		\$39	\$39
Boston.....	\$14,526	2,687,211	2,701,737
Brunswick, Ga.....	9,000		9,000
New York.....	1,414,491	915,486	2,329,977
Pensacola.....	1,919		1,919
Portland.....	117,151		117,151
Savannah.....	22,965		22,965
St. Mary's, Ga.....	5,000		5,000
Totals.....	\$1,585,052	\$3,602,736	\$5,187,788
Carried by American flag....	\$1,137,040	\$3,290,942	\$4,427,982
Carried by foreign flags.....	448,012	811,794	759,806
Totals.....	\$1,585,052	\$3,602,736	\$5,187,788

The annexed table will serve to show the value of the printed books imported from the countries therein expressed, in the four years 1871-'74:

COUNTRIES.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Totals.
Belgium.....	\$4,000	\$4,210	\$8,710	\$1,740	\$18,660
Chili.....	8,016		4,811	64	7,591
England.....	18,764	23,598	88,244	20,181	100,677
France.....	19,303	65,218	120,346	44,685	249,552
Germany.....	400	4,650	2,469	9,050	7,138
Italy.....	10,170	2,219	4,610	16,180	33,610
Portugal.....	5,160	11,090	27,250	10,100	53,600
Spain.....	7,690	3,970	8,307	29,061	49,028
United States.....	4,616	7,328	8,046	3,744	23,732
Uruguay.....	9,508	4,652	6,367	5,639	26,161
Other countries.....					
Transit.....	1,320	611	900	100	2,931
Totals.....	\$88,942	\$128,516	\$254,008	\$153,119	\$619,585

ARKANSAS. The regular biennial session of the Legislature of Arkansas began on the 8th of January, and came to an end on the 9th of March, being limited by the constitution to 60 days. Ex-Governor A. H. Garland was elected to the United States Senate by a nearly unanimous vote of both branches. A joint committee, including persons of both political parties, was appointed to notify him of his election. A Republican member of the committee addressed to him a separate communication, in which he said: "It may not be out of place for me, as one of the committee, and a conceded Republican, to advise you of the reasons that have prompted a majority of the votes of a majority of that party who heretofore have been found opposing you on many a political field. You found the State Government in confusion: you have restored peace. You found human life insecure and uncertain: you vouchsafed and gave protection to all, regardless of condition. You found financial prostration: you have built up the State's credit. You found the State looked upon with distrust: you have placed her name high on the roll of States for integrity and honor. In fact, you have fully shown, as we believed, as Arkansas's favorite son, that you knew her wants, and that you have as fully anticipated them in their fruition. With a firm and unyielding hand you guided the ship of state,

until, to-day, she has become the peer of her proudest sister."

The following resolution of thanks to ex-Governor Garland was adopted by both branches of the Legislature, with little opposition:

Resolved, That we hereby express our sincere thanks and gratitude to ex-Governor A. H. Garland, for his wise and peaceful direction of the ship of state, of which he took command in the heat of local civil war, when bitterness and prejudice were ranking in the hearts of our people, and which he has conducted through all perils safely and triumphantly to the close of his administration.

The legislation of the session was for the most part unimportant. There was an act passed authorizing the several counties to fund their outstanding indebtedness, and one requiring the Auditor of State, in connection with his biennial report, to publish "an accurate detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, or evidences of indebtedness, showing the several amounts paid, to whom paid, and on what account." An act to reduce taxes provided for a levy of 1 mill on the dollar for defraying the general expenses of the Government and supplying deficiencies; 4 mills on the dollar in 1877, and 5½ mills after that year, "for the purpose of paying interest on the public debt and redeeming the State bonds hypothecated by the State Board of Finance; 2 mills on the dollar, and a poll-tax of \$1 per capita on male inhabitants over 21 years of age, for the support of public schools. The 5-mill tax, levied in 1876 for general purposes, was reduced by the same act to 1 mill.

Negotiations for an adjustment of the State debt have been kept up during the year, but no definite action has been taken. In reply to a communication from a committee of bondholders, Governor Miller, in February, furnished the following statement of the indebtedness and resources of the State, with interest computed to July 1st:

FLOATING DEBT:	
5 per cent. scrip.....	\$1,299,890
Interest—estimated.....	178,745
Non-interest-bearing scrip.....	81,809
Total floating debt.....	\$1,510,444
Deduct amount retired by 1st July—estimated.....	\$600,000
Total outstanding, July, 1877..	\$910,444
BONDS HELD BY THE UNITED STATES:	
6 per cent. bonds—old.....	\$538,000
Interest.....	994,156
6 per cent. funding bonds.....	168,000
Interest.....	37,800
Total Government debt.....	\$1,737,956
NEW BONDS:	
10 per cent. bonds.....	\$239,688
6 per cent. bonds of 1874-'75.....	256,000
Total new bonds.....	\$515,688
OLD UNFUNDED DEBT, EXCLUSIVE OF DEBT DUE THE UNITED STATES:	
5 and 6 per cent. bonds, and interest,	\$485,335
NEW FUNDED DEBT:	
6 per cent. bonds of 1869-'70.....	\$3,084,000
Interest.....	1,160,510
Total new funded debt.....	\$4,194,510

RAILROAD AID BONDS:	
7 per cent. Railroad Aid bonds.....	\$5,350,000
Interest.....	1,807,145
Total Railroad Aid bonds.....	\$7,157,145
LEEVE BONDS:	
7 per cent. Levee bonds.....	\$1,986,774
Interest.....	764,344
Total Levee bonds.....	\$2,751,118
RECAPITULATION:	
Floating debt and interest to July 1, 1877.....	\$910,444
Debt due the United States.....	1,737,956
New bonds.....	515,688
Old bonds, unfunded.....	485,335
New funded debt.....	4,194,510
Railroad Aid bonds.....	7,157,145
Levee bonds.....	2,751,118
Total, estimated to July 1, 1877,	\$17,752,196
RESOURCES OF THE STATE:	
Assessed value of property, 1877-'73,	\$91,000,000
Tax for general purposes, and to pay interest on public debt.....	\$793,000
Deduct for assessing, collecting, and delinquent.....	133,000
Leaving total revenue.....	\$660,000
In addition, there is a 2-mill school-tax.	
EXPENDITURES:	
Estimated expenses of State Government, per year.....	\$320,000

This was followed by a proposition from the creditors for a settlement on the basis of 50 cents on the dollar for 6 per cent. bonds, 35 cents for Railroad Aid bonds, and 15 cents for Levee bonds. This was not accepted, and the Governor, in laying the matter before the Legislature, expressed the opinion that it did not bring the debt within the limit of the State's ability to pay. It should be noted that the validity of a large part of the State debt was questioned. The Legislature took no action beyond continuing the State Board of Finance.

In the course of the summer this board received from John D. Adams and J. E. Redfield a proposition for a compromise of the State debt. It was in the following terms:

SIRS: As a feasible and fair plan of funding and compromising the State debt, we propose the following:

There are now outstanding, of old bonds issued to the State and Real Estate Banks.....	\$485,335 00
Similar bonds issued for funding debt, under act passed in 1868, by which the old bonds issued to State and Real Estate Banks were funded in new 6 per cent. bonds, leaving out the new bonds given for the Holford bonds..	2,844,510 00
The Real Estate Bank actually received, on the hypothecated "Holford bonds,"	\$121,836,
which, with interest, now amounts to.....	397,982 08

Making, in all, an undisputed debt of..... \$3,727,827 08

The legality of this debt, or of any part of it, has never been disputed by any one, so far as we know.

Now, we propose to settle the entire debt of the State, excepting that part of it due to the United States, the outstanding scrip, and the 10 per cent. and Loughborough bonds, in new 6 per cent. bonds having 30 years to run, for the aggregate sum of \$4,000,000.

This will be the amount of new bonds to be issued, which will nominally exceed the amount of the undisputed debt by the sum of \$272,172.92.

But the real amount of the new bonds, estimating them on a basis of 6 per cent. bonds, will be less than the amount of the undisputed debt above mentioned, for we propose that the new bonds shall not draw 6 per cent. from date, but that the interest for the first years shall be as follows: For the first year the interest shall be at 2 per cent.; for the second year, 3 per cent.; and for the third year, 4 per cent.—which will be an annual reduction from the interest of the first three years of the following amounts:

For the first year.....	\$160,000
For the second year.....	120,000
For the third year.....	80,000
In all.....	\$360,000

Which will make the new bonds, estimating them on the basis of 6 per cent. bonds, for an amount less than the old and undisputed debt above mentioned, by the sum of \$87,827.08.

As it is desirable for the good name and prosperity of the State that all the paper outstanding, having her name and official seal on it, shall be withdrawn and canceled, we propose to get up and deposit, at the time of the issue of the new bonds, and without any further charge or remuneration than the funding of the undisputed debt as above mentioned, the following outstanding bonds, the legality of which has been disputed—that is to say:

Railroad Aid bonds, with interest to July 1, 1877.....	\$7,157,145
Levee bonds, with interest to July 1, 1877.....	2,751,118
Excess of Holford bonds, with interest to July 1, 1877.....	1,566,288

Making, in all..... \$11,474,501
of a disputed debt which the State will get in with-out paying a cent therefor.

This will remove every ground of reproach against the State, and will give her as good standing as that of any State in the Union.

We propose that the first semiannual coupon shall be payable July 1, 1878.

No new bond shall be issued under this plan until we deposit in the State Treasury one-half of the nominal amount of each of said kinds of bonds above mentioned, both the disputed and undisputed, as they are above designated; and for every new bond of \$1,000 issued, there shall first be deposited in the State Treasury the following amounts of each of said kinds of bonds—that is to say:

Of the old bonds issued to the Real Estate and State Banks, and of the bonds funded under the act of 1863, excluding the Holford bonds, except for amount which is undisputed.....	\$931 95
Of the Holford bonds, for amount disputed.....	891 56
Of the Railroad Aid bonds.....	1,789 29
Of the Levee bonds.....	687 78
Total.....	\$3,800 58

The new bonds shall be issued in denominations of \$500 or \$1,000, at the option of the holders of the surrendered bonds, and similar provisions shall be made for securing the payment of the interest on the new bonds as is made by law for securing the payment of the interest on the new outstanding Loughborough bonds. We are to pay all expenses in the matter, except that of printing the bonds.

This proposal is made for the approval of the Board of Finance, and subject to the approval of the Legislature.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN D. ADAMS,
For self and J. E. REDFIELD.

To the Board of Finance, City of Little Rock.



STATE CAPITOL, LITTLE ROCK.

This involves the wiping out of the entire disputed debt and the funding of whatever may appear to be the undisputed debt, with the exceptions noted in the proposal, the amount of new bonds being sufficiently above the nominal amount of debt to secure 6 per cent. interest from the start, while the actual interest shall be only 2 per cent. for the first year, 3 per cent. for the second, and 4 per cent. for the third. The Governor, in making a statement

of the matter to the public on the 8th of October, gave the following as the actual amount of undisputed debt in the hands of private creditors as it would stand January 1, 1878. (see page 38).

This would make the amount of bonds to be issued under the proposed plan \$3,243,117, in stead of \$4,000,000, as roughly stated in the proposal of Adams and Redfield, and the proportion of disputed bonds to be surrendered

CLASSES OF BONDS.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
Five per cent. State Bank bonds, 1837.....	\$22,000	\$43,001	\$65,001
Six per cent. " " 1838.....	108,000	225,120	333,120
Six per cent. Real Estate Bank bonds.....	45,000	89,550	134,550
Six per cent. funding bonds, 1869.....	941,000	327,138	1,278,138
Six per cent. funding bonds, 1870, exclusive of those issued on account of Holford debt.....	777,000	205,020	982,020
Undisputed indebtedness on account of Holford bonds.....	121,337	103,257	229,594
Aggregate.....	\$2,014,337	\$1,008,086	\$3,022,423

correspondingly larger, in order to secure the surrender of the entire amount, which is about \$11,474,501. This proposal, as thus construed, was accepted by the Board of Finance, subject to ratification by the Legislature, which does not meet until January, 1879, unless a special session is called. Regarding the legal status of the disputed bonds, it should be stated that the Supreme Court of the State has declared the act under which the Railroad bonds were issued unconstitutional, and the United States Circuit has decided that the Levee bonds were lawfully issued. The arrangement for securing the surrender of these bonds is altogether in the hands of the creditors, who propose the plan of settlement. This plan of settlement failed at the end of the year, owing to the refusal of certain bondholders of the most questionable class of the indebtedness to accede to the proposition, and not to the opposition of a majority of the Legislature or of the people.

There was no State election this year, and no political action by the parties. The sessions of the Legislature being biennial, no official reports covering the operations of the year have been submitted.

ARMY, UNITED STATES. Pursuant to the act of Congress of August 15, 1876, the Army has been reduced to a maximum of 25,000 men. As this act provided that no reduction should be made in the cavalry, it became necessary to reduce the other arms of the service to very scant dimensions. By General Orders issued May 19, 1877, the maximum strength of all organizations, excepting cavalry, was fixed as follows:

Enlisted men of engineers.....	200
Enlisted men of ordnance.....	350
Ordnance-sergeants at posts.....	114
Commissary-sergeants at posts.....	143
Hospital-stewards.....	200
West Point detachment.....	200
Recruiting-parties.....	300
Indian scouts.....	600
Guard at military prison.....	74
Sixty-five enlisted men per battery for 5 light batteries of artillery.....	325
Forty-eight enlisted men per battery for 5 batteries at the artillery school.....	240
Thirty-eight enlisted men per battery for 50 batteries of artillery, and 5 enlisted men for non-commissioned staff at each of 5 regimental headquarters of artillery.....	1,925
Thirty-seven enlisted men per company for 250 companies of infantry, and 5 for non-commissioned staff at each of 25 regimental headquarters of infantry....	9,375

In order to effect the necessary reduction, there was ordered a suspension of recruiting, and the discharge of all soldiers whose terms of enlistment would expire before October 31, 1877. Since July 1st, recruiting has not been resumed, excepting to a limited extent.

The actual strength of the Regular Army, according to returns received by the Adjutant-General, October 12, 1877, was as follows:

General officers.....	11
General staff-officers.....	506
Hospital-stewards.....	186
Engineer battalion.....	199
Ordnance enlisted men.....	346
Enlisted men of staff corps.....	781
Ten regiments of cavalry:	
Officers.....	439
Enlisted men.....	7,911
Cavalry.....	8,350
Five regiments of artillery:	
Officers.....	284
Enlisted men.....	2,321
Artillery.....	2,605
Twenty-five regiments of infantry:	
Officers.....	877
Enlisted men.....	8,778
Infantry.....	9,655
Besides which there are reported as non-commissioned staff, unattached to regiments, Military Academy, recruits unassigned, Indian scouts, and prison-guard, amounting to—men.....	1,577
Signal Corps.....	404
Retired officers.....	301
And captain United States Army, by act of Congress..	1
Aggregating officers and men.....	24,501

The force available for war is made up of the cavalry, artillery, and infantry regiments, amounting to 20,610 officers and men, to which should be added the 11 general officers, and the officers of the general staff serving with them, together with 570 Indian scouts.

The country is divided into 10 military departments, each of which is commanded by a brigadier-general or by the senior colonel serving in the department, specially empowered by the President of the United States. These departments are then grouped into three geographical divisions, commanded by the lieutenant-general and by two of the major-generals.

The Military Division of the Missouri, Lieutenant-General Sheridan commanding, embraces the Departments of Dakota, Platte, Missouri, and Texas, commanded respectively by Brigadier-Generals Terry, Crook, Pope, and Ord.

The Military Division of the Atlantic, Major-General Hancock commanding, comprises the Department of the East, commanded by General Hancock; of the South, by Colonel T. H. Ruger; and of the Gulf, by Brigadier-General Augur.

The Military Division of the Pacific, Major-General McDowell commanding, includes the Department of California, commanded by

General McDowell; of the Columbia, by Brigadier-General Howard; and of Arizona, by Colonel A. V. Kautz.

General Sheridan's command embraces substantially the vast territory west of the Mississippi, to and including the Rocky Mountains, from the Canadian line to the Mexican frontier, containing the great majority of the nomadic and hostile Indians of the country; headquarters, Chicago, Ill. General Hancock's comprises, substantially, all the country east of the Mississippi, bordering the Northern lakes, the Atlantic and Gulf coasts; headquarters, New York City. General McDowell's includes the States and Territories bordering on the Pacific Ocean; headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

Besides the above, there is the Department of West Point, commanded by Major-General Schofield, which is somewhat exceptional in its nature, being designed to give due importance to the Military Academy, and to invest the commanding general thereof with power to exercise all the functions necessary to secure thorough discipline and administration.

The Secretary of War recommends that authority be given to the President to increase the strength of the depleted companies now embraced within the Army organization. He says:

The Army now has a sufficient number of officers, regiments, and companies; but the companies are too small. I recommend that the President be authorized to recruit all companies of infantry to 50 men each, and all batteries of artillery to 75 men each, with power, in his discretion, in case of emergency, to increase the former to 100 and the latter to 122 men each. We may safely assume that such a discretion would be exercised with becoming moderation and prudence; and the result would be that the grand aggregate would never, in any probable emergency arising in the recess of Congress, exceed 40,000 men, while 80,000 would suffice to meet any demands upon the Army that can at this time be certainly anticipated.

It must not be forgotten, in considering this question, that there must always be a large percentage of an army not available for duty in the field. Besides the number of soldiers on the sick-list, and those employed on detached duty of various kinds, a large number of men are always needed for guard and garrison duty. For example: we have now about 226 military posts, at most of which men are necessarily employed continually in taking care of and guarding government property. We have some 19 arsenals and armories, besides about 40 storehouses or depots, at each of which is stored property of great value belonging to the Government. The vast interests involved in the protection of the property of the United States at these numerous and widely-scattered places renders it necessary to keep a considerable force on duty for that purpose, and therefore withdrawn from other service.

The number of desertions during the year ending June 30, 1877, was 2,516; 1876, 1,844; 1875, 2,521; 1874, 4,606; 1873, 7,271.

The Signal Service has continued its usefulness in the diffusion of scientific and practical information. The duties now devolved upon that service are, besides the instructions in military signaling and telegraphy, to conduct the

observation and report of storms; to report upon the average depth of water in the great rivers of the interior, and give notice of their dangerous rises; to give assistance to the life-saving service on the coast; and to construct and repair military telegraph lines. There have been maintained, during the year, 159 stations of observation. Of the published "Indications," 86.16 per cent. have proved correct. The average of 90 per cent. is believed to be attainable. These reports appear regularly in almost all of the daily newspapers of the country, and no great storm has passed over the United States without pre-announcement.

The publication of the official records of the Civil War has been diligently and systematically pursued during the past year. Since the beginning of the work, several years ago, there have been published 47 volumes, containing more than 33,000 pages, of which 37 volumes relate to the United States, and 10 to the Confederacy. The war-records of the Confederate States have been published up to the end of the year 1861. A very large amount of materials remains for publication. It is the intention to print all records pertaining to the war. But there are important documents in the possession of State and private societies and individuals. This fact explains the marked difference between the quantity of Federal and that of Confederate documents that have been issued; since the records are published in chronological order, and many early ones relating to the Confederacy are not yet in the possession of the Government.

The estimates of the War Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, amount to \$43,115,443, as follows:

Salaries, contingent expenses, and postage.....	\$1,193,884
Military establishment.....	31,597,270
Public works.....	7,953,078
Miscellaneous.....	2,371,210

The most important army operations during the year were those against the Nez Percés Indians under Chief Joseph. The great body of the Nez Percés have been for several years on the Lapwai Reservation, in the northwest part of Idaho Territory. But ever since 1863, Joseph, at the head of about 500 Indians, has claimed the boundaries of the reservation as established by the Stevens treaty of 1855, more especially that part of it west of Snake River, in Oregon, and known as the Wallowa Valley. Though this valley was never the home of Joseph and his followers, who usually lived on Salmon and Snake Rivers, nevertheless they persisted in their claims to it. It was conceded to them by President Grant, in his executive order of June 16, 1873; but on June 10, 1875, this order was revoked, and all that part of Oregon west of Snake River, embracing the Wallowa Valley, was restored to the public domain. It has been partly surveyed; forms a part of Union County, Oregon, and settlers have acquired legal titles under the laws of the United States.

Early in 1877 the Government decided to have Joseph and his band removed from the Wallowa to the reservation in Idaho. Orders were accordingly given to General Howard "to occupy Wallowa Valley in the interest of peace," and efforts were made by that officer to induce Joseph to comply with the wishes of the Government. On the 21st of May, General Howard reported that he had had a conference with Joseph and other chiefs on the 19th, and that "they yielded a constrained compliance with the orders of the Government, and had been allowed 30 days in which to gather in their people, stock," etc. On June 14th the Indians belonging to Joseph from Wallowa, White Bird from Salmon River, and Looking-Glass from Clearwater, had assembled near Cottonwood Creek, on the border of the reservation, apparently in compliance with their engagement, when news reached General Howard, who was at Fort Lapwai, that four white men had been murdered on John Day's Creek, to the south of this reservation, by some Nez Percés, and that White Bird had proclaimed that he would not go on the reservation. Information of other murders was also received. General Howard now dispatched two cavalry companies, with 99 men, under Captain Perry, to the scene of disorder. The latter officer found the Indian camp at White Bird Cañon, and on June 17th made an unsuccessful attack, with a loss of one lieutenant and 33 men.

General Howard now determined to take the field in person, and, having collected a force of about 400 men, on July 11th discovered the Indians in a deep ravine on Clearwater, near the mouth of Cottonwood Creek, where he at once attacked them. On the next day the Indians were fairly defeated and driven in confusion, losing their camp and much of their provisions. General Howard reported 23 warriors killed, "at least twice as many" wounded, and 23 taken prisoners, besides 17 women and children captives. His own loss was 13 men killed, and 2 officers and 22 men wounded. General Howard's force was about 400; the Indians numbered 400 warriors.

On the 17th Joseph began his famous retreat eastward toward the Buffalo country by the Lo-Lo trail, which, in the language of General Sherman, is "one of the worst trails for man and beast on this continent." General Howard delayed pursuit for some days, to give increased security to the people in his rear against apprehended danger, and to enable his own reinforcements to come within reach. He then reorganized his command, sending one force up north into the Spokane country; another was held in reserve near the Indian reservation; and he himself, with a select force, started in pursuit on the Lo-Lo trail. The Indians reached Rawn's Fort and passed up the Bitter-Root Valley with a large herd of horses. Colonel Gibbon, who was then in Montana, started in pursuit with 15 officers and 146 men, who were afterward joined by 34 citizens. He overtook

the Indians on a branch of Big Hole or Wisdom River, and attacked them August 9th; but being greatly outnumbered, he was compelled to assume the defensive, till the Indians withdrew on the night of the 10th. Colonel Gibbon reported his loss at 2 officers, 6 citizens, and 21 enlisted men killed, and 5 officers, 4 citizens, and 31 men wounded. The enemy's loss was about 90 killed, besides a large number wounded.

On the morning of the 11th General Howard arrived with a small escort, and resumed the pursuit. On August 20th, when General Howard was at Camas-Prairie, the Indians turned on him, stampeded and ran off his pack-train, which was partly recovered by his cavalry. The Nez Percés, after leaving Henry's Lake in Montana, passed up the Madison and Fire-Hole Basin into the National Park, and crossed the divide and the Yellowstone River above the falls and below the lake. They next crossed the Snowy Mountains and moved down Clark's Fork, with General Howard in close pursuit. On September 18th Colonel Sturgis had a fight with them on the Yellowstone below the mouth of Clark's Fork, capturing several hundred of their horses, and killing a number of the Indians. He continued the pursuit. The Indians crossed the Yellowstone, passed north through the Judith Mountains, and reached the Missouri River near Cow Island on September 22d. On the following day they crossed the Missouri, and continued north toward the British boundary.

Meanwhile General Howard had sent word to Colonel Miles, at Tongue River, of the flight of the Indians. Colonel Miles at once moved across the country with such troops as he had at hand, and, turning north, crossed the Missouri River near the mouth of the Mussel-Shell. On September 30th he overtook the Nez Percés near the mouth of Eagle Creek, and, after a severe engagement, in which 2 officers and 21 men were killed, and 4 officers and 38 men wounded, he captured the entire band of Indians, numbering between 400 and 500 men, women, and children. The Indians in this fight lost, in killed, 6 of their leading chiefs and 25 warriors, besides 46 wounded. General Howard, with a small escort, arrived on the field a short time before the surrender, but did not exercise any command.

"Thus," says General Sherman, "has terminated one of the most extraordinary Indian wars of which there is any record. The Indians throughout displayed a courage and skill that elicited universal praise; they abstained from scalping; let captive women go free; did not commit indiscriminate murder of peaceful families, which is usual; and fought with almost scientific skill, using advance and rear guards, skirmish-lines, and field-fortifications. Nevertheless, they would not settle down on lands set apart for them ample for their maintenance; and, when commanded by proper authority, they began resistance by murdering

persons in no manner connected with their alleged grievances."

ASIA. The area and population of the dif-

ferent divisions of Asia were as follows in 1877 (*see* Behm and Wagner, "Bevölkerung der Erde," iv, Gotha, 1877):

DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS.	AREA, IN SQUARE MILES,		POPULATION	
	Of Divisions.	Of Subdivisions.	Of Divisions.	Of Subdivisions.
SIBERIA	4,824,500	.....	3,429,000	.....
Russian Central Asia	1,279,600	.....	4,650,218
Lake Aral	25,900	.....	.....
Territory of the Turkomans	79,700	.....	175,000
Khiva	22,300	.....	700,000
Bokhara	84,000	.....	2,286,000
Karategin	8,300	.....	100,000
Kashgaria	432,000	.....	530,000
Soongaria	184,200	.....	500,000
CENTRAL ASIA	2,066,000	.....	3,991,000	.....
CASPIAN SEA (exclusive of islands)	169,700	.....	.....	.....
Caucasia	172,800	.....	4,898,882
Turkey in Asia	743,500	.....	13,141,641
Samos	218	.....	84,868
Arabia (independent)	968,100	.....	3,700,000
Aden	7.65	.....	22,707
Persia	636,000	.....	5,000,000
Afghanistan	278,600	.....	4,000,000
Kafiristan	20,000	.....	300,000
Beloochistan	106,800	.....	1,000,000
WESTERN ASIA	2,926,000	.....	32,092,000	.....
China proper	1,554,000	.....	405,000,000
Tributary states	2,419,300	.....	23,500,000
Hong-Kong	82	.....	121,985
Macao	1.46	.....	71,834
Japan	157,400	.....	83,299,014
CHINA AND JAPAN	4,180,800	.....	466,998,000	.....
British India	816,490	.....	138,098,700
Native states	549,382	.....	47,962,500
Countries of the Himalayas	90,400	.....	3,300,000
French possessions	197	.....	266,308
Portuguese possessions	1,437	.....	527,517
Ceylon	24,454	.....	2,418,741
Laccadives	744	.....	6,500
Maldives	2,615	.....	150,000
HINDOSTAN	1,485,700	.....	242,725,500	.....
British Burmah	88,556	.....	2,747,143
Manipoor	7,600	.....	126,000
Tribes south of Assam	18,000	.....	180,000
Burmah	140,500	.....	4,000,000
Siam	309,000	.....	5,750,000
Anam	198,000	.....	21,000,000
French Cochinchina	21,700	.....	1,569,223
Cambodia	32,400	.....	890,000
Independent Malacca	81,700	.....	209,000
Straits Settlements	1,200	.....	303,097
FARTHER INDIA	898,700	.....	36,729,000	.....
Sunda and Molucca Islands	672,500	.....	26,120,000
Philippine and Sooloo Islands	114,100	.....	7,450,000
Andaman Islands	2,550	.....	13,500
Nicobar Islands	720	.....	5,000
Keeling Islands	8.5	.....	400
EAST INDIA ISLANDS	789,900	.....	33,589,000	.....
Total	17,291,300	.....	824,543,500	.....

The war between Russia and Turkey, which occupied the attention of all Europe during 1877, was also of great interest to a large part of Asia. At the same time that the Russians entered upon Turkish territory in Europe, they crossed from the Caucasian provinces into Turkish Armenia. Although at first decidedly successful, they afterward met with several reverses, which forced them to retreat to the border. In October they again began to advance, and in November took the fortress of Kars. This made their campaign in Asia a complete success. (*See* TURKEY.)

Besides the vast territories of Russia and Turkey in Asia, the war also affected the entire Mohammedan world on that continent. Persia, although not taking an active part in the struggle, was known to sympathize with

Russia. In Afghanistan, Turkistan, and India the struggle was watched with the greatest interest by the Mohammedan population, and large contributions of money, with expressions of sympathy, were sent to Constantinople. (*See* MOHAMMEDANS.)

An event which in its ultimate results may again change the political map of Asia, was the death of the Amir Yakub Beg of Kashgaria. The Chinese troops having, at the close of 1876, completely subdued the rebellion in Soongaria, after a campaign of ten years, proceeded to attack Yakub Beg in his own territory. In the midst of the campaign he died—by an assassin's hand, it is said. (*See* KASHGARIA.)

In India, Lord Lytton, in the presence of a vast assembly of native chiefs, proclaimed the

assumption of the title of Empress of India by Queen Victoria, on January 1st. The proclamation was made at Delhi, and conducted with all the pomp and splendor of an Eastern court. The political division of India was changed in 1877 by the incorporation of Oude in the Northwest Provinces. Large districts of India and China were visited by severe famines in 1877. In India they prevailed chiefly in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and the distressed districts in these two provinces included an area of 138,700 square miles, and a population of 27,000,000. The measures adopted by the Government for the relief of the sufferers diminished many of the worst features of the distress, if they were not able entirely to alleviate the suffering. In China, the Government contributed very little, and the suffering produced by the famine, as described by missionaries, was truly horrible. (See INDIA and CHINA.)

The relations of India with its neighbors on the west, which in the beginning of the year promised to be of a friendly character, afterward became very threatening. Even the Khan of Kelat, who during the preceding year had given proofs of friendship to India, was reported to entertain hostile feelings toward the British, while Shere Ali, the Amir of Cabul, openly negotiated with the Russians. The occupation by the Indian Government of the highly-important town of Quetta, in Beloochistan, in the beginning of the year, and of the towns of Dadur and Mitri later on, was considered an important step toward the ascendancy of British influence in Central Asia, and was bitterly resented by the Khan of Kelat. In this feeling he was strengthened by the Amir of Cabul, who called upon him to join in an alliance with the Russians. This the Khan of Kelat refused to do, and even Shere Ali was reported to have been dissuaded from his negotiations with Russia by a special envoy sent to him from Constantinople. (See ARGHANISTAN and BELOOCHISTAN.)

Japan was, in 1877, the scene of a rebellion which, in point of numbers engaged, and its duration, was certainly the most important that the Government of the Mikado had yet encountered. (See JAPAN.)

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA AND PROGRESS. *The Discovery of Oxygen in the Sun.*—The *American Journal of Science* for August, 1877, contains an important article by Prof. Henry Draper on the discovery of oxygen in the sun by photography. In previous experiments the presence of the various elements found in the sun was indicated solely by dark, or absorption, lines in the solar spectrum. The discovery of Dr. Draper consists in demonstrating that oxygen reveals itself by *bright* lines or bands, and does not give absorption-lines like the metals. "We must therefore," the discoverer remarks, "change our theory of the solar spectrum, and no longer regard it merely as a continuous spectrum with certain

rays absorbed by a layer of ignited metallic vapors, but as having also bright lines and bands superposed on the background of continuous spectrum. Such a conception not only opens the way to the discovery of others of the non-metals, sulphur, phosphorus, selenium, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, carbon, etc., but also may account for some of the so-called dark lines by regarding them as intervals between bright lines." Dr. Draper continues:

From purely theoretical considerations derived from terrestrial chemistry and the nebular hypothesis, the presence of oxygen in the sun might have been strongly suspected, for this element is currently stated to form eight-ninths of the water of the globe, one-third of the crust of the earth, and one-fifth of the air, and should therefore probably be a large constituent of every member of the solar system. On the other hand, the discovery of oxygen and probably other non-metals in the sun gives increased strength to the nebular hypothesis, because to many persons the absence of this important group has presented a considerable difficulty.

At first sight it seems rather difficult to believe that an ignited gas in the solar envelope should not be indicated by dark lines in the solar spectrum, and should appear not to act under the law, "A gas, when ignited, absorbs rays of the same refrangibility as those it emits." But, in fact, the substances hitherto investigated in the sun are really metallic vapors, hydrogen probably coming under that rule. The non-metals obviously may behave differently. It is easy to speculate on the causes of such behavior, and it may be suggested that the reason of the non-appearance of a dark line may be, that the intensity of the light from a great thickness of ignited oxygen overpowers the effect of the photosphere, just as, if a person were to look at a candle-flame through a yard thickness of ignited sodium vapor, he would only see bright sodium lines, and no dark absorption-lines. Of course such an explanation would necessitate the hypothesis that ignited gases, such as oxygen, give forth a relatively large proportion of the solar light. In the outburst of *T Coronæ*, Huggins showed that hydrogen could give bright lines on a background of spectrum analogous to that of the sun.

The Sun-Spot Period.—Prof. Wolf's *Astronomische Mittheilungen*, No. xlii., February, 1877, contains an exhaustive discussion of sun-spot observations from 1749 to 1877. The first thirty-five years average ninety days of observation per annum; the next thirty-five, seventy; from 1819 to 1848, two hundred and sixty; and from 1849 to the close of 1876, three hundred and seven: making, in one hundred and twenty-eight years, twenty-two thousand days in which the number of sun-spots had been determined. Some earlier records, from 1610 to 1748, are also discussed. The mean length of the twenty-four periods is found to be 11.1 years, subject, however, to considerable variation; the shortest being 7.3, and the longest 16.1 years. Dr. Wolf has found, moreover, that the average time of increase—from minimum to maximum—is but four and one-half years, while that of decrease is six and one-half years. From the whole discussion he finds evidence of a longer sun-spot period, which he fixes at about one hundred and seventy-eight years. This cycle, as he re-

marks, is equal to six periods of Saturn, fifteen of Jupiter, or sixteen of the eleven-year sun-spot periods.

In the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, Nos. 2,123 and 2,124, Dr. Spoerer, of Potsdam, gives some recent results of his solar observations. A striking feature of the sun's surface in 1876—an epoch of spot minimum—was the relatively high chromosphere in the polar regions, though large prominences were less numerous than usual. One solar explosion was witnessed—a jet of flame which shot up suddenly and remained visible seven minutes. Dr. Spoerer twice observed prominences at points on the limb where spots almost immediately afterward made their appearance. The spots were generally observed within thirty degrees of the equator, though found occasionally at higher latitudes.

Mass and Density of Mercury.—As the perihelion of Encke's comet is in the vicinity of Mercury's orbit, the occasional near approach of the two bodies furnishes data for determining the disturbing influence of the planet. A new and greatly reduced value of Mercury's mass has thus been obtained by Dr. von Asten after a thorough discussion of the comet's perturbations. According to this astronomer, the mass of Mercury is to that of the sun in the ratio of 1 to 7,600,000. The corresponding density is 0.88, that of the earth being 1. This density is slightly greater than that of Mars, and less than that of Venus.

The Late Transit of Venus.—The reduction of the transit observations of December 8, 1874, has been patiently looked for by the scientific public. A preliminary estimate, based on a few of the French observations, gave a parallax of $8''.879$, corresponding to a distance somewhat less than 92,000,000 miles. It now appears, however, that this value (of the parallax) must be materially diminished. In October, 1877, the official report of Sir George B. Airy, the astronomer-royal, on the observations made by the expeditions sent out by the British Government was given to the public. The general result, derived from a discussion of all the British observations, is a parallax of $8''.760$, from which the astronomer-royal finds the sun's distance to be 93,300,000 miles. This value of the parallax is considerably less than was expected by astronomers—less by one-tenth of a second than that obtained in various methods by the most trustworthy researches. Thus we had :

Leverrier's value, deduced from his planetary theories	$8''.860$
Powalky's, from the transit of 1769	$8''.860$
Foucault's, from the velocity of light	$8''.860$
Newcomb's, mean value by various methods	$8''.843$

This discrepancy, it must be confessed, is somewhat perplexing, and other reports will be looked for with undiminished interest. It is proper to add that Sir George Airy's discussion takes no account of the photographs obtained by the British observers. A large number of these sun-pictures are yet to be ex-

amined, and the details of the process are reserved for a separate report.

New Determination of the Diameter of Venus.—A. W. Downing, Esq., of Dublin, Ireland, has recently communicated to the Royal Astronomical Society the result of his discussion of the observations of the vertical diameter of Venus made with the Washington Transit Circle during the years 1866-'72, inclusive. The true diameter of the planet, derived from this discussion, is 7,469 miles—less by 150 miles than the value found by Prof. Peirce from observations made by the Washington Mural Circle during the year 1846. The density corresponding to this diameter is slightly greater than that of the earth.

The Mass of the Earth.—It is well known that a fixed relation exists between the solar parallax and the mass of the earth. The value of the latter, as derived from Sir George Airy's determination of the former, is $333,455$, the mass of the sun being unity.

The Satellites of Mars.—On the night of August 11, 1877, Prof. Asaph Hall, of the United States Naval Observatory, noticed a small star near the disk of Mars, and recorded its position. Cloudy weather prevented any further observations till the night of the 16th, when, at $11^h\ 42^m$, a star of the thirteenth or fourteenth magnitude was again observed very close to the planet. The relative places of the two bodies were carefully noted, and after an interval of nearly two hours the planet and star were a third time examined, when it was found that the latter was moving with the former. Prof. Hall at once concluded that he had discovered a Martial satellite. On the morning of the 17th the observations were submitted to Prof. Simon Newcomb, who, from the data furnished by Prof. Hall, calculated the period of the satellite at nearly thirty-one hours. This indicated that the body would pass behind Mars on or before the night of the 17th. That evening it was accordingly looked for in vain. About 1 o'clock, however, on the morning of the 18th it reappeared on the opposite side of the planet's disk. On the evening of the same day it was again found very nearly in its predicted place, and its position was determined by Profs. Hall, Newcomb, and Harkness.

About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 18th Prof. Hall discovered a second satellite, interior to the first, and of somewhat superior brightness. On the same day these discoveries were communicated to Prof. Joseph Henry, LL. D., Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, by whom they were announced to the principal astronomers both in Europe and America.

From a series of observations extending to the morning of August 21st, the elements of the orbits of both satellites were computed by Prof. Newcomb. The distance of the inner one from the centre of Mars is about 5,800 miles, its period seven hours and thirty-eight minutes; the distance of the outer satellite is nearly 15,000

miles, and its period thirty hours and fourteen minutes. The inclination of their orbits to the plane of the ecliptic is about twenty-five degrees.

Before the discovery of these satellites the determination of the mass of Mars was a problem of much difficulty, the planet being so small as to have little effect in disturbing the motions of other bodies. Burckhardt's determination gave the ratio of its mass to that of the sun as 1 to 2,680,337. Leverrier, after immense labor, found the ratio to be that of 1 to 3,000,000—a close approximation to Newcomb's value derived from observations of the exterior satellite, viz., γ , that of the sun being unity. The density corresponding to a diameter of 4,200 miles, this value of the mass is 0.715.

The Martial satellites are the smallest members of the planetary system hitherto discovered. Prof. Newcomb, on the assumption that their surfaces have the same reflective power as that of Mars, infers that their diameters cannot much exceed ten miles.

The most remarkable fact in regard to these bodies is the extremely short period of the inner satellite, which completes three revolutions in less than a Martial day. It seems difficult to reconcile this rapidity of motion with the nebular hypothesis as proposed by Laplace.

Within four months from the date of their discovery these diminutive bodies were lost to view by reason of the increasing distance of Mars from the earth. Fortunately, however, Prof. Hall had secured about fifty observations of each, by the discussion of which he will be enabled to determine the elements of their orbits with a good degree of accuracy. The satellites will not probably be again observed till 1879.

New Minor Planets.—Since the issue of our last volume the following names have been given to minor planets discovered before 1877: No. 150, Nuwa; 161, Athor; 162, Laurentia; 163, Erigone; 164, Eva; 168, Sibylla; and 169, Zelia. Nine new members of the group were discovered during the year, bringing the number up to 178: Myrrha, No. 170, was first seen by M. Perrotin, at Toulouse, on the 10th of January; No. 171 by Borelly, at Marseilles, January 13th; Nos. 172 and 173 by the same astronomer, February 10th and August 2d; No. 174 by Watson, at Ann Arbor, September 3d; Idunna, No. 175, by Peters, at Clinton, October 13th; No. 176 by Henry, at Paris, November 5th; No. 177 by Palisa, at Pola, November 6th; and No. 178 by Watson, at Ann Arbor, November 12th. Hind, of London, Borelly, of Marseilles, and Palisa, of Pola, are now each credited with ten asteroids; Goldschmidt with fourteen, Luther with twenty, Watson with twenty-one, and Peters with twenty-seven. The whole number is distributed among thirty-two observers. The elements of those recently discovered, so far as published up to November, 1877, are as follows:

No.	Name.	Mean Dist.	Period.	Eccen.	Inclin.	Long. Per.	Lon. Aa. Node.
			Days.		° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
159	Æmilia....	3.125	2018.06	0.116	6 5	100 40	185 05
161	Athor.....	2.876	1887.72	0.138	9 10	312 56	18 33
162	Lurentia...	3.021	1917.95	0.165	6 8	147 44	38 15
163	Erigone....	2.407	1863.78	0.090	4 11	226 15	152 7
164	Eva.....	2.591	1523.71	0.321	24 29	0 40	77 29
165	Loreley...	3.129	1489.82	0.078	11 10	282 24	804 1
166	Rhodope...	2.720	1683.46	0.289	11 41	30 52	129 15
167	Urda.....	3.216	2109.12	0.312	1 42	32 39	170 7
168	Sibylla....	3.378	2267.80	0.067	4 35	5 43	209 36
169	Zelia.....	2.358	1822.55	0.131	5 81	326 35	354 35
170	Myrrha....	2.551	1488.22	0.065	14 21	98 37	301 18
171	.....	3.147	2029.31	0.141	2 30	151 21	100 54
172	.....	2.379	1840.68	0.101	9 41	326 17	331 48

It will be noticed that the number of asteroids discovered per annum is now gradually decreasing. Thus, the numbers in 1875, 1876, and 1877, were 17, 12, and 9, respectively. Those recently discovered are small, generally of the twelfth or thirteenth magnitude. The orbit of Eva, No. 164, is remarkable both for its eccentricity and inclination.

The Elements of Gerda.—In the *Astronomische Nachrichten* for November 10, 1877, we find an interesting discussion of the observations of Gerda, the 122d member of the group, by John N. Stockwell, Esq., of Cleveland, Ohio. This planet was discovered by Dr. Peters, at Hamilton College, New York, in 1872, and the observations of that year extend from the 31st of July to the latter part of September. Observations were also obtained in 1873, 1876, and 1877. Mr. Stockwell obtained elements which almost perfectly represent the entire series of observations excepting those of 1873. It was impossible, however, to find an orbit which would harmonize the observations of that year with those of 1872, 1876, and 1877. The conclusion was accordingly reached that the planet observed for Gerda in 1873, not far from its computed place, was really a different body never before observed. In order to test this question, Mr. Stockwell computed elements from the observations of 1873 alone. The elements of the two orbits are as follows:

EPOCH, 1873, NOVEMBER, 7.0 M. T., WASHINGTON.

	Planet of 1873.	Gerda.
	° ' "	° ' "
Mean longitude	35 4 56.6	35 47 13.55
Mean anomaly	181 50 19.1	187 27 44.50
Longitude of perihelion	213 14 87.5	208 19 29.05
Longitude of ascending node	173 58 9.4	178 59 39.87
Inclination	1 36 2.5	1 36 18.97
Angle of eccentricity	1 58 39.8	2 0 51.09
Mean daily motion	618".9390	614".3842
Mean distance	3".2205	3".2190

Mr. Stockwell thus concludes his interesting discussion:

If we compare these elements, we shall at once perceive that four elements of the two orbits are almost identical, namely, the mean distance, the eccentricity, the inclination, and the longitude of the node; while the transverse axes form an angle of about five degrees with each other, and the mean anomaly of Gerda is greater than that of the other planet by more than five and a half degrees, and its mean lon-

gitude is greater by about seven-tenths of a degree. Although the two bodies are apparently so close together, we must remember that an arc of their orbits amounting to seven-tenths of a degree implies a distance of about 3,600,000 miles. It is perhaps impossible to decide with certainty in regard to the identity of the planet observed in 1873 with that of Gerda; the close similarity of most of the elements would seem to indicate an identity, while the dissimilarity of the other elements and the impossibility of representing the observations indicate, perhaps with equal force, a dissimilarity. If there are really two planets moving in orbits so extremely near together, it must happen in the course of time, unless their mean distances are exactly the same, that they will approach each other so closely that their mutual perturbations will cause them to unite and form a single planet.

Phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites.—The *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society for April, 1877, contains an interesting communication from Charles Todd, Esq., of the Adelaide Observatory, South Australia, on the phenomena of Jupiter's satellites, with notes on the physical appearance of the planet. "On one or two occasions," this astronomer remarks, "when a satellite has been on the point of occultation, it has appeared to be projected on the disk of the planet; or rather, as it appeared independently to my assistant (Mr. Ringwood) and myself, as if seen *through* the edge of the planet, as if the latter were surrounded by a transparent atmosphere laden with clouds. I noticed this on two occasions, viz., on August 21st, at the disappearance of the first satellite, when the satellite was distinctly seen on or through the edge of the disk for about two minutes before disappearance—I say *through* the edge of the disk, because the satellite was less bright than in a similar position at a transit; and again at the disappearance of the second satellite on August 28th. Mr. Ringwood also noticed it on August 12th and 19th, at occultation of first and third satellites. In each instance the planet was splendidly defined—better than I ever remember to have seen it in England."

In regard to changes observed in the appearance of Jupiter Mr. Todd continues: "I was much impressed on some nights with the sudden and extensive changes in the cloud-belts, as though some tremendous storm was in progress on the planet's surface, changing the form and dimensions of the cloud-belts in an hour or two, or even less."

The Physical Condition of Jupiter.—The observations of Mr. Todd, especially those of August 21st and 28th, 1876, appear to strengthen the views advanced by Mr. Proctor in respect to Jupiter's present condition. These views are presented at some length in *THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY* for May, 1877. The appearance of Jupiter's surface, the motion of its cloud-masses, etc., indicate, according to Mr. Proctor, that the planet is much less advanced in its physical history than Mars and the earth; that it has a very extensive atmosphere, probably from 6,000 to 11,000 miles in

depth; that the spots have proper motions with respect to the surface, and do not indicate the true rotation-period of the solid or liquid planet; that the nucleus is intensely hot; and, finally, that this giant member of our system "may justly be described as a miniature sun, vastly inferior in bulk to our own sun, inferior to a greater degree in heat, and in a greater degree yet in lustre, but to be compared with the sun—not with the earth—in size, in heat, and in lustre, and, lastly, in the tremendous energy of the processes which are at work throughout his cloud-laden atmospheric envelope."

The Rotation of Saturn.—In the *Astronomische Nachrichten* for August 16, 1877, Prof. Asaph Hall gives a new determination of the length of the Saturnian day. The value hitherto accepted, and said erroneously to be Sir William Herschel's final determination, was $10^h\ 29^m\ 16^s.8$ —nearly fifteen minutes greater than the period found by Prof. Hall. On the night of December 7, 1876, a bright spot was noticed on the ball of Saturn. It was two or three seconds in diameter, round and well defined, and of a brilliant white color. From December 7, 1876, to January 2, 1877, nineteen observations were secured: twelve at Washington, by Profs. Hall, Eastman, and Newcomb; four at Cambridgeport, Mass., by Mr. A. G. Clark; one at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by Miss Mitchell; one at Albany, N. Y., by Mr. Boss; and one at Hartford, Conn., by Mr. Edgecomb. A discussion of these observations gives $10^h\ 14^m\ 23^s.8$ as the period of rotation, with a probable error of $2^s.3$. Prof. Hall remarks, however, that "this value has been found by assuming that the spot had no proper motion on the surface of the planet. Whether this was really the case or not we cannot determine from the observations."

Appearance of Saturn's Rings.—Prof. Hall, of Washington, commenced a series of observations of Saturn's satellites in 1875, which he continued till January, 1877. During this time occasional attention was given to the system of rings, especially after the publication of Mr. Trouvelot's description of their phenomena as observed by himself. Strangely enough, however, Prof. Hall has not been able to see the slightest trace of certain peculiarities noticed by Mr. Trouvelot. The former remarks that during a summer in Washington there are not more than six or eight nights in which the 26-inch refractor gives excellent images of Saturn. "On these nights," he says, "the appearance of the planet is very beautiful; but my experience is that on these rare nights one will see fewer strange phenomena about the ring and the shadows than when the images are blurred and indistinct. Still I do not wish to be understood as denying the reality of what others have seen and described. I can only say that during the past two years I have not been able to see some of these things." Prof. Hall adds:

The appearances which I have seen, and which may be worthy of notice, are the following:

1. The principal division of the ring has been easily visible to the present time (January 10, 1877), but I have not certainly seen any other division, although at times there is an appearance of slight markings on the ring which may be caused by other divisions.

2. The dusky ring when seen on a good night appears remarkably bright. Although the edge of the ring will be turned toward the earth early in 1878, and the position is rapidly becoming more unfavorable for observation of the dusky ring, I have noticed this brightness more especially in 1876. It is possible that this is only a result of the great light-power and good definition of our glass. The appearance of the dusky ring is well described by Mr. Trouvelot as "somewhat like particles of dust floating in a ray of light traversing a dark chamber."

3. The outline of the shadow of the ball on the ring, as I have said, always appears of a regular and continuous curvature, but the convexity of this outline is turned toward the ball, and not away from it, as it is usually drawn, and as we ought to see it if the surface of the ring is a plane surface. This shadow of course appears on different sides of the ball before and after opposition, and I have examined it in both positions and always with the same result, viz., the convexity of the outline is turned toward the ball.

The phenomenon here described may possibly be explained by regarding the system of rings as lenticular in form.

Orbit of Hyperion.—Although Hyperion, the faintest satellite of Saturn, was discovered in 1848, the extreme difficulty of observing it has prevented the accurate determination of its orbit. In the *Astronomische Nachrichten* for June 19, 1877, Prof. Hall gives approximate elements derived from his observations in 1875 and 1876 with the Washington refractor of 26 inches aperture. Prof. Hall concludes that the plane of Hyperion's orbit does not coincide with that of the ring, but lies between those of Titan and Iapetus. The mean distance from the centre of Saturn is found to be 939,440 miles; the period $21^d\ 7^h\ 28^m\ 16^s$; and the eccentricity 0.125. The orbit is therefore more eccentric than that of any other satellite; the difference between the greatest and least distances of the body being greater than that between the mean distances of Hyperion and Titan, the large satellite next interior.

Comets.—The first comet of 1877 was discovered by M. Borelly, at Marseilles, on the morning of February 9th, and independently on the morning of the 10th by Pechüle, of Copenhagen. It passed its perihelion on the 19th of January, at a distance of 75,000,000 miles from the sun. For several days after its discovery it appeared as a circular nebulous body, without either tail or nucleus. Its apparent diameter, on the 20th of February, was 8', which corresponds to a true diameter of 63,000 miles. On the 16th and 17th of February Father Secchi examined the spectrum of this comet, and found in it the usual three bright cometary bands.

The second comet of 1877 was discovered at Strasburg, on the 5th of April, by Dr. Winnecke. It was well observed both in Europe

and America, and became sufficiently bright to be seen by the naked eye. The elements of its orbit resemble those of the comets 1827 II, and 1852 II. "The stellar nucleus appeared to be composed of about a dozen stars of the twelfth magnitude. The comet passed its perihelion about April 19th, at a distance of some 90,000,000 miles from the sun, being then rather farther from the earth."—*Christie's Observatory*, No. 1.

The third comet of the year was discovered by Lewis Swift, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., at $9^h\ 30^m$ on the evening of April 11th. The same body was independently observed three days later by Borelly at Marseilles.

At the May meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society Lord Lindsay read a paper on the spectra of the second and third comets of 1877. That of the former showed three bright lines, which did not coincide with the positions of the lines of carbon. The spectrum of the nucleus, when examined with a low power, appeared continuous, but with a high power it gave three bright lines. According to Mr. De la Rue, the spectrum had lines very near the magnesium line.

D'Arrest's Comet.—The periodic comet of D'Arrest, whose last previous return was in 1870, was discovered by M. Coggia, at Marseilles, on the 8th of July, 1877, very near the position indicated by the ephemeris of Leveau. As this comet sometimes passes within a short distance of Jupiter, its motion is occasionally greatly disturbed by that planet, and hence the elements of its orbit are liable to great variation. The comet passed its perihelion on the 10th of May.

Another comet was discovered by M. Coggia on the 14th of September, three days after its perihelion passage. Its least distance from the sun was 1.576; greater than the mean distance of Mars.

The sixth comet of 1877 was discovered by Dr. Tempel, of the observatory of Arcetri, near Florence, on the 2d of October. Its perihelion passage occurred on the 27th of June, and its least distance from the sun was 1.024.

De Vico's comet of short period, whose return was due in 1877, entirely escaped detection, though carefully looked for by several astronomers.

The motion of Swift's comet, the third of 1877, is direct; that of the first, second, fifth, and sixth, retrograde.

Meteors.—The August meteors were seen, in 1877, wherever the state of the atmosphere permitted observations. On the night of the 10th Rev. J. L. Gay, of Parsons, Ka., counted 100 in an hour. The November shower was observed at Bloomington, Ind., on the morning of the 14th. The meteors, however, were by no means numerous. In an hour and fifty minutes—from $1^h\ 55^m$ to $3^h\ 45^m$ —fifty-four were counted by two observers. This was at the rate of thirty per hour. The morning of the

15th was cloudy. The meteoric shower of December 11th-12th, whose radiant is in the vicinity of Alpha Geminorum, was observed in Indiana, on the night of the 11th, by Prof. S. B. Wylie, of the State University. Between 10 and 12 o'clock fourteen meteors per hour were counted by one observer.

Aërolites and Meteoric Fire-balls.—About twenty or twenty-five minutes past 7 o'clock on the morning of January 3, 1877, a remarkable fall of meteoric matter occurred near Warrenton, in Warren County, Mo. No explosion was heard; but a peculiar sound, compared by some to the whistle of a distant locomotive, called the attention of observers to the descending meteorite. The direction of its motion appeared to be from northwest to southeast. Several limbs of a tree were broken off by its fall, and the meteorite itself was dashed into numerous fragments. The weight of the entire mass was nearly 100 lbs.; the specific gravity, 3.47.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of January 23, 1877, a meteor of great brilliancy was seen at several points in Indiana and Kentucky. Its height, when first seen in Decatur and Monroe Counties, was not less than 70 miles. It exploded with a loud detonation over Harrison County, Ky., and reached the earth's surface nine miles north of Cynthiana, penetrating the soil to a depth of thirteen inches. Its weight was over thirteen pounds, and its specific gravity 3.41. Full descriptions and analyses of the Warrenton and Cynthiana stones, by Dr. J. Lawrence Smith, will be found in the *American Journal of Science* for September, 1877.

A meteor of great brilliancy was seen at Ellettsville, Ind., about half-past 2 o'clock on the morning of February 8th. As described in the "Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society," vol. xcii., it was "first seen in the southeast, crossed the meridian south of the zenith, and disappeared at a point about 30° or 35° south of west, and 10° above the horizon. Numerous sparks were emitted by the meteor in the latter part of its track, and a luminous train remained visible for several seconds."

The *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society for April, 1877, contains a description, by Captain G. L. Tupman, of a very large meteor seen in England, at London, Cambridge, Brighton, and many other places, about 10 o'clock on the evening of March 17th. When first observed it was vertical over Taunton, in Somersetshire, at an elevation of 60 miles. Its course was northward; height at disappearance, 29 miles; length of visible track, 59 miles; time of visibility, 3 or 4 seconds. The meteor was in its ascending node, and approaching perihelion. At London its apparent magnitude was two-thirds that of the full moon. From Waterford it was seen to be double, the less part closely following the greater. All along its track small frag-

ments or sparks were observed to fall nearly vertically toward the earth. No deposit was found, however, nor was any explosion heard after the meteor's disappearance. Its radiant was very nearly in right ascension 145°, and north polar distance 95°. Its motion was direct, and its perihelion distance about 0.85.

In the *Observatory* for May, 1877, Mr. Robert J. Lecky describes a fire-ball which passed over Ireland at 9^h 26^m, Greenwich mean time, on the evening of April 6th. It was "remarkable for its great size as well as for extreme brilliancy, especially at the moment of explosion, the force of which was something terrific; for, although the distance must have been 50 miles, the houses in the city of Cork were shaken, and the windows rattled with as much violence as if from an explosion of gunpowder." The course of the meteor was from north to south, and the explosion took place over the Atlantic.

On the evening of June 12th, about 8^h 45^m, a large meteor was seen in Marshall, Delaware, and Monroe Counties, Ind., the points of observation in the first and last being nearly 200 miles apart. Its motion was from west to east, and its height above the earth's surface at the moment of its disappearance was estimated at 30 miles.—(*American Journal of Science*, August, 1877.)

A fine bolide was seen at Putney, and other places in England, about 8^h 13^m on the evening of August 17th. Its apparent path was short, extending only from Beta Piscium to Omicron in the same constellation. "It had the appearance of a large round ball of bluish-green color, and one person saw a small body left, as it were, behind it, and following in its track; it was visible some two or three seconds."

A large meteor was seen at Bloomington, Ind., September 27th, at 7^h 30^m P. M. It appeared in the northeast, about 50° above the horizon. Its apparent size was estimated at one-fifth that of the full moon. Its motion was westward, and before reaching the meridian it separated into three fragments, each larger than Jupiter.

A daylight meteor of great brilliancy was seen in Virginia between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. —just before sunset—on the 20th of November. Its course was westward, and its disappearance was followed by a loud detonation, like the prolonged roar of distant thunder. At Richmond it was first seen near the zenith, and it disappeared in a bank of cloud near the horizon. Its brightness was intense, and its track remained for forty minutes.

The New Star T Corona.—The *Astronomische Nachrichten* for February 20, 1877, contains a communication from Prof. Schmidt, director of the observatory at Athens, Greece, detailing his observations of this star from its sudden outburst in 1866 to the close of 1876. These observations show that in May, 1866, the star fell in nine days from the second to the seventh magnitude; that this rapid change was followed by a gradual decrease from the

seventh to the tenth magnitude during the years 1866-'74; and that throughout the years 1875 and 1876 the magnitude had remained nearly constant. But during the whole period of ten and a half years variations of brightness were observed through approximately regular periods of 94 days. Thus, after the first sudden fall in 1866, the star again increased from the seventh to the eighth magnitude in less than five months. Both the length of the period and the extent of the variation appear, however, to be diminishing. The color of the star has been constant—a pale yellow.

The New Star in Cygnus.—On the 24th of November, 1876,* Dr. Schmidt, of Athens, noticed a new star, of the third magnitude, in the constellation Cygnus. The three nights immediately preceding had been cloudy, but the star had not become visible on the night of the 20th. Astronomers throughout the world were at once notified of the discovery, and the object was diligently observed both in Europe and America. Its apparent magnitude very rapidly diminished from the date of its discovery. In a few weeks it became invisible to the naked eye, and in less than three months its light was no greater than that of a star of the tenth magnitude.

The spectroscopic analysis of the light of this star was undertaken by Cornu, Vogel, and other astronomers. At first, and for some time after its appearance, it exhibited a continuous spectrum, with a number of bright hydrogen lines, thus resembling the spectrum of the new star in the Northern Crown. This spectrum gradually changed, however, until it was found to consist of a single bright line, corresponding in position to the characteristic line of the gaseous nebulae. In short, Mr. Copeland's observations at the Dunecht observatory justify the conclusion, according to Lord Lindsay, that *the star has been transformed into a planetary nebula*—a process exactly the reverse of that imagined by Laplace in his nebular hypothesis.

Star Systems.—The *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society for January, 1877, contains a paper by Mr. J. R. Hind on the orbit of Alpha Centauri. By combining two sets of measures of the angle of position made by Lord Lindsay at the Mauritius in 1874, with those of Sir John Herschel, Captain Jacob, and Mr. Powell, and adopting the angle for 1752.2, given by Lacaille's right ascension and declination, Mr. Hind obtained the following elements:

Peri-astron passage.....	1874.85
Node.....	21° 49'.0
Node to peri-astron on orbit.....	59° 32'.1
Inclination.....	82° 13'.4
Eccentricity.....	0.6678
Semi-axis major.....	21".797
Period of revolution.....	85.042 years

With an annual parallax of 0".928, which is a mean between Henderson's value, as corrected by Peters, and that of Moesta, the mass of the system is found to be greater than that of

the sun in the ratio of 179 to 100, and the semi-axis major of the orbit 23.49.

Dr. Doberck, of Colonel Cooper's observatory, Markree, Ireland, has been devoting special attention for several years to the orbits of binary stars. His elements of Omega Leonis and Eta Cassiopeæ were given in our volume for 1876. The periods of others, together with the eccentricities of their orbits, as given in the "Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy" and the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, are as follows:

NAME.	Period.	Eccentricity.
Gamma Coronæ Borealis.....	95.5 years.	0.850
Xi Scorpii.....	95.9 "	0.077
Xi Boötis.....	127.4 "	0.708
Tau Ophiuchi.....	155.2 "	0.582
Lambda Ophiuchi.....	241.0 "	0.493

Burnham's Double-Star Discoveries.—The *American Journal of Science* for July, 1877, contains a paper by S. W. Burnham, Esq., of Chicago, on his double-star discoveries made with the 18½-inch Chicago refractor. The labors of this distinguished observer, of which honorable mention was made in our volumes for 1875 and 1876, are still continued with interesting results. No. 438 in his latest list, a star which had been previously known as triple, is now shown to be quintuple. No. 440, which had also been recognized as a ternary system, is proved to consist of seven members, "the whole forming one of the finest multiple systems known." No. 442 is a system of at least seven members: three comparatively large stars, between the eighth and ninth magnitude, with four very minute companions. Mr. Burnham's list is continued in this paper to No. 452.

In the last volume of the "Annals of the Observatory of Paris," M. Wolf gives the details of several years' labor devoted to the Pleiades, together with some interesting conclusions in regard to the relations existing between the members of the cluster. In this well-known asterism, where the unassisted eye sees only *six* stars, more than 600 have been observed with the telescope, and nearly all have been accurately mapped. In addition to this determination of their relative positions the comparative magnitudes of over 500 have been carefully measured. Several very small nebulae have also been detected within the group, and the light of many of the stars is certainly variable. But one of the most interesting facts established by M. Wolf is that the stars of the cluster have the same proper motion—leaving no room to doubt their physical connection. The discussion indicates, moreover, that their orbital motions *inter se*, or about a common centre, are extremely slow in comparison with their progressive motion in space.

Changes in Nebulae.—In the *American Journal of Science* for December, 1877, Prof. E. S. Holden, of Washington, presents evidence of the proper motion of the Trifid Nebula, designated as No. 20 in Messier's catalogue. This

* The announcement of this discovery came too late for our last volume.

remarkable object was discovered as long since as 1764. The available evidence is therefore drawn from a century's records, including the observations of Sir William and Sir John Herschel, Messrs. Mason, Smith, Lassell, and Trouvelot, and Profs. Langley, Pickering, Winlock, Holden, and Eastman. A detailed discussion of the recorded facts justifies the conclusion, according to Prof. Holden, that this nebula, during the period from 1784 to 1877, has not only moved from its first observed position, but has likewise undergone perceptible changes of brightness.

The position of the Trifid Nebula at the beginning of 1860 was R. A. $17^{\text{h}} 53^{\text{m}} 51^{\text{s}}$.8, N. P. D. $113^{\circ} 1' 39''$.9.

According to Dr. Tempel, the large nebula known as No. 8 in Messier's catalogue has now a very different appearance from that given in Sir John Herschel's drawing made at the Cape of Good Hope just forty years since. These changes he thinks can only be accounted for either by the nebula's change of position in relation to the stars by reference to which it was delineated, or by great changes in the constitution of the nebula itself. The observations of Dr. Tempel were made with the large Amici-telescope, at Arcetri, near Florence.

AUSTRALIA AND POLYNESIA. The area and population of Australia and Polynesia

were, according to the latest accounts, as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Sq. Miles of Sub-divisions.	Sq. Miles of Divisions.	Population of Sub-divisions.	Population of Divisions.
CONTINENT OF AUSTRALIA				
Tasmania (Dec. 31, 1875)	26,215	2,945,227	103,669	1,989,831
New Zealand (" 1876)	106,259		444,545	
Other islands	1,777		1,360	
ISLANDS SOUTH OF THE TROPIC OF CAPRICORN		134,251		549,468
New Guinea	274,730		1,000,000	
New Hebrides	5,719		134,500	
New Caledonia	6,697		45,000	
Feejee Islands	8,034		148,040	
Friendly Islands	404		25,000	
Samoa Islands	1,163		33,000	
Tahiti	468		13,847	
Marquesas Islands	469		4,200	
Other islands	86,288		804,500	
ISLANDS BETWEEN THE EQUATOR AND THE TROPIC OF CAPRICORN		383,952		2,207,030
Sandwich Islands	7,613		56,897	
Caroline Islands	585		18,800	
Pelew Islands	346		10,000	
Gilbert Islands	255		40,000	
Other islands	2,923		16,200	
ISLANDS NORTH OF THE EQUATOR		11,672		140,900
Total		3,425,102		4,886,699

The estimated population of each of the colonies comprising the continent of Australia was as follows:



AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

COLONIES.	Population.
Victoria (December 31, 1876)	840,341
New South Wales (June 30, 1876)	617,166
Queensland (May 1, 1876)	173,283
South Australia (December, 1876)	225,477
Western Australia (December 31, 1876)	27,321
Northern Territory	743
Natives	55,000
Total	1,939,351

Some of the social statistics in the different colonies were as follows:

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NAMES OF COLONIES.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
New South Wales (1875)	4,605	22,528	10,771
Victoria			
South Australia (1875)	1,688	3,684	4,036
Western Australia (1876)	192	760	473
Tasmania			
Queensland (1875)	1,474	6,706	4,104
New Zealand			

The following table shows the rate of taxa-

tion per head of population, the revenue, the debt on December 31, 1874, for each of the imports and exports for 1874, and the public Australian colonies:

NAMES OF COLONIES.	Rate of Taxation.	Revenue.	Debt.	Imports.	Exports.
	£ s. d.				
Victoria.....	2 8 0%	£4,236,433*	£13,990,553	£16,952,965	£15,441,109
New South Wales.....	2 2 6½	4,126,303†	10,516,371	11,293,739	12,345,603
South Australia.....	1 11 9½	1,003,820	3,320,600*	4,203,802*	4,505,051*
Queensland.....	8 11 3½	1,283,377†	6,954,586*	3,194,312*	3,603,331*
Tasmania.....	2 1 3½	843,676*	1,489,400*	1,185,942*	1,085,976*
Western Australia.....	3 8 4	143,073	135,000*	349,841*	391,218*
New Zealand.....	4 1 2	2,047,334†	17,671,106*	3,029,172†	5,475,844†

The telegraph statistics were as follows:

COLONIES.	Miles of Wire.	Stations.	Messages.
New South Wales (Jan. 1, 1876).....	3,012	137	719,745
Victoria (Jan. 1, 1876).....	4,510	164	732,869
South Australia (Jan. 1, 1877).....	3,904	105	325,051
Western Australia (Oct. 31, 1874).....	800	...	34,086
Tasmania (1875).....	896	32	44,626
Queensland (Jan. 1, 1876).....	5,229	112	234,995
New Zealand (March 1, 1876).....	7,247	142	1,051,086

The postal statistics for the different colonies were as follows:

NAMES OF COLONIES.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
New South Wales (March 31, 1876).....	857,696	3,184,086	24,382,536	190,950
Victoria (March 31, 1876).....	196,184	1,054,593	11,749,532	140,765
South Australia (March 31, 1876).....	107,164	219,240	6,179,895	...
Western Australia (1874).....	26,637	46,743	777,861	13,290
Tasmania (1876).....	23,473	113,694	1,719,761	47,664
Queensland (1875).....	120,761	1,805,210	7,209,313	46,147
New Zealand (1874-'76).....	95,374	447,485	9,418,922	86,514

Sir Redmond Barry made the following statement of the libraries of Victoria at the International Congress of Librarians, held in London. In Melbourne, the Government Library has 90,000 volumes, the library of Parliament 40,000, and the libraries of the University and of the Supreme Court together 33,000 volumes, making, in all, 163,000 volumes. None of these libraries date back further than 1853. There are, in addition, 30,000 volumes in the libraries of different societies, and an unknown number in 14 popular libraries. Outside of Melbourne, the colony has 130 libraries with 174,103 volumes, not including circulating libraries. In 1874, books to the value of £267,000 were imported in Australia. The Government has contributed £50,388 to the costs of the library buildings, while £150,510 were raised by subscription for building purposes and the purchase of books.

In New South Wales, early in 1877, the ministry, being defeated in Parliament, thereupon advised the Governor to dissolve that body. He consented to take this step if the supplies necessary to carry on the various departments of the public service, pending an appeal to the constituencies, could be obtained. On March 14th the Colonial Treasurer moved the question of supplies in the House, but was met by an amendment presented by Mr. Piddington, the leader of the Opposition, declining to grant supplies to a defeated Government, under cir-

COLONIES.	Post-offices.	Letters sent and received.	Newspapers and Book-packets.	Money-Order Offices.	Money Orders sent.
N. South Wales (1875).....	681	11,120,100	6,064,500	217	95,057
Victoria (1874).....	802	15,738,888	8,136,740	216	119,542
South Australia (1875).....	357	4,431,525	2,950,997	...	18,879
West Australia (1874).....	44	...	...	...	...
Tasmania (1875).....	140	...	...	34	7,569
Queensland (1874).....	162	2,835,547	1,929,062	52	22,696
New Zealand (1875).....	533	10,427,851	6,211,361	...	...

The live stock in the different colonies was as follows:

NAMES OF COLONIES.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
New South Wales (March 31, 1876).....	857,696	3,184,086	24,382,536	190,950
Victoria (March 31, 1876).....	196,184	1,054,593	11,749,532	140,765
South Australia (March 31, 1876).....	107,164	219,240	6,179,895	...
Western Australia (1874).....	26,637	46,743	777,861	13,290
Tasmania (1876).....	23,473	113,694	1,719,761	47,664
Queensland (1875).....	120,761	1,805,210	7,209,313	46,147
New Zealand (1874-'76).....	95,374	447,485	9,418,922	86,514

cumstances which would, in all probability, result in two general elections within a short period of time. The Government was defeated in the division by a vote of 33 to 27; and, the Governor having declined to grant a dissolution, Mr. Robertson, the head of the Cabinet, and his colleagues, resigned. Sir Henry Parkes was then intrusted with the task of forming a new cabinet, and on March 22d the names of the new ministers were announced in both Houses. This ministry, however, resigned on August 10th, and a new one was again formed under Mr. J. Robertson. But even this did not seem to possess the popular confidence. On October 11th Parliament was dissolved by the Governor, and the ministry continued in office pending the new elections.

The Parliament of Victoria was dissolved in April, and a general election ordered for May 11th. The ministry announced that they would adopt a policy in the direction of free trade, and that they proposed to cover the deficit arising therefrom by the imposition of stamp and land taxes. The elections, however, resulted in the return of a Protectionist majority. On May 22d the new Parliament met, and on the 29th elected Sir Charles Gavan Duffy Speaker, and then adjourned until June 26th. A new ministry was formed, with Mr. Berry as Premier.

* These statements are for 1875.

† For 1876.

The South Australian Parliament, in the latter part of 1877, offered a prize of £10,000 for the discovery of coal in the colony. At the same time, it was resolved to attempt to open the large tracts of land lying west of Port Augusta to the border of West Australia, for the raising of sheep and cattle. Salt water



AUSTRALIAN BUSTARD.

only is found throughout the region, and it is proposed to bore for fresh water, at the expense of the Government. The results of similar experiments made in Africa, and even in different parts of the colony, make the prospects of success very certain.

The Parliament of Queensland was opened on May 15th. The Governor's speech on the occasion referred to the action of the Imperial authorities in refusing to sanction the bill restricting Chinese immigration, and stated that a circular had been addressed to the other colonies requesting their assistance in this question. Various measures were promised, including an education bill and the financial separation of the railways.

The question of Chinese immigration was much discussed during the year in the Australian colonies, and particularly in Queensland. Years ago, when the gold-fields of New South Wales and Victoria were more attractive than at present, there was a large influx from China. The Governments, urged by a popular demand, imposed a poll-tax of £10 on every Chinaman landed. This law at once put an end to Chinese immigration. In both colonies it was repealed when no longer needed; and as there is not even now the attraction of rich alluvial gold-fields, very few Chinamen now come so far south. But the Palmer gold-field in Queensland is attracting them in large numbers, and in consequence there is a threatened depreciation of labor. In some places they outnumber the Europeans ten to one, while in others they maintain a numerical equality. Altogether

they were estimated, in 1877, at 17,000; which, in a colony with barely 200,000 inhabitants, is certainly a large proportion. Under these circumstances, no popular government could exist which did not try to deal with the question. The existing Government passed a measure which, in opposition to the advice of his ministry, Governor Cairns reserved for the Royal approval; and Lord Carnarvon advised that this approval should be withheld. This caused great indignation in Queensland, and the Government presented to Parliament two bills of similar purport. If this were all, the contest would simply be one between Queensland and the Colonial Office; but in order to obtain moral support the Queensland Premier sent a circular letter to the premiers of the other colonies, soliciting their sympathy and assistance, on the ground that it was an infringement of the colonial rights of self-government for the Colonial Office to cause the disallowance of a bill which, in the judgment of the colonists, was essential to the safe interior government of the colonies. It was thought that a united protest from all the colonies would secure for the new bills a more favorable consideration than the last measure received. The Government of South Australia, which has a northern territory of its own, and which has even been soliciting Japanese immigration, has replied very cautiously, asking for further information. The Government of Victoria, which by the last general election was placed under the command of a premier of very pronounced Radical proclivities, and flushed by unexpected victory, replied by encouraging Queensland to



EMU.

resist the Colonial Office. Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales, sent a cautious answer, expressing sympathy under the difficulties of the Chinese invasion, and promising a careful attention to any well-considered and temperate legislation. But Parliament being in session, the opinion not merely of the

Cabinet but of the Legislative Assembly was obtained on the subject, which was brought under the notice of the House in a resolution submitted by Mr. Buchanan, who asked the House to express its regret at the disallowance of the Queensland measure. It was felt on both sides of the House that, while the resolution could not be assented to, a mere negative



GREAT KANGAROO.

would be uncivil to the sister colony. The Premier and the leader of the Opposition each submitted an amendment. That of the former was based on the letter he had already written to the Queensland Government. That of the latter recommended the Government to urge the Earl of Carnarvon to obtain such a modification of the treaty with China as would allow the Australian colonies to protect themselves against any undesirable influx of Chinese population. The latter amendment was withdrawn by the mover, on the ground that, as he wished for as nearly unanimous a vote as possible, he would not divide the House or give the debate a party aspect. But as the House obviously gave the preference to his amendment, the substance of it was, with the assent of the Government, substituted for the latter portion of the Premier's amendment, and in that form was agreed to without a division, the original resolution having been negatived by the large majority of 26 to 6.

In New Zealand, the Legislative Assembly passed a vote of want of confidence in the ministry, in the beginning of October, and the ministers, in consequence, resigned. A new ministry was then formed by Sir George Grey, who had formerly been a Governor, and who was an opponent of the abolition of provincialism.

Governor Gordon of Feejee, in July, proclaimed Suva the capital of that colony. According to a report of the Colonial Secretary of Feejee, the total exports in 1876 amounted to £107,464, and the imports to £112,806. The principal articles of export were as follows:

Copra and coconut-oil	£1,486
Cotton	11,922
Sugar	9,086
Maize	8,464
Bêche-de-mer	2,491

Next to Hamburg, to which port produce to the value of £36,774 was sent, the bulk of the exports found their way to Sydney. The total white population at the close of 1876 was estimated at 1,569 persons.

The northwestern portions of New South Wales suffered severely from drought during the summer months. The loss of stock in consequence was serious, and it was expected that the export of wool would show a falling off. In Victoria, also, a severe drought was experienced, but, fortunately, without any serious results.

An exhibition was opened in Sydney on April 10th, which, by the coöperation of American and Canadian manufacturers, assumed the dignity of an international exhibition. It was held under the direction of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales—a body which devotes itself to the promotion of agriculture and stock-raising. As soon, however, as the society ascertained that it could count on support from the United States and Canada, the scope of the undertaking was enlarged, and exhibits of all sorts invited from all the colonies, in order that the manufactures of America might appear in appropriate company. Canada seemed to have been better canvassed than the United States, or to have responded more readily to the appeal made by the representatives of New South Wales, for her wares took up more space than the goods from the States. They had been sent to Sydney under



LYRE BIRD.

the care of special commissioners, directed to make inquiry into the resources as well as the requirements of the colonies, and to report on the best means to open up communication between the two countries. Unfortunately,

the shipments, both from New York and the St. Lawrence, came in slow vessels, which landed their cargoes so late that the principal exhibits could not be unpacked in time for the opening day. The consequence was, that the visitors, who poured in in thousands in the first week, found the courts in a state of disarray, and not ready for inspection. Though contributions had been solicited from all the colonies, Queensland and Tasmania only had sent special collections. A large number of prizes and certificates of commendation were awarded to American and Canadian exhibitors.



A FEEJEEAN.

On September 17th, Queen Pomare II., of the Society Islands, died at Tahiti, and her oldest son, Arxane, was proclaimed king. She was the wife of Pomare, who died in 1821. Her eldest son having died during his minority, he was succeeded by Queen Aimata, who, upon ascending the throne, assumed the surname of Pomare, according to custom. In 1843 the kingdom was occupied by the French. The queen made her escape to one of the neighboring islands, and several skirmishes took place between the natives and the invaders. In 1846, the French power being completely established, Queen Pomare was recalled, and a treaty was entered into, by which she was restored to authority, and the whole of her dominions were placed under the protectorate of France.

A treaty was ratified early in 1877 between the German Emperor and the King of the Tonga Islands, a group of islands in the South Pacific, better known as the Friendly Islands. The fourth and fifth clauses of the treaty provide that there shall be free commerce between the German Empire and all the Tongan country. The subjects of the two contracting

powers are to have full liberty to enter any of the German or Tongan ports or harbors with their ships or merchandise; and Germans residing in Tonga, or Tongans living in Germany, are to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the subjects of the respective sovereigns. The war-vessels of either power are to be allowed to enter, anchor, and remain in any of the ports of the other, and may provision, coal, or refit there. It is hardly probable, however, that Tonga will, for some time to come, benefit by this last clause, since the Tongan fleet consists at present of a few double canoes, and even to build these the Tongan shipwrights have to repair to the neighboring Feejee Islands, as no trees of sufficient size for the purpose grow upon their own territory. The total population of the Tongan Islands, which consist of three groups—the Hapai, Leforga, and Vavas Islands—is estimated at 18,000 souls, of whom about 4,500 are nominally Christians. The only article of export is cocoanut-oil. This is the first attempt by Germany to gain a foothold in the South Pacific.

In Samoa, the Navigators' Islands, a disordered state of affairs existed during 1877, resulting mainly from quarrels among the different consuls resident there. Toward the close of the year the Secretary of State of Samoa came to Washington to arrange a treaty, whereby the islands might be placed under the protection of the United States Government. (*See SAMOA.*)

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY, an empire in Central Europe. Emperor, Francis Joseph I., born August 18, 1830; succeeded his uncle, the Emperor Ferdinand I., on December 2, 1848. Heir-apparent to the throne, Archduke Rudolphus, born August 21, 1858.

The ministry for the common affairs of the empire consisted, toward the close of the year 1877, of Count Andrassy, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House (appointed 1871); Baron Leopold Friedrich von Hofmann, Minister of the Finances of the Empire (appointed 1876); and Count Arthur Bylandt-Rheidt, Minister of War (appointed 1876).

The ministry of cis-Leithan Austria was in 1877 composed of Prince Adolf von Auersperg, President (appointed November, 1871); J. Lasser, Freiherr von Zollheim, Interior (November, 1871); C. von Stremayr, Public Worship and Instruction (November, 1871); Glaser, Justice (November, 1871); J. Ritter von Chlumecky, Commerce (appointed in November, 1871, Minister of Agriculture; transferred to the Ministry of Commerce in May, 1875); Baron von Pretis-Cagnodo, Finances (January, 1872); Colonel Horst, Defense of the Country (appointed *pro tem.* November, 1871, definitely March, 1872); Count Mannsfeld, Agriculture (May, 1875); J. Unger (November, 1871) and Florian Ziemiakowski (April, 1873), ministers without portfolio.

Area of the monarchy, 240,848 square miles;

to religion, 6,757 were Roman Catholics, 208 Oriental Greeks, 187 Protestants, 1,025 Jews, and 150 others.

The periodical press of Austria, in 1875, was divided as follows:

1. ACCORDING TO THE CONTENTS.	2. ACCORDING TO LANGUAGES.
Political papers..... 293	In German..... 591
Journals for political economy..... 84	In Czechic..... 116
Agricultural journals..... 64	In Polish..... 53
Industrial and technical journals..... 53	In Ruthenian..... 8
Military and nautical journals..... 10	In Slovenian..... 18
Journals for medicine and the natural sciences..... 29	In Servo-Croatian..... 3
Law journals..... 11	In Italian..... 60
Theological and religious journals..... 29	In German and Czechic..... 7
Journals for pedagogy, stenography, and for the young..... 69	In Italian and Servo-Croatian..... 4
Historical and literary journals..... 17	In French..... 2
Journals for theatre, music, art, fashions, sport, etc..... 83	In Greek..... 2
Journals of fiction and humor..... 63	In Hebrew (or with Hebrew type)..... 12
Non-political local papers..... 76	Total..... 876
Commercial and other advertising papers..... 40	
Total..... 876	
	3. ACCORDING TO THE MODE OF PUBLICATION.
	Dailies..... 84
	Four times a week..... 3
	Tri-weeklies..... 20
	Semi-weeklies..... 61
	Weeklies..... 230
	Tri-monthlies..... 32
	Semi-monthlies..... 218
	Monthlies..... 163
	Four to ten times per annum..... 15
	Total..... 876
Total 1874..... 810	
" 1873..... 866	
" 1872..... 835	

The public debt of Austria increased 99,000,000 florins in round numbers in the first half of 1877. The total debt was thus increased to 2,937,000,000 florins, and the annual interest to be paid by the state to 119,230,000 florins. This increase is twice as large as that of 1876, the total increase for the whole of 1876 being but 48,230,000 florins. There were also issued 10,400,000 florins of Salina bonds. The decrease of the consolidated state debt amounted to 3,675,949 florins.

The political subjects prominently engaging public opinion in both halves of the Empire during 1877 were, the "Ausgleich" between Hungary and Austria proper (*see* HUNGARY) and the Eastern Question. The sufferings of the Slavs in Turkey aroused the sympathies of their brethren in Austria, so that, when General Tchernayeff made a trip to Prague, he was received with great ovations by the Czechs. The authorities, fearing disturbances, ordered him to leave; and, as he refused to do so, he was escorted to the frontier by two policemen. In the beginning of May, a large number of interpellations on the Eastern Question were made in both the Austrian Reichsrath and in the Hungarian Diet. On May 4th, the ministers gave identical replies in both Houses, to the following effect:

Austria maintains an attitude of benevolent interest in the Christian subjects of the Porte, and, while observing strict neutrality, reserves the right to protect its own interests, or intervene with efforts for the cessation or localizing of the conflict. The

ministers recognize the Empire's intimate connection with, and interest in, the affairs of European Turkey, but deem a resort to warlike measures for their protection unnecessary, in view of the attitude of the other powers, and the cordial support the Government can command from the representatives of the people whenever action becomes necessary.

In the latter part of June, the corps in Dalmatia and on the Croatian border were supplied with the necessary artillery, while at the same time the reserves belonging to them were called out. According to the official journals, no immediate intervention was thought of, but it was stated that it was necessary for Austria to be prepared to oppose any encroachment upon her interests. In July, the ministers, in replying to interpellations, both in the Austrian and Hungarian parliaments, stated that Austria had no desire for an increase of territory, and intended to leave her neutral position only when the interests of the monarchy should seem to be threatened. On July 31st a meeting of Austrian and Hungarian ministers was held at Vienna. The policy of Count Andrássy was entirely approved by his colleagues, and he was empowered to take measures for an eventual strengthening of the troops stationed along the southern frontier. The Cabinet also discussed the question of the cost—estimated at about 25,000,000 florins—of mobilizing four divisions, for the purpose of reinforcing the troops on the frontier, should that measure be adopted. An interview between the Emperors of Germany and Austria took place in the beginning of August, after having been spoken of for a long time. It was originally intended that they should be accompanied by their chancellors, but this was not done. On August 8, Emperor William arrived in Ischl, where he was received by the Crown-Prince Rudolphus, who was stopping there with his mother, the Empress. The Austrian Emperor arrived shortly after. The Emperors then had a lengthy conference, and the rest of the day was spent in private. On the following day, the 9th, Emperor William departed, accompanied by Francis Joseph, to Odensee. All official dispatches insisted that the meeting was of an entirely private character; and a dispatch to the London *Times*, from Vienna, asserted that it had no reference to the policy of Austria and Germany in the Eastern Question. The semi-official journals of Berlin and Vienna, on the other hand, while stating that the meeting had no political significance, still admitted that it demonstrated the continuance and strengthening of the triple alliance. This meeting of the two Emperors was followed on the 18th by that of their chancellors, at Salzburg. The proceedings were kept entirely secret. But, both in Berlin and Vienna, any intention of either Prince Bismarck or Count Andrássy to bring forward or encourage any attempt at mediation at that moment, was positively contradicted in official quarters, and the conviction expressed was that neither Austria nor Germany would abandon the reserve which

they had hitherto observed. In accordance with these views, Prince Auersperg, in the latter part of September, declared in the Austrian Reichsrath, in answer to a number of interpellations, that the Government had decided to continue in its policy of complete neutrality. It could not tell, however, at the present moment, what policy it would pursue in case Serbia should participate in the war. A similar but more extended declaration was made by M. Tisza in the Hungarian Diet at about the same time. (*See HUNGARY.*)

In the beginning of September, General Mollinary, the military commander of Croatia and of the remaining portion of the military frontier district, was, at his own request, relieved from his post, and General Baron Franz

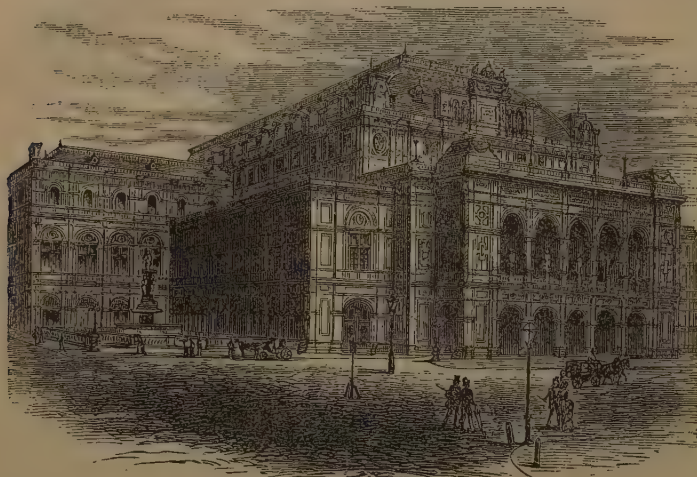
the military frontier district. These lines are to be built with the proceeds of the sales of 33,000 Hungarian acres of prime old oak forests of great value, which form part of the state domain. General Mollinary, considering himself the guardian of the interests of the military frontier district, proposed to carry the tracing exclusively through its territory, quite irrespective of the direction of the rest of the railway; while the Hungarian Government, having in view the general interests of Hungary and Croatia, made a tracing by which all these interests were to have been harmonized. Gen. Mollinary handed in his resignation, which was finally accepted.

With the commercial and customs treaty of 1867 between Austria and Hungary, an arrangement about the

quota to be paid by each side toward common expenses for the navy, army, and foreign affairs, was likewise concluded for 10 years. This had, therefore, to be renewed in 1877. Each legislature elected a deputation of 15 members to examine the bill prepared by the two ministries, which left the proportion of the contributions unchanged. The two deputations met on May 29th; the Austrian elected for its president Count Wrbsna, and the Hungarian M. Szlavay. The two deputations could not come to an agreement, the Hun-

garians demanding that their contributions should in future be 29 per cent., instead of 30 per cent., as heretofore, while the Austrians insisted on 31 per cent. as the Hungarian share of the contribution. In July they adjourned until the fall, without having arrived at a definite result.

The delegations met on December 5th, and were received by the Emperor on the 7th. The respective presidents addressed the Emperor, offering him their homage, and expressing the satisfaction they felt at the maintenance of peace in the monarchy, and the hope that the endeavors of the Government would also succeed in preserving it in the future. In reply, the Emperor expressed his satisfaction at the loyal homage offered. He said that, in view of the complicated state of Europe, it had been his wish to summon the delegations sooner, but that even now they would scarcely be in a condition to finish at once the task assigned them; though he expected, from their oft-proved zeal and readiness, that they would find the means to pro-



OPERA HOUSE, VIENNA.

Philippovitch, commander of the military district of Moravia, was appointed his successor. While the portion of the military frontier district which extended along the Lower Danube and Transylvania had been incorporated with Hungary, the western portion of it, along the Save and thence to Dalmatia, is still in a state of transition from military to civil administration. Certain branches of the public service—the customs, excise, posts, telegraphs, and, to a certain point, the means of communication—had already been taken by the Hungarian Government; but the internal administrative service proper is still in the hands of the military commander of Croatia, who by degrees is to substitute a regular civil administration, and, when this is done, the remaining portion of the military frontier district is to be incorporated with Croatia. Such a double rule is apt to give rise to differences, and a certain amount of friction must needs be experienced in such a complicated machinery. In this case, the chief point of difference was the tracing of the railroads which are to be constructed in

vide temporarily for the necessities of the State. To his great regret, war had broken out between Russia and Turkey. The efforts of his Government had, therefore, been directed toward localizing the war and preserving the peace of the monarchy. These efforts had, happily, hitherto been successful; friendly relations had been preserved, and the interests of the realm had in every respect been maintained intact. It had been possible, also, to arrive at this result without asking his people for any extraordinary sacrifice, and he hoped that this would likewise be possible for the future. But if the interests of the monarchy required any self-abnegation on the part of his subjects, he expressed the fullest conviction that they would all be ready to do whatever was required of them. In conclusion, the Emperor expressed a hope that the delegations would support his Government in its arduous task.

On December 11th, in a discussion on the Eastern question in the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian Delegation, Count Andrassy stated, in reply to the charge that his policy showed a deviation from the system which takes existing treaties as its only basis, that the binding power of treaties was shaken, and some other force must be substituted. Count Andrassy then spoke of the triple alliance as having been the means of preventing a general European war. But, while on friendly terms with the two great neighboring powers, not less

than the others, the monarchy was free to act, and no country in Europe could believe with greater confidence that its just and equitable interests would assert themselves. He protested against the charge that Austro-Hungary had no sympathy with the populations of the neighboring states, and that it was in the interest of Austria that Turkey should remain unaltered, as before the present crisis. He also denied the charge that Austria, in consequence of her relations with Germany and Russia, was under a restraint; and said that, if necessary, Austria would stand up alone for her interests.

In the Committee of the Austrian Delegation, on December 18th, it was asked what the attitude of Austria would be with regard to Serbia; and the answer was, that the fact alone that the principality had gone to war could be no reason for abandoning the attitude of reserve; but that, if Serbia struck into a direction

where Austrian interests were affected—for instance, by carrying the war into Bosnia or Herzegovina—the Government would decidedly protest against this, and, if not listened to, would forcibly intervene to prevent it.

On October 30th a Cabinet council was held at Pesth, under the presidency of the Emperor, which was attended by the ministers of both halves of the Empire as well as by the common ministers. At this meeting a full understanding was reached about the tariff question. The arrangement made was a compromise between the views of the Austrian and Hungarian ministries. While the Hungarian ministry had laid the greatest stress on a treaty with Germany, their Austrian colleagues, though preferring this solution of the question, insisted, in case of failure, on the introduction of the autonomic tariff. The compromise between these two views was that negotiations should be at once begun with Germany about a re-



PRESBURG.

ciprocity treaty on the "most-favored-nation" basis, which would secure for Austro-Hungary the export of her produce on the same conditions as to others; and which, on the other hand, would secure to Germany, under certain restrictions, the same privileges in the export and reimportation of half-finished goods as she enjoyed before. But it was decided, likewise, that, without waiting for the result of these negotiations, the tariff forming the basis of negotiations with Germany should at the same time be laid before the two legislatures as an autonomic tariff.

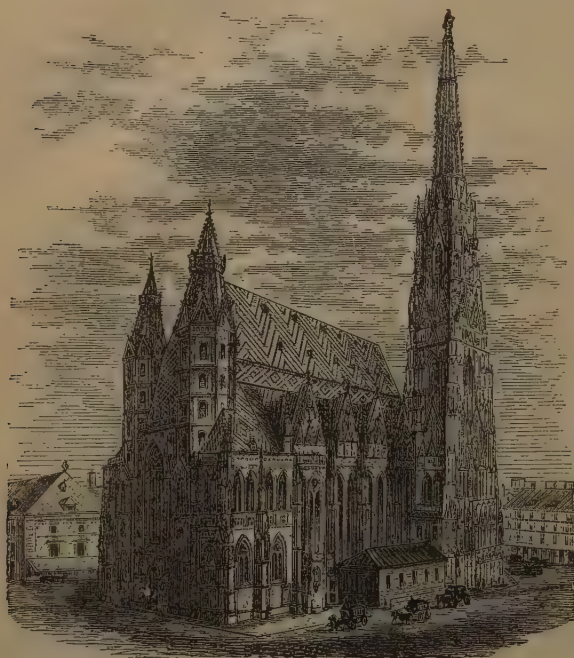
The Reichsrath met on January 22d. Its business was of little importance before the end of March, when it adjourned for the Easter holidays. On reassembling, in the second week of April, the Hungarian compromise was presented by the ministers, and referred by the House to a special committee. On May 15th

the Reichsrath rejected a bill providing for the political autonomy of southern Tyrol. In consequence, the deputies of southern Tyrol resigned their seats, declaring, in a letter to the President of the Chamber, that the House had proved, by refusing to grant wider

For the purpose of effecting these results, a special commission had been appointed, which would continue to exercise its functions. The minister proposed to cover the deficit of 20,200,000 florins by the issue of gold rentes. On November 6th, several questions of interest

were put to the ministers in the Lower House. The first regarded the recognition by the Government of the Old Catholics. To this the minister replied that, as the Old Catholics only made a declaration concerning their legal recognition on October 15th, the ministry was not in a position, before the 18th, to recognize them, and to authorize the formation of Old Catholic congregations in Vienna, Warnsdorf, and Ried. The Minister of Commerce, replying to an interpellation upon the subject of the negotiations with Germany for the conclusion of a customs treaty, said the German commissioners had declared that the proposal of the Austro-Hungarian Government could not be accepted. The idea of a provisional prolongation of the existing treaty for one year, as desired by Germany, could not be entertained by Austria. The Government would shortly submit to the House a general customs tariff, and hoped that it might come into force at the commencement of the new year. Meanwhile, they had proposed to the German Government the conclusion of a treaty based upon the "most-favored-nation" principle.

Replying to a question respecting the seizure of rails for railways in Hungary, the minister stated that the Hungarian Government



ST. STEPHEN'S CATHEDRAL, VIENNA.

autonomy to south Tyrol, that they had nothing further to expect from it. The Reichstag was adjourned on July 6th, and met again on September 4th. The budget was submitted to the Lower House on October 23d. The Minister of Finance said that it showed a decided change for the better. The expenditure was estimated at 424,347,469 florins, being an increase of 7,200,000 florins compared with the budget of 1877. This increase, the minister explained, was owing to an intended larger redemption of the public debt. The receipts are estimated at 404,114,600 florins, being 24,800,000 florins more than in 1877. Of this increase, 16,700,000 florins would accrue from an intended sale of Treasury bonds for the redemption of the public debt. Setting aside the sums relating to the debt, the expenditure for 1878 would be 9,500,000 florins less, and the receipts 8,000,000 florins more, than in 1877; while the deficit would be 20,200,000 florins, against 37,800,000 florins. Thus, the minister said, the budget for 1878 shows an improvement of 17,600,000 florins upon the previous year. This improvement was the result of great efforts at a reduction of the expenditure and an increase of revenue.



CROATS.

had regarded rails as contraband of war; but, upon the certificate from the Roumanian Government that the rails were destined for the Roumanian railways, the Government of Hungary gave orders to have them released. Measures had been taken by the Government for the purpose of settling the question whether rails were contraband of war or not. The new tariff was submitted to the Reichsrath on November 10th. Its most important features are: 1. That goods coming from states which treat Austro-Hungarian ships or goods less favorably than those of other countries, are subjected to an additional duty of 10 per cent. 2. That a system of stricter control is introduced with regard to the free import of goods for finishing purposes. 3. That the duties are to be henceforth paid in gold, instead of silver. The general principles of the tariff itself are the following: 1. Better protection of all textile goods, especially woolen and silk. 2. A counter tendency to compensate for this rise in the duty on finer goods by a lowering of that on cheaper materials.

3. The introduction of new or higher duties on articles of consumption.

The Diet of Galicia was opened on August 8th. The Landmarschall Count Wodzizki, in opening it, spoke of the relation of Galicia to the Empire, and expressed the hope that the Diet would be able to keep aloof from influences which would make it subservient to foreign interests. In referring to the troubles in the East, he said it was not the province of the Diet to express an opinion on the subject. Whatever course the events might take, the province would hold faithfully to its monarch. A committee was then appointed to draft an address to the Crown. Considerable excitement prevailed throughout the province in consequence of the war; and, in spite of the speech of Count Wodzizki, the Poles were actively working for a reunited Poland, and were therefore bitterly opposed to a Russian alliance. These views they sought to embody in the address to the Crown; but the discussion on the address was cut short by the closing of the Diet, on August 30th, by the Government.

B

BAILEY, THEODORUS, rear-admiral of the United States Navy, died in Washington, February 10, 1877. He was born in Plattsburgh, N. Y., in 1803. He entered the Navy as midshipman in 1818, and was made lieutenant in 1827. In 1840 he sailed in the frigate *Constellation* on a voyage around the world, which lasted about three years and a half. In 1846 he was ordered to the *Lexington*, the store-ship for the Pacific squadron during the Mexican War. After the close of the war he was commissioned as commander, and in 1856 was assigned to the command of the *St. Mary's*, in the Pacific squadron. He was made captain in 1855. On the breaking out of the Civil War he was put in command of the frigate *Colorado*, of the Western Gulf blockading squadron. He cooperated with General Harvey Brown in the operations at Pensacola, and afterward joined Farragut's squadron at New Orleans, becoming second in command to Farragut, and leading the attack on the forts. After the capture of New Orleans Captain Bailey was made a commodore, and was assigned to the command of the Eastern Gulf blockading squadron. After the war he became commandant of the Portsmouth navy-yard. In 1866 he was made rear-admiral, and soon after retired from active service.

BAPTISTS. I. REGULAR BAPTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—In 1876 there were in the United States 1,005 associations, 22,924 churches 13,779 ordained ministers, and 1,932,385 members, showing an increase over 1875 of 180 associations, 1,669 churches, 662 ordained ministers and 117,085 members. The following is a summary of the statistics of the Regular Baptist churches in the United States, as they are given in the *American Baptist Year-Book* for 1877:

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Associations.	Churches.	Ordained Ministers.	Members.
Alabama.....	66	1,317	609	81,062
Arkansas.....	36	982	455	44,192
California.....	6	100	67	4,554
Colorado.....	2	21	15	871
Connecticut.....	6	121	133	20,550
Dakota.....	1	15	14	427
Delaware.....	.....	11	11	1,636
District of Columbia.....	1	34	32	10,548
Florida.....	15	259	173	17,745
Georgia.....	103	2,440	1,188	199,870
Idaho.....	.....	1	1	20
Illinois.....	43	939	693	67,271
Indiana.....	30	562	349	40,015
Indian Territory.....	3	74	64	4,407
Iowa.....	25	391	244	21,904
Kansas.....	21	818	161	18,397
Kentucky.....	68	1,596	371	156,749
Louisiana.....	23	690	411	51,534
Maine.....	13	261	150	19,712
Maryland.....	1	45	31	6,372
Massachusetts.....	14	291	351	47,874
Michigan.....	16	815	235	24,598
Minnesota.....	8	176	101	6,233
Mississippi.....	47	1,435	692	98,030
Missouri.....	69	1,443	871	90,364
Nebraska.....	10	135	67	8,311
Nevada.....	.....	3	3	52
New Hampshire.....	7	87	92	8,868
New Jersey.....	5	174	200	31,376
New Mexico.....	.....	1	1	20
New York.....	46	860	787	109,784
North Carolina.....	57	1,442	793	136,956
Ohio.....	35	678	404	50,619
Oregon.....	5	57	33	2,143
Pennsylvania.....	21	509	443	59,375
Rhode Island.....	3	60	69	10,222
South Carolina.....	29	833	521	103,320
Tennessee.....	47	1,163	739	101,241
Texas.....	49	1,150	623	62,336
Utah.....	.....	1	1	16
Vermont.....	7	112	402	9,274
Virginia.....	27	1,215	570	176,286
Washington.....	2	12	9	224
West Virginia.....	13	852	201	24,737
Wisconsin.....	14	197	123	10,995
Wyoming.....	1	2	1	52
	1,005	22,924	13,779	1,932,385
Statistics, 1875.....	925	21,255	13,117	1,815,300

COUNTRIES.	Associations.	Churches.	Ordained Ministers.	Members.
NORTH AMERICA:				
Canada.....	12	322	249	17,042
Grand Ligne Mission.....		11	10	360
Mexico.....		8	8	151
New Brunswick.....	2	145	73	12,544
Nova Scotia.....	5	198	103	22,176
Prince Edward Island.....	1	17	177	1,250
WEST INDIES:				
Bahamas.....		18	14	3,184
Hayti.....		6	6	150
Jamaica.....		110	49	21,396
St. Domingo.....		1	1	.....
Trinidad.....		8	8	539
Turk's Islands.....		3	3	551
Add United States.....	1,005	22,924	13,779	1,932,885
Total for North America,	1,025	23,771	14,430	2,011,728

The *Year-Book* also gives tables for Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australasia, of which the following are the footings:

COUNTRIES.	Associations.	Churches.	Ordained Ministers.	Members.
Europe.....	59	3,082	2,192	305,344
Asia.....	1	438	235	25,209
Africa.....		49	39	1,957
Australasia.....	4	141	91	6,906
Total.....	64	3,705	2,555	339,446

Three hundred and forty-two of the associations in the United States having failed to report at the time the *Year-Book* was made up, the number of members assigned to them was taken from the reports of previous years. The tables of Sunday-schools and benevolent contributions in the United States is as follows: Number of Sunday-schools, 10,015; of officers and teachers in the same, 93,553; of Sunday-school scholars, 750,367; amount of benevolent contributions, \$4,698,352.94. The list of Baptist educational institutions in the United States includes, theological institutions, with 40 instructors, 425 students for the ministry, property valued at \$1,511,900, and endowment funds of \$1,019,415; 33 colleges and universities, with 282 instructors, 4,007 students, \$8,178,781 of property, and \$3,460,927 of endowment funds; and 42 academies, seminaries, institutes, and "female colleges," with 241 instructors, 3,854 students, \$2,145,000 of property, and \$209,000 of endowment funds. The total number of students for the ministry in all of these institutions was 1,477. The list of periodicals contains the names of one quarterly, 32 weekly, 5 semi-monthly, and 12 monthly publications.

The 63d annual meeting of the *American Baptist Missionary Union* was held at Providence, R. I., May 22d. The Rev. Dr. Barnas Sears, President of the Union, was prevented by ill health from attending the meeting, and the Rev. Dr. Robinson, President of Brown University, was chosen to preside in his place. The report stated that the gross amount paid into the treasury for the year had been \$238,777.15; of which, by the stipulation of the givers, \$13,053.18 had been added to the per-

manent fund of the Union, leaving \$225,723.97 as the sum applicable to the payment of the current expenses of the year; the expenditures had been \$242,949.31. Including the deficit of \$30,136.17, which was reported in the accounts at the end of the previous year, the balance against the society was \$47,361.51. The following is a summary of the condition of the missions, as presented by the executive committee:

ASIATIC MISSIONS.

MISSIONS.	Missionaries.	Native Preachers.	Churches.	Members.
Burmah.....10 stations	74	402	380	20,365
Assam.....6 do.	17	32	12	842
Teloogoos, Ind., 5 do.	15	43	6	5,167
Chinese.....4 do.	19	58	18	1,021
Japan.....2 do.	8	6	2	42
Total Asiatic missions.	133	541	418	27,437

EUROPEAN MISSIONS.

MISSIONS.	Missionaries.	Native Preachers.	Churches.	Members.
Sweden.....		130	240	11,518
Germany.....		270	116	23,735
France.....		12	9	505
Spain.....	2	3	3	250
Greece.....	3			
Total Europ. missions.	5	415	368	36,008
Grand total.....	138	956	786	63,445

Eight missionaries had been sent out during the year—six to stations in Burmah, and two to Japan—and four young women were under appointment.

A paper by the Rev. Dr. Murdoch, discussing the question, "Shall we decrease our Mission-work?" presented the fact as an embarrassing difficulty, that the funds of the Union had steadily fallen short of the expenditures during the last eleven years, while the religious work among the heathen had advanced, and the need of larger resources to meet growing demands had greatly increased. This paper was referred to a special committee, who reported that the existing debt should be paid, not by a general contraction of operations, or by declining to open the proposed new mission, but "by more universal and larger giving." The sum of \$11,975 having been already subscribed toward the payment of the year's deficit of \$17,000, a collection was taken to obtain the rest of this sum, which resulted in raising the amount of subscriptions to \$30,000.

The 6th annual meeting of the *Woman's Baptist Missionary Society of the East* was held in Boston, April 17th and 18th. Mrs. Gardner Colby presided. The treasurer reported that the receipts of the society had been \$35,925—\$1,395 more than the receipts for the previous year—and the expenditures \$34,397. The contingent fund, consisting of legacies and memorial gifts, amounted to \$2,418, the interest on which was applied to the work of the society. A considerable number of circles had been formed during the year, and the society had now

nearly 1,000, with at least 25,000 members. The agents of the society were stationed in the missions among the Burmese, the Karens, the Eurasians, the Japanese, the Chinese, the Telooongs, and the Shans, and reported 20 missionaries, 33 schools, 32 Bible-women, 1,530 scholars, and 85 conversions in the year.

The 6th anniversary of the *Woman's Baptist Missionary Society of the West* was held at Dayton, Ohio, April 11th and 12th. Mrs. Robert Harris, of Chicago, presided. The treasurer reported that the receipts of the society for the year had been \$13,852.05, and the expenditures \$12,455.93. The Executive Board reported that the society employed 8 woman-missionaries and several Bible-women, and had the care of several schools. The work was restricted by the limited amount of resources.

The annual meeting of the *American Baptist Home Mission Society* was held at Providence, R. I., May 23d. The Hon. Robert O. Fuller, of Boston, presided. The receipts into the treasury of the society from all sources, not including temporary loans, for the year ending March 31st, had been \$189,824, and the expenditures, not including payments of temporary loans, but including the loans of the church-edifice fund, had been \$262,503.24. The receipts were \$31,557.82 less, and the expenditures and church-edifice loans were \$59,620 greater, than those for the preceding year. The balance against the society was \$40,452, which was entirely for borrowed money. The increase of expenditures was accounted for by the fact that the sum of \$43,124 of liabilities, which had not matured at the time of making the previous report, had been paid on contracts for the completion of the school-building at Nashville, Tenn., and on notes given for the original purchase of the property for the same; an amount exceeding by \$2,671 the present indebtedness of the society for borrowed money. A gift of \$20,000, made after the report was prepared, reduced the debt to \$20,452. Two hundred and thirty-three missionaries had been employed during the year, under whom 60 churches had been formed, 1,581 persons baptized, and 19,238 scholars gathered into the Sunday-schools. The subject of an increase of direct missionary work among the colored people had been under the consideration of the executive board. The development of better signs of the cooperation in this work of the white brethren at the South was noticed with "profound satisfaction." Seven freedmen's schools were taught under the patronage of the society, which were all in successful operation, under the care of 27 teachers, with an aggregate of 860 scholars. Twelve missionaries were employed among the Indian tribes, four of whom were white. In the church-edifice department, the total amount of loans outstanding was \$234,328, and the amount of interest due was \$23,037. The total amount of property, funds, and claims held by this department was \$274,140. A report

recommending the continuance of the missionary work among the Chinese in the United States was adopted. An amendment to the charter of the society granted by the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purpose of enabling it to receive endowment funds and hold real estate for the maintenance of schools and colleges, and the education of freedmen and Indians, was accepted.

The 53d annual meeting of the *American Baptist Publication Society* was held at Providence, R. I., May 25th. Mr. J. L. Howard presided. The receipts in the benevolent department of the society from all sources had been \$55,135; the receipts in the business department had been \$333,881; and the total receipts of both departments had been \$388,966. A system of life-annuities had been established, by which the society could receive at once the funds which its patrons intended to bequeath it, paying to them a given rate of interest, mutually agreed upon, for the use of the capital sum during the lives of the donors. Twenty-one new publications had been issued during the year, of which 20,400 copies had been printed. Of former publications, there had been printed 107,460 copies of books, and 181,750 copies of tracts. The total issues of the society for the year were equal to 329,116,580 pages 18mo. The total number of issues since the organization of the society had been 76,848,887 copies of books, tracts, and periodicals, containing 4,303,360,336 pages. The total number of publications on the catalogue, after a very extensive revision, was, on the 1st of March, 1877, 1,113 volumes. The present valuation of the real estate of the society was \$247,759.

The 24th anniversary of the *American Baptist Historical Society* was held in Philadelphia, Pa., June 4th. The finances were reported as in a good state, with a balance of several hundred dollars in the treasury.

The annual meeting of the *American Baptist Educational Commission* was held in Providence, R. I., May 23d, Rev. Alvah Heney, D. D., presiding. The report stated that "the commission had suspended its work during the past year, on account of the Centennial movement for the endowment of seats of learning."

A *Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society* was organized in Chicago on the 1st of February, with Mrs. J. N. Crouse as president, to cooperate with the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and yet be distinct from it. A meeting in behalf of this society was held at Providence, R. I., May 24th, in connection with the anniversaries of the other Baptist societies, at which it was recognized as one of the general societies of the denomination, and the formation of societies auxiliary to it was recommended.

The third *National Baptist Sunday-school Convention*, under the auspices of the American Baptist Publication Society, met in Boston, Mass., May 17th. Delegates, consisting

of persons actively engaged in Sunday-school work, were present from 23 States of the Union, the Dominion of Canada, and Burmah. The Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., of Indiana, was chosen president. The sessions of the convention continued through three days, and were devoted mainly to the reading of papers and discussion of subjects connected with Sunday-school work.

The 28th anniversary of the *American Bible Union* was held in New York City, November 14th. The Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., presided. The treasurer reported that his receipts for the year had been \$16,299, and his disbursements \$16,213. The indebtedness of the Union, which amounted to about \$50,000, had been reduced by the amount of \$1,800. More than 31,000 Bibles had been distributed in various parts of the world.

The *Southern Baptist Convention* met at New Orleans, La., May 10th. The Rev. James P. Boyce, D. D., was elected president. The report on *Foreign Missions* showed that the receipts of the treasurer for the year had been \$32,276, against \$45,646 received in the previous year. Reports were received from the missions in Africa, China, and Italy. The African mission embraced stations at Abbeokuta, Lagos, and Ozbomoshu, with 2 missionaries, 1 native preacher, and 4 native assistants. A brick chapel had been completed at Lagos, and the church numbered 58 members. A chapel had been begun at Abbeokuta. Mission stations were established in China at Tung-Chow, Shanghai, and Canton, with 8 missionaries, 4 native ministers, and 14 native assistants and Bible-women. Several works had been issued from the Mission press at Shanghai. In Italy, stations at Rome, Torre Pellice, Milan, Modena, and Carpi, the island of Sardinia, Bari, Naples, and Venice, were supplied by 1 American and 8 Italian missionaries. The mission at Rome, founded by the Rev. Mr. Van Meter, had been transferred by the American Baptist Publication Society to the Southern Convention. The treasurer of the *Home Mission Board* reported that its receipts had been \$16,816, and its expenditures \$15,805. A reduction had been made in the expenses of the board and of its work. The work of this board was conducted among the destitute churches, the freedmen, and the Indians. Endeavors, not as yet attended with much success, had been made to establish schools in connection with the Indian missions. The Creeks had proposed, in consideration of the instruction of 50 boys and 50 girls annually, to give 160 acres of land for the establishment of a school, and \$6,000 annually to defray the expenses of tuition and board. The board had desired to appoint evangelists to labor among the freedmen, but had been prevented by want of means from doing more than instruct the missionaries to give special attention to their spiritual wants, as they should have opportunity. On the subject of the missions in Africa, resolutions were adopted:

1. That the Foreign Mission Board be instructed to increase the number of missionaries in Africa as soon as practicable.

2. That measures be taken to interest in this work the colored churches of this country.

3. That young colored ministers be preferred for this work, all other things being equal.

The *Consolidated American Baptist Missionary Convention* represents the colored Baptists in the United States, who are estimated to number 600,000 members. The 37th annual meeting of the society was held at Richmond, Va., October 11th. The Rev. Amos Johnson, of Macon City, Mo., was elected president of the convention. Delegates were present from 20 States of the Union. Reports were made and adopted on missions, temperance, colportage, and the state of the country. The Convention, having adopted the policy of bringing its work to the notice and securing the confidence of the Southern people, among whom is its largest field of operations, determined upon the removal of its Executive Board from New York to Washington City, or to Richmond, Va., as soon as suitable charter provisions could be obtained.

II. FREE-WILL BAPTISTS.—The following is a summary of the statistics of the Free-Will Baptist Church, as they are given in the *Free-Will Baptist Register* for 1878:

YEARLY MEETINGS.	No. of Churches.	Ordained Preachers.	No. of Communicants.
New Hampshire.....	118	189	9,780
Maine Western.....	69	62	4,849
Maine Central.....	100	95	6,688
Penobscot.....	111	90	4,316
Vermont.....	60	45	3,070
Massachusetts and Rhode Island.....	47	70	5,583
Holland Purchase.....	34	40	2,118
Genesee.....	23	19	1,422
Susquehanna.....	35	28	1,447
New York and Pennsylvania.....	50	20	950
St. Lawrence.....	12	17	642
Union.....	14	9	671
Central New York.....	38	28	2,105
Pennsylvania.....	7	11	448
Ohio and Pennsylvania.....	38	80	1,543
Central Ohio.....	25	20	1,567
Ohio.....	10	12	588
Ohio River.....	60	41	3,818
Indiana.....	6	3	267
Northern Indiana.....	21	12	782
Michigan.....	68	81	4,050
St. Joseph's Valley.....	21	13	866
Illinois.....	87	35	1,562
Southern Illinois.....	54	44	2,568
Central Illinois.....	18	13	762
Wisconsin.....	64	55	2,187
Minnesota.....	19	19	666
Minnesota Southern.....	28	14	504
Iowa.....	81	23	1,484
Iowa Northern.....	35	20	1,170
Kansas.....	10	9	284
Virginia Free Baptist Association.....	12	16	721
Louisiana.....	10	5	287
Ontario, P. Q.....	15	9	479
Bengal and Orissa.....	5	8	429
Liberty Association.....	16	10	1,256
Shelby Association.....	14	9	678
American Association.....	21	24	994
Union Association.....	19	17	772
Quarterly meetings not connected.....	88	81	550
Northwestern Missionary Association.....	24	25	1,080
Churches not connected.....	7	6	218
Other churches.....	9	11	550
Total.....	1,948	1,188	75,826

Number of yearly meetings, etc., 40; total number of quarterly meetings, 165; number of licensed preachers, 114.

The Free-Will Baptist *General Conference* met in its 23d session, at Fairport, N. Y., October 2d. The Rev. O. B. Cheney, President of Bates College, was chosen moderator. The Bengal and Orissa (India) yearly meeting, which had been organized two years before, was admitted to the Conference. Reports were received from delegates who had been appointed to attend the conferences of affiliated Free Baptist bodies, and of the Church of God, and the American Christian Conference, at Louisville, Ky. The delegate to the latter body reported that, on all essential points, the Free-Will Baptists and the Christian body were agreed; but that the minor points in which the two bodies disagreed were held by each so tenaciously that no union could now be effected. The measure adopted by the previous General Conference (held in 1874), for permitting persons who had not been immersed to be received into full membership in Free Baptist churches, was repealed. The effect of this action is understood to be, not to prohibit the admission of such persons, but to withdraw the sanction of the whole Church from the practice, and leave the subject to be decided by each church upon its own responsibility, whenever cases may arise calling for action. The following resolution was passed:

Whereas, We learn of various associations of Baptists, in different parts of the South, holding substantially our views of doctrine, and embodying in their practice our views of Church polity; and, *whereas*, many of these brethren are not only in harmony with us in faith and practice, but are known distinctly by name as Free Baptists; therefore,

Resolved, That we take this occasion to extend to these various associations the fraternal greetings of the General Conference of the Free-Will Baptists, and to extend a most cordial invitation to any and all of them to take a place among us as members of the denominational household.

Resolutions were adopted on the subject of temperance, affirming it to be the duty of all, and especially of Christian ministers, to practice temperance, discourage the use of alcohol, and seek its extermination; supporting the principle of prohibition; discountenancing the support of political candidates who may use intoxicating liquors; disapproving the use of tobacco, and the ordination of young men who habitually indulge in it; and disapproving the use of fermented wine at Communion. A number of decisions were made upon questions of Church polity, the most important of which were, that it is improper for ministers to baptize persons who do not intend to join some evangelical Church; that a church should not refuse to grant letters to members in good standing when properly requested to do so; that the band of fellowship should not be withdrawn from members in good standing without "church labor," or notification that such action is contemplated; that but three ways

are recognized for the termination of church membership, viz.: by death, exclusion, or dismission by letter or vote of the church; that persons holding letters of dismission, and retaining them unused, should report to the church granting the letter at least once in six months, and a failure to do so for two years should work a forfeiture of membership; and that unordained ministers ought not to administer the ordinances of the Lord's Supper and Baptism. Among the resolutions on doctrine were:

Respecting the import of holiness: We believe that holiness, sanctification, and consecration to God, imply freedom, through grace, from the voluntary violation of God's law, but not the perfection of the faculties and judgment.

Respecting the extent of pastoral service over different churches: We believe the Bible commands the ministry to go into all the world, and, in preaching the gospel to every creature, perform the work of a pastor for just as many churches as circumstances and ability will permit.

Respecting the design of Baptism: We believe that Baptism is designed to represent: 1. The burial and resurrection of Christ. 2. The remission of sin, and the resurrection of the soul to newness of life. 3. The final resurrection, secured by the resurrection of Christ.

We believe it to be the duty of all Christians, as such, to partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. We also affirm, that our pastors and churches can, and should, withhold the elements of the Eucharist from any and all persons who are known to be unworthy.

The Conference resolved to celebrate the Centennial of the organization of the denomination in 1880, by an effort to raise the sum of \$500,000 for the several departments of Church work, as missions, education, the payment of church debts, etc. The next session of the General Conference will be held, in view of this occasion, at the nearest point practicable to New Durham, N. H., where the first church was organized in June, 1780.

The anniversaries of the benevolent societies of the denomination were held in connection with the meeting of the Conference, and much of the action of that body was based upon the consideration of their situation and needs as presented in their reports. The gross receipts of the *Home Missionary Society* for the year had been \$10,713. The society was out of debt, and had a small balance in the treasury. The receipts of the *Foreign Missionary Society* had been \$10,939. The statistics of the principal missions of the society are included in those of the Bengal and Orissa yearly meeting. The *Woman's Missionary Society* had been organized a little more than three years. It had contributed freely to both the home and foreign mission-work. The receipts of the *Education Society* had been \$1,446. The number of students in all the theological schools of the denomination was 79, and the number graduated during the year was 10. The total receipts of the publishing establishment had been \$115,717, and its present net assets were \$64,300.

The 45th annual Conference of the *Free*

Baptist Church of New Brunswick met at Penobscus, October 6th. The Rev. G. T. Hartley presided as moderator. The report of the corresponding secretary showed that 341 members had been added to the Church during the year. Reports were received from 74 Sunday-schools, returning 352 teachers and 3,126 pupils. The *Foreign Missionary Society* reported that there were needed, to pay all of its liabilities to January 1, 1878, \$864. The *Home Missionary Society* had \$66.40 in the treasury. Very little money had been received during the year, and very little had been expended.

The *Nova Scotia Conference of Free Baptists* represents about 3,300 members. It is engaged in the work of both home and foreign missions. A missionary in India has heretofore been partly, and will hereafter be wholly, supported by it.

III. SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS.—The *Seventh-Day Baptist General Conference* met for its 63d annual session at New Salem, W. Va., September 19th. The Sabbath-school Executive Board stated that they had received returns from 50 out of 74 Sabbath-schools to which they had sent blanks, reporting a total of 737 officers and teachers, 4,177 scholars, and \$1,099.03 raised for the expenses of the schools and for benevolent purposes. The duty of preparing and publishing lessons for the year had been confided to the executive board of the Sabbath Tract Society. The trustees of the Memorial Fund reported that the total amount of notes, cash, and other assets held by the board was \$45,562, besides which it held the receipts of different institutions for notes and cash paid directly to them, but to be counted as parts of the Memorial Fund, to the amount of \$14,452, making the whole value of the fund \$60,015. The attention of the Conference was called to the case of Mr. Daniel O. Waldo, a member of the Seventh-Day Baptist church of Cussewago, Crawford County, Pa., and of a man in his employ named Albert O. Wood, who had been fined, and were liable to imprisonment under the State law of 1794, for working on Sunday; with reference to which a resolution was passed, declaring "that we regard such fining and imprisonment as a species of persecution for conscience' sake, flagrantly inconsistent with the Bill of Rights of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and also with the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States, passed March 5, 1789, which provides that Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. That we hereby express our sympathy for Brother Waldo and his associate, as persons suffering for righteousness' sake, and that provision be made, here and now, for the preparation of a petition to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in favor of the entire repeal of the Sunday Law of 1794, as a law in direct conflict with the rights

of conscience and the exercise of religious liberty."

The minority of a committee who had been appointed by a previous General Conference to prepare an *exposé* of the doctrines and principles of the denomination, presented a report covering 16 points of doctrine, which was ordered printed in the minutes, to be acted upon at the next meeting of the Conference. The Committee on the State of Religion reported that the total gain of the churches during the year, above the losses, had been 259; 13 churches had enjoyed revivals. A church among the Danish settlers in Dakota has been added to the body.

The 36th annual meeting of the *Seventh-Day Baptist Missionary Society* was held at New Salem, W. Va., September 20th. Resolutions were adopted advising that aid be given to weak churches struggling for existence in preference to opening new fields; and that the sixth-day evening before the first Sabbath in each month be set aside for a season of prayer for the mission cause; suggesting that every member of the churches and societies set apart at least five cents a week for the cause; and recommending the general adoption of the plan of systematic giving.

The 22d annual meeting of the *Seventh-Day Baptist Education Society* was held at New Salem, W. Va., September 21st. The treasurer reported that his receipts from all sources had been \$1,852, and his expenditures the same.

The 34th annual meeting of the *American Sabbath Tract Society* was held at New Salem, W. Va., September 23d. The society resolved to discontinue the system of sending out lecturers to propagate the doctrines of the denomination, on account of its expense, and to replace the lecturers by evangelists. A scriptural commentary, designed to be a critical exposition of all the passages of Scripture relating to the Sabbath, as well as of all those supposed to relate to it, which is in course of preparation by the Rev. James Bailey, was recommended as a work likely to be of great value in the promotion of the Sabbath cause.

IV. TUNKERS, DUNKARDS, OR GERMAN BAPTISTS.—This denomination has no distinctive name which is acknowledged by its adherents, but in their own intercourse and religious meetings they call themselves Brethren. The Brethren believe in trine immersion and feet-washing, are opposed to a paid ministry, and have peculiar views regarding dress and conformity to the world. The first attempt to make an enumeration of the Brethren was made by Howard Miller in 1877. The result of the census, so far as the returns have been completed and compiled, shows them to number about 60,000 members. They are most numerous in Pennsylvania, where they have 69 churches and 14,861 members. They are also numerous in Ohio.

The General Council of the Tunkers was held at New Enterprise, Pa., May 22d. D.

P. Sayler was moderator of the Council, and remarked, on taking the chair, that it had always been the custom of the Brethren to meet annually in Council to decide disputes among them, as was the manner of the apostles. A query was presented from Southern Missouri, whether evangelists or traveling ministers ought not to be restrained unless they conformed to the order of the Brethren in the matter of dress and of non-conformity to the world, to which the answer "Yes" was unanimously returned. Another question discussed was, whether the standing or the rolling coat-collar conformed to the old order of the brotherhood. Several precedents were cited, all in favor of the standing collar, and the decision of the Council was given accordingly. The keeping of musical instruments in the houses of the brethren, which was considered at a previous meeting of the Council, again received attention. It was decided to be against the principles of the brotherhood. On the subject of the sisters wearing fashionable hats at the Communion, it was decided without discussion that the sisters must "not wear hats at all, at Communion or at any other time;" and that elders and overseers who encourage or allow them to do so should be dealt with as transgressors. The Brethren were advised to abstain from voting, for fear that it would lead to a surrender of the non-resistant principles of the brotherhood; for the same reason, a brother was advised not to accept the office of a school-director in Pennsylvania, because he might have to collect the school-tax, and even imprison a citizen for non-payment of the tax. It was decided that hymn-books should be plainly bound, and without gilt. The Council being requested to decide upon one of the two methods of feet-washing—the "single mode," in which one person washes and another wipes the feet, or the "double mode," in which the same person both washes and wipes—passed an order giving full liberty to any church to adopt the double as well as the single mode. Baptism in a church-pool instead of a stream was declared valid. It was declared that applicants for membership should not be admitted unless they wore the dress of the Brethren, even though they might wear a plainer one. The connection of Brethren with lyceums or debating societies, in which theatrical performances or exercises for mere amusement were given, was prohibited. Petitions were presented for changes in the Constitution of the Council, asking that it be composed of one delegate for every four hundred members, and of the standing committee, also, for quadrennial instead of annual meetings. A committee was appointed to consider the matter, who reported recommending that no changes be made. By a unanimous vote, the subject was postponed till the next year.

V. BAPTISTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Baptist Hand-Book* for 1877 gives the following summary of the statistics of the Baptist church-

es of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for 1876:

COUNTRIES.	Number of Churches.	Pastors in Charge.	Number of Members.	Number of Scholars.
England.....	2,007	1,417	190,245	306,429
Wales.....	529	389	65,244	64,288
Scotland.....	99	84	8,766	6,465
Ireland.....	86	23	1,542	1,570
Total.....	2,671	1,913	265,797	378,752

Besides the churches, a column is given showing the number of chapels, as follows: in England, 2,731; in Wales, 601; in Scotland, 102; in Ireland, 42: total, 3,476. The total number of lay members given is 3,524; number of chapel seats, 935,015. A comparative table of the statistics for ten years shows an increase of 260 churches, 834 chapels, 44,273 members, and 186,415 scholars. The greater number of these churches are connected with the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, an association which was formed in 1863. The Baptist churches of Wales are associated in the *Baptist Union of Wales*, which was formed in 1867, those of Scotland in the *Baptist Union of Scotland*, and those of Ireland in the *Irish Association*.

The missionary societies supported by the Baptist churches of the United Kingdom are: The Baptist Missionary Society, General Baptist Missionary Society, British and Irish Baptist Home Mission, Baptist Home Missionary Society for Scotland, Young Men's Association in Aid of the Baptist Missionary Society, Bible Translation Society, Metropolitan Tabernacle Colportage Association, German Mission in London, Ladies' Association for the Support of Zenana Work in India, Chinese Inland Mission, Palestine Mission (established 1870, central station Nablous, sub-station Rafidia, two native missionaries, seven baptized converts, one hundred children in the schools). The Bible Translation Society circulated editions of the Bible in which the words relating to baptism are translated by terms signifying immersion, of which translations have been made for India, Ceylon, the western coast of Africa, Orissa, and Japan. Besides these, numerous benevolent societies of various character, Publication and Tract Societies, are supported.

The list of Baptist periodicals in Great Britain comprises the *Hand-Book* and four *Almanacs*, the *Quarterly Reporter of the German Baptist Mission*, eleven monthly and two weekly periodicals in England, one monthly magazine in Scotland, and five publications in Wales.

The *Hand-Book* gives the following statistics of the churches in the missions and colonies: Ceylon, 26 churches, 60 sub-stations, 22 pastors, three of the churches self-supporting; India, 65 churches, 88 pastors, 9,748 members; South Africa, 23 churches, 10 pastors, 373 members, with 476 members in the King William's Town missions; West Africa, 8 churches, 13 pastors, 1,210 members; St. Helena, 1 church,

1 pastor, 200 members; West Indies, 152 churches, 94 pastors, 23,070 members; Australasia (tables very incomplete), 6,710 members; Denmark, 17 churches, 123 preaching stations, 1,869 members, 300 Sunday-scholars; Germany (the Baptist Union of Germany includes churches in Germany, Denmark, Holland, Poland, Russia, and Turkey), 110 churches, 1,263 preaching stations, 22,259 members, 6,000 Sunday-scholars; France, 25 churches; Finland, 3 churches; Greece, 1 church; Holland, 19 churches; Italy, 24 churches; Norway, 18 churches; Poland, 4 churches; Russia, 6 churches; Spain, 6 churches, 244 members; Switzerland, 9 churches; Turkey, 1 church, with 6 preaching stations; Sweden, 234 churches, 10,490 members, 16,183 children in the Sunday-schools, 2,115 in the day-schools, 12 mission unions, 4 local missionary societies, a theological school, building-fund, and poor-fund.

The annual meeting of the *Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland* was held in London, April 28d. The Rev. John Turland Brown was installed as the president for the year. The report of the secretary began with a recital of the part which the Union had taken during the year with reference to several public matters. A memorial was adopted for presentation to the House of Lords, protesting against the Government's "Burials Bill," which, it was asserted, did not even touch the question of the grievances of the Non-conformists, their demand being for perfect equality with Episcopalians in the national churchyards. A resolution respecting the Eastern Question was adopted, to the effect that it was the duty of the Government to further the self-government of the Turkish provinces which had suffered, and to secure British interests in some other way than by upholding the Ottoman Empire.

The autumnal meetings of the Union were held at Newport, Monmouthshire, during the first week in October. A statement was presented in behalf of the *Missionary Society*, asking for increased contributions to prevent a deficiency in the accounts, and stating that eight or ten missionaries were wanted, to be sent to India at once.

The *Baptist Union of Scotland* met at Dundee, April 10th. The proceedings of the meeting consisted mainly in the reading of papers, in one of which, on "Our Denominational Work," by the Rev. John McClellan, of Edinburgh, the separate existence of the denomination, as distinguished from the Presbyterian churches, was defended, as not only justifiable, but imperatively demanded.

The 108th annual meeting of the *New Connection of General Baptists* was held at Leicester, beginning June 25th. The Rev. Charles Clarke was chosen president. The number of churches reported as connected with the Association was 175, as against 170 in 1876; and the number of members 23,747, as against 23,453 in 1876. The churches in India returned

894 members, which would swell the total for 1877 to 24,631. The number of pastors connected with the home ministry was 103, while 65 churches were without pastors. The number of local preachers or evangelists reported was 344, and of Sunday-school teachers, 4,275. Twelve students were pursuing their studies at Chilwell College, and the number of applications for admission to the institution exceeded the vacancies.

BAYLEY, JAMES ROOSEVELT, an American archbishop, grandson of Richard Bayley, M.D., born in New York, August 23, 1814, and died in Newark, N. J., October 3, 1877. He graduated at Washington (now Trinity) College, Hartford, and was for some time tutor there. He studied theology with Dr. Samuel Farmer Jarvis, of Middletown, Conn., was ordained a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and preached at Harlem, N. Y., and afterward at Hagerstown, Md. He then joined the Roman Catholic Church, prepared himself for the priesthood at St. Sulpice, in Paris, and was ordained in New York, March 2, 1842, by Bishop Hughes. He was appointed Professor of Belles Lettres at St. John's College, Fordham, of which he was president in 1845-'46, and from 1846 to 1853 was secretary to Archbishop Hughes. On October 30, 1853, he was consecrated first bishop of Newark, N. J., which under his administration became one of the most prosperous dioceses in the United States. He founded Seton Hall College, and numerous schools, academies, convents, and churches. On July 30, 1872, he was appointed Archbishop of Baltimore. He published a "Sketch of the History of the Catholic Church on the Island of New York" (New York, 1853; revised ed., 1869); "Memoirs of Simon Gabriel Brüté, First Bishop of Vincennes" (1860); and "Pastorals for the People."

BELGIUM, a kingdom of Europe. Leopold II., King of the Belgians, was born April 9, 1835; son of King Leopold I., former Duke of Saxe-Coburg; ascended the throne at the death of his father, December 10, 1865; was married August 22, 1853, to Marie Henriette, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, born August 23, 1836. Offspring of this union are three daughters. Heir-apparent to the throne is the brother of the King, Philip, Count of Flanders, born March 24, 1827, lieutenant-general in the service of Belgium; married, April 26, 1867, to Princess Marie of Hohen-zollern-Sigmaringen, born November 17, 1845; offspring of the union is a son, Baldwin, born July 3, 1869.

The area of the kingdom is 11,373 square miles; population, according to the last census, taken in 1866, 4,737,833; according to an official calculation of December, 1875, 5,403,006. Of this population 54 per cent. belong to the Flemish and 44 to the Walloon-French nationality. The following table exhibits the population of each province of the kingdom on December 31, 1875, as well as the number of

arrondissements and communes into which each province is divided:

PROVINCES.	Number of Arrondissements.	Number of Communes.	Population on Dec. 31, 1875.
Antwerp.....	3	151	531,746
Brabant.....	3	841	959,782
Flanders, East.....	6	296	863,223
" West.....	8	251	696,651
Hainault.....	6	435	963,747
Liège.....	4	386	645,020
Limburg.....	3	206	206,187
Luxemburg.....	5	205	209,472
Namur.....	3	352	322,178
Total.....	41	2,572	5,403,006

The movement of population was as follows in 1874:

PROVINCES.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		Marriages.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Antwerp.....	10,086	9,621	7,004	6,293	4,272
Brabant.....	16,630	15,933	11,629	10,664	7,584
Flanders, East.....	14,447	14,021	11,046	10,563	5,444
" West.....	11,740	11,443	8,972	8,469	4,406
Hainault.....	15,145	14,341	10,111	9,102	7,290
Liège.....	10,767	10,212	7,372	6,563	4,976
Limburg.....	3,340	3,070	2,465	2,290	1,467
Luxemburg.....	2,965	2,845	2,153	2,012	1,372
Namur.....	4,654	4,309	3,076	2,746	2,309
Total.....	89,757	85,795	63,828	58,652	39,050

From these tables we derive the following facts: The number of boys born for 100 girls was 104.6; the number of inhabitants for one birth, 30.5; the number of births per 100 deaths, 143.3, and the number of inhabitants for one death, 43.6. In the same year the number of stillborn amounted to 7,749, 4,395 males and 3,354 females, and the number of divorces to 126. Of the births, 163,348 were legitimate and 12,204 illegitimate; and of the stillborn 7,031 were legitimate and 718 illegitimate; making, in all, 170,379 legitimate and 12,922 illegitimate births.

Instruction is well cared for in all grades. In 1875 there were 5,856 primary schools, with 669,192 pupils. Schools for adults have been established in most communes. Their number in 1875 was 2,615, with 204,673 pupils. The number of normal schools for primary teachers was, in 1874, 37, with 2,314 students, of which 22 schools, with 1,115 students, were for females. The number of secondary schools in 1874-'75 was 169, with 18,498 pupils. Superior instruction is imparted in the two state Universities of Ghent and Liège, and the two free Universities of Brussels and Louvain. The number of students in each of these in 1874 was as follows:

UNIVERSITIES.	Students.
Ghent.....	222
Liège.....	521
Brussels.....	601
Louvain.....	954
Total.....	2,298

Nearly the entire population of Belgium is nominally connected with the Roman Catholic

Church, at the head of which are the Archbishop of Malines and five bishops. The other ecclesiastical benefices consisted, December 31, 1875, of 184 deaneries, 230 *cures* (parishes of the first class), 2,787 *succursales* (parishes of the second class), 188 chapels, 1,855 vicariates, 84 coadjutors, 26 annexes, 695 oratories and chapels of hospitals, colleges, etc.

The representatives and senators are chosen directly by all citizens paying taxes to the annual amount of 43 francs. The number of deputies is fixed according to the population, and cannot exceed one member for every 40,000 inhabitants, while the number of senators is exactly one-half of that of the deputies. At the last general election in 1870, at which all the provinces voted, 107,099 voters were registered, and 80,575 cast. At the election for the Senate in 1874, the provinces of East Flanders, Hainault, Liège, and Limburg voted. The other provinces voted in the following year for representatives. The number of voters registered and the votes cast on these occasions were as follows:

PROVINCES.	SENATE, 1874.		REPRESENTATIVES, 1875.	
	Registered.	Votes cast.	Registered.	Votes cast.
Antwerp.....	.....	.....	15,048	12,361
Brabant.....	.....	.....	25,790	13,707
Flanders, West.....	.....	.....	13,873	10,321
Flanders, East.....	17,433	12,658	.....	.....
Hainault.....	18,696	14,142	.....	.....
Liège.....	12,526	7,055	.....	.....
Limburg.....	8,499	2,227	.....	.....
Luxemburg.....	.....	.....	3,022	2,652
Namur.....	.....	.....	6,045	5,143
Total, 1874.....	52,164	36,082	.....	.....
Total, 1875.....	.....	.....	63,278	45,184
Grand total registered, 115,442; votes cast, 81,266.				

The Chambers at present consist of 124 representatives and 62 senators, apportioned as follows among the different provinces.

PROVINCES.	Senators.	Representatives.
Antwerp.....	6	12
Brabant.....	11	22
Flanders, West.....	8	16
East Flanders.....	10	20
Hainault.....	11	22
Liège.....	7	14
Limburg.....	2	4
Luxemburg.....	3	6
Namur.....	4	8
Total.....	62	124

No man can be a senator who does not pay at least 1,000 florins in direct taxes. The number thus qualified in 1876 was as follows:

PROVINCES.	Number eligible.
Antwerp.....	53
Brabant.....	95
Flanders, West.....	54
Flanders, East.....	86
Hainault.....	76
Liège.....	51
Limburg.....	11
Luxemburg.....	10
Namur.....	44
Total.....	480

This makes 89 persons eligible for the office of senator for every 10,000 inhabitants in the kingdom.

The receipts and expenditures for 1874 were as follows:

RECEIPTS.		Francs.
I. Ordinary receipts:		
1. Taxes.....	154,590,822	
2. Tolls.....	7,973,040	
3. Stocks and rentes.....	88,665,253	
4. Reimbursements.....	2,186,309	
5. Extraordinary resources, applied to the general needs of the State.....	1,707,509	
II. Special receipts.....	70,751,939	
Total receipts.....	315,874,872	
EXPENDITURES.		
I. Ordinary expenditures:		
1. Public debt.....	59,611,856	
2. Dotations.....	4,328,080	
3. Justice.....	15,371,929	
4. Foreign affairs.....	1,581,805	
5. Interior.....	17,363,479	
6. Public works.....	88,422,664	
7. War.....	44,064,996	
8. Finances.....	14,174,157	
9. Outstanding debts and reimbursements.....	1,124,588	
II. Extraordinary expenditures.....	60,599,201	
Total expenditures.....	301,642,735	
Excess of receipts over expenditures.....	14,232,137	

The public debt at the close of 1875 was as follows:

LOANS.	Francs.
Two and one-half per cents.....	219,959,632
Four and one-half per cents.:	
1st series, conversion of 1844.....	55,864,182
2d series, emission of 1844.....	67,483,000
3d series (1853).....	141,294,900
4th series (1857 and 1860).....	65,846,400
5th series (1865).....	58,581,000
6th series (1867, 1869, 1870, 1871).....	77,573,200
Four per cents. (1871).....	50,335,000
Three per cents. (1873).....	243,250,000
Three per cents. (1874).....	1,409,635
Floating debt.....	25,000,000
Total.....	1,066,092,149

The standing army is formed by conscription, to which every able-bodied man who has completed his 19th year is liable. Substitution is allowed. The legal term of service is eight years, but two-thirds of this time are generally spent on furlough. The strength of the army is to be 100,000 men on the war footing, and 40,000 in times of peace. In 1875 the army was composed as follows:

ARMY.	Officers.	SOLDIERS.		
		En Solde.	Sans Solde.	Total.
Infantry.....	1,975	23,226	44,841	68,067
Cavalry.....	365	5,097	3,154	8,251
Artillery.....	376	6,663	7,618	14,281
Engineers.....	71	1,119	1,314	2,433
Other troops.....	582	2,886	2,590	5,476
Total.....	3,169	38,991	59,517	98,508

The civic militia, or National Guard, numbers 125,000 men without, and 400,000 with, the reserve. Its duty is to preserve liberty and order in times of peace, and the independence of the country in times of war. A royal decree, dated October 20, 1874, divided the kingdom into two military circumscriptions, one em-

bracing the provinces of Antwerp and West and East Flanders, and the second the others.

The imports in 1874 amounted to 1,292,500,000 francs; the exports to 1,114,640,000 francs, and the transit trade to 955,600,000 francs. The special commerce with the different foreign countries in 1874 was as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Russia.....	92,155,000	14,515,000
Sweden and Norway.....	25,889,000	8,581,000
Denmark.....	5,197,000	2,749,000
German Customs Union.....	158,703,000	228,853,000
Hanse Towns.....	8,149,000	14,287,000
Netherlands.....	171,193,000	156,658,000
England.....	204,149,000	222,387,000
France.....	326,098,000	843,402,000
Portugal.....	1,998,000	8,312,000
Spain.....	12,594,000	6,684,000
Italy.....	7,588,000	22,898,000
Switzerland.....	2,208,000	21,917,000
Austria.....	825,000	7,238,000
Turkey.....	12,647,000	7,466,000
Africa.....	3,968,000	1,988,000
Asia.....	5,656,000	476,000
United States.....	128,344,000	18,616,000
Other countries.....	180,602,000	81,088,000
Total.....	1,292,463,000	1,114,640,000

The commercial navy in 1875 consisted of 59 vessels of 50,186 tons.

The aggregate length of railroads in operation on December 31, 1875, was 3,490 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 mile), of which 655 kilometres were state railroads, and 2,844 kilometres belonged to private roads. The aggregate length of the lines of electric telegraph was, in 1872, 4,430 miles; that of wires, 15,802; the number of telegraph offices was, in 1871, 478; the number of telegrams sent in 1875 was 2,871,890, of which 1,929,945 were inland, 708,716 foreign, and 233,229 transit dispatches.

The Chambers assembled after the Christmas holidays on January 16th. The President of the Ministry, Malou, introduced the bill securing personal liberty at the elections, in accordance with a promise made to the Liberals at the beginning of the session. The bill, however, was considered not only inadequate, but as actually augmenting the objections it was intended to remove. Popular demonstrations occurred at Antwerp and Ghent, and demands for the dismissal of the clerical ministry were made from all quarters. The King, however, refused to consider them. In April, the Belgian bishops petitioned the Government to take active measures to improve the situation of the Pope. Before this petition had been answered, resolutions of inquiry on the same subject were introduced in both Chambers. M. Malou, in reply, said that he believed it to be the Government's duty to protect the interests of all Belgian subjects, but that it could not violate the duties imposed upon it by law, and therefore the Government neither desired nor was able to proceed in this matter. The Electoral Law was passed in June, and produced great dissatisfaction among the Liberals. It was returned by the Senate to the Chamber of Deputies in the beginning of July for a recon-

sideration, and on July 7th was again passed by the latter body, when it adjourned.

The Chambers met again on November 13th, and were opened by the King in person. In his speech from the throne he said that Belgium, faithful to her pacific policy, continued to entertain most amicable relations with all the powers. The last census proved that in 10 years the increase of population had been 508,000. The number of legislators must therefore be increased by 5 senators and 10 representatives. The provincial and communal representation must also be increased accordingly. The law for the prevention of electoral frauds would be completed, and unity of electoral legislation established. Public instruction was in a prosperous condition, and sufficient provision for teachers of all grades had been made. The situation of agriculture was satisfactory, and the invasion of the cattle-plague had been prevented. Notwithstanding the commercial crisis, Belgian commerce had not declined, and the activity of the ports had increased. The execution of new maritime works at Antwerp, commenced on the river Meuse, would soon render it navigable through the whole of Belgian territory. The construction of railways was progressing notwithstanding the financial disasters. Belgium would join the other Governments in the question of the simplification of railway tariffs. Postal legislation would be put in harmony with the principles of the postal union. Maritime legislation was to be revised, and a law would be presented regulating responsibility of transport. In relation

anniversary of national independence would be celebrated; "then the great things accomplished in half a century would be commemorated, and, as to-day, God would be thanked for having always protected the dear fatherland." On the 21st, the Chamber of Representatives adopted the address in reply to the King's speech, and rejected an amendment calling on the Government to combat the enterprises of "Ultramontane Maligners" of the Constitution.



HOTEL DE VILLE, BRUSSELS.



CHURCH OF ST. GUDULE, BRUSSELS.

to questions on which the public mind was divided, the King said the principles and ideas uniting all should not be forgotten, as the love of national autonomy and attachment to constitutional liberties. In two years the 50th

The International Commission for the exploration of Africa met on June 20th, in Brussels. It was attended by a large number of African explorers and others interested in the work. It was resolved that the first station for explorers should be established by the executive committee, and that its principal object be the suppression of the slave-trade. The commission reelected the King of Belgium as its president.

BELOOCHISTAN. The relations between Beloochistan and India continued to be of a very friendly character during the early part of the year. The Khan of Kelat, having attended the durbar of the Viceroy in December, 1876, returned highly pleased. In February a treaty was concluded with the Khan, whereby the British Government agreed to support the Khan against internal and foreign foes, and to pay an annual subsidy of £10,000, besides a further sum of £2,200, for the purpose of effecting such improvements in the country as the Government might approve. In return, the Government will have the right to occupy the chief towns with troops, to construct railways

and telegraphs, and to erect forts. A British agent is to have his headquarters at Kelat, while another is also to be stationed at Quetta. On February 24th an official notice was given that the friendly relations between the British Government and the Khan of Kelat, which were suspended in 1873, had been resumed. The Viceroy was pleased, in compliance with the Khan's wishes, to direct the reestablishment of the Kelat agency, and to appoint Major Sandeman as the agent to the Governor-General for Beloochistan. Major Sandeman left Calcutta on February 23d, to assume the position. He was accompanied by an escort of about 1,000 men, half of whom were stationed at Kelat and the other half at Quetta. His first duty was to endeavor to appease the discord between the Khan and his feudatory, the Chief of Mekran, as well as other minor chiefs in western Beloochistan. In this he was successful. The well-known German traveller, Emil von Schlagintweit, gives the following account of the occupation of Quetta:

On April 1st, the city of Quetta, politically the most important one next to Kelat, and strategically the point of junction of the roads from India and Beloochistan to Afghanistan, became the seat of a British garrison, while the British political agent resident there was placed directly under the Supreme Government. A telegraph line was constructed from Jacobabad, the last Indian telegraph station, to Quetta, and was completed in the middle of May, so that the agent could communicate directly with Calcutta. For months the best understanding prevailed between the garrison and the natives, the only complaint being of the high prices of food. In July, however, some native laborers on the fortifications attacked two British officers, killing one and seriously wounding the other. Upon the first alarm, the British commander ordered the occupation of the fortress of Quetta—left hitherto in the possession of the Kelat troops—which commands the city and the entire neighborhood, and therefore afforded good protection. It was soon ascertained that the attack was not made for political reasons. The fortress, however, remained in the hands of the British, on account of various reasons. It was, for instance, stated that the communication with India was so insecure that it became necessary constantly to patrol the road; while the Afghans and the border tribes daily showed their dissatisfaction with the close proximity of the British more plainly. To secure the communication with India, a garrison was also placed in Mitri, halfway between Jacobabad, in India, and Quetta. This town is situated in a fertile country, at the entrance to the Bolan Pass, and is inhabited by peaceable tribes.

The continued occupation of Quetta by the British was regarded with great distrust by the Khan, who complained of it as a direct breach of faith. In October it was currently reported that the Khan and the chief people were all thoroughly convinced that the British occupation was an accomplished fact; that the British Government had no intention of withdrawing the force located in Quetta under the designation of its Resident's escort, and that it was to be essentially strengthened. Many messengers and confidential agents were going to and fro between Cabool and the Khan and the Sirdars. The Amir strongly advised the forcible

expulsion of the British garrison, offering his aid, and warning the Khan that the occupation meant eventual absorption. He advised a Russian league, and urged, as an inducement, the plunder of the rich plains and cities of India, and the possession of Sind. The Khan and the Sirdars were said to be willing to co-operate with the Afghan army, but they distrusted the Amir. In the latter part of October it was reported that the Khan had made an effort to raise the Belooch tribes, and induce them to attack the English cantonment at Quetta. The Beloochees, however, professed themselves unequal to such an enterprise, and advised the Khan to go to Candahar and get the aid of the Afghans.

On October 20th the Indian Government sent three more battalions of native infantry, a regiment of irregular cavalry, and one-half of a mountain battery, to Beloochistan. Of this force only a small part went to Quetta, two battalions went to Mitri, and one battalion and the artillery to Dadur. Mitri is situated in a well-watered mountain country on the Nari River; it is the principal town of the strongest of all the Brahovee tribes—the Larawan tribe—numbering 10,000 warriors, and was quite flourishing until a few years ago, when it was destroyed by the Khan of Kelat. Dadur is situated 13 miles northwest of Mitri, immediately at the entrance to the Bolan Pass.



BOLAN PASS.

Mitri was up to this time used as a relay station for the postal service between the garrison of Quetta and India. In order to explain its elevation to a strongly-fortified point, and the guarding of the entrance to the Bolan Pass, the Indian Government adduced that the formation of a winter camp at the mouth of the Pass had been provided for in the first

negotiations with the Khan of Kelat, in order to watch the wild mountain tribes during the winter; while the strengthening of the Mitri post had for its object the cutting off of supplies from the marauding tribes north of Kelat.

Among the works of the year containing information on Beloochistan is A. W. Hughes's "The Country of Beloochistan: its Geography, Topography, Ethnology, and History," London, 1877.

BOGY, LEWIS V., United States Senator, died in St. Louis, September 20, 1877. He was born in St. Genevieve, Mo., in 1813, graduated at the Lexington (Ky.) Law School in 1835, and began practice in St. Louis. He was several times elected to the State Legislature, and in 1867-'68 was Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He was interested in the development of the mineral resources of the State, and was one of the original projectors of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, of which he was president for two years. In 1873 he was elected to the United States Senate. In politics he was a Democrat.

BOLIVIA (REPÚBLICA DE BOLIVIA), an independent state of South America, situated between latitude 10° to 24° south, and longitude $57^{\circ} 25'$ to $70^{\circ} 30'$ west. It is bounded on the north and northeast by Brazil; on the south by the Argentine Republic and Chili; and on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Peru.

No census or survey having taken place since 1872, we have to refer to the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for that year for particulars concerning the territorial division, area, and population of the Republic.

The President of Bolivia is General Hilarion Daza, who was installed on May 4, 1876. The ministers of the various departments were as follows: Interior and Foreign Affairs, —*; Finance and Public Works, Señor Don Agustín Aspiaru; Justice and Public Worship, Dr. J. M. Del Carpio; War, General Carlos De Villegas.

The Bolivian Consul-General in New York is Señor J. Pol; and the Consul in San Francisco, Señor F. Herrera.

The American Minister of the United States in Bolivia is the Hon. R. M. Reynolds, residing at La Paz.

The Metropolitan Archbishop is Dr. P. J. Puch y Solona (elected in 1861), and there are the following bishops: La Paz, Dr. Juan de Dios Borgue (1874); Cochabamba, F. M. del Granado (1872); and Santa Cruz de la Sierra, F. X. Rodriguez (1870).

The standing Army of Bolivia comprises 8 general, 359 superior, and 654 subaltern officers, with, at most, 2,000 rank and file. The annual cost of the Army is \$2,000,000, approximately.

* The minister of this department was Dr. J. Oblitas, until August, 1877, when, consequent upon a quarrel with the President, he was compelled to resign.

No precise statement of the Bolivian finances can be given for the past year, for want of official returns. Indeed, no report of this kind has been published for several years past.

According to the estimated budget for the fiscal year 1873-'74, the revenue was set down at \$2,929,574, and the expenditure at \$4,505,504, which would constitute a deficit of upward of a million and a half.



AYMARAS, AND AN AYMARA TOMB.

In a semi-official report, the national debt was given at £3,400,000 in June, 1875, including Colonel Church's loan of £1,700,000, negotiated in London, in 1872, at 68 and 6 per cent. interest.

The best information on this subject will be found in the following extract from the fourth report of the Corporation Bondholders for 1876:

During the past year the council and committee have directed their attention chiefly to negotiations having for their object the distribution of the Trust Fund, which formed the subject of the long-pending chancery proceedings, in the event of the suit instituted by the Republic resulting in the liberation of the fund, which now amounts to about £700,000. A preliminary arrangement having been made with Señor Quijarro, who, in January, 1876, arrived in England as the accredited Minister of Bolivia, a public meeting of bondholders was held on May 24, 1876, when the following resolution was passed:

"That the fourth report of the Committee of Bolivian Bondholders be received and adopted; and that this general meeting of Bolivian bondholders request the committee to support the Government of Bolivia in obtaining the funds in court, on condition that the said funds be applied (subject to such deduction as the committee may deem expedient) for division among the bondholders, according to the plan approved in the original letter of Señor Quijarro of the 28th of March last, and that the committee be requested to continue their efforts to effect a settlement on this basis."

A more definite arrangement was subsequently made with Señor Quijarro, which provided for the payment out of the Trust Fund, when liberated, of

32 per cent. cash of the amount of the outstanding principal of the bonds. The suit came on for hearing in November, but resulted in the dismissal of the bill. It is, however, not impossible that terms of compromise between the several parties to the suit may be agreed upon; and an agent has been sent to Bolivia, charged with the duty of obtaining, if possible, the execution of a convention by the Bolivian Government. The Trust Fund is still under the control of the court, and continues to receive half-yearly increments by the accumulation and investment of current interest upon the securities in which it is invested.

The chief articles of export are guano, hides, Peruvian bark, tin, silver, etc.

The total value of the exports for 1875 was \$5,000,000, and that of the imports, \$5,750,000. The foreign trade by sea is, for the most part, carried on through the Peruvian port of Arica.

In regard to railways, and especially the long-projected line to connect the stations of the National Bolivian Navigation Company's steamers on the Rio Mamoré, at either end of the portion of that river rendered unnavigable by rapids, a satisfactory solution appears at last to have been arrived at. The following is an extract from a notice published on the subject, in Philadelphia, in the latter part of 1877:

The subject of increased trade between this port and Brazil, by the establishment of a line of steamers, lately received a new impetus by the news cabled from London in reference to the Madera Railroad contract. This contract is between "The Madera & Mamoré Railroad Company" and "The National Bolivian Navigation Company" and Messrs. P. & T. Collins, of this city, and foots up an outlay for the road of \$6,000,000. The Philadelphia contractors agree to complete the gradation, masonry, and superstructure, and furnish the equipment of a road 180 miles along the eastern shore of the Madera River, in Brazil, from the point of navigation below the rapids of that river to the point of navigation on the Mamoré River, a branch of the Madera. The Madera River, rising in the immense water-shed of Bolivia, is navigable for steamers as far up as Balramao, but just above that town are the Catarata del Inferno and a series of falls which render the river useless for 180 miles. The Mamoré River is the chief branch of the Madera, and joins the latter above the falls, on the borders of Bolivia. On the Momoré are the Bananeira Falls. The railroad is to be run from the Bananeira Falls to the head of navigation on the Madera, a distance about twice as great as from this city to New York.

When it is constructed, the trade of Bolivia, which now has no convenient outlet, will flow easily down the Madera and Amazon to the Atlantic. The aggregate lengths of the affluents of the Madera, with their tributaries, is 5,500 miles, and 3,000 miles navigation by steamers would open the unequalled mineral wealth and agricultural products of the country to the commerce of any nation energetic enough to bid for such a great trade.

In 1868 the Brazilian Government sent to the United States for an engineer to devise means of getting round the rapids, either by canal or railway. The services of Colonel George Earle Church, of New York, were secured, and he decided that the railway scheme was more feasible. He then contracted for the establishment of the "National Bolivian Navigation Company." The Government issued bonds to defray the expense of constructing the proposed road, and sent Colonel Church to London to negotiate their sale. Finding that the

Bolivian Government had no credit in London, he endeavored to negotiate with the English capitalists on the credit of Brazil, but was told that no treaty existed between that empire and Bolivia.

To obviate these difficulties, a decree was issued by the Brazilian Government, opening the Amazon River to all flags; and the Emperor agreed to grant Colonel Church a charter for the road, and a concession of 1,300,000 acres of land. Dom Pedro was induced to this action because Matto Grasso, an immense Brazilian province, rich in mines and plantation lands, will be placed in communication with the sea by the road. The Matto Grasso diamond tracts and gold mines in the Cordillera del Norte and Geral Mountains equal those in Bolivia in wealth. In addition to the charter, Dom Pedro issued \$2,400,000 worth of debenture bonds to raise funds for the road. These bonds have found eager purchasers, so that the projectors of the great scheme are enabled at this moment to push it through.

The payment to the Messrs. Collins will be about three-quarters in cash, and the money to pay them is now in hand. The debentures guaranteed by the Brazilian Government stand for the remainder.

The road is to be of narrow-gauge construction, the iron rails being 45 pounds per yard. The materials will be furnished by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, according to an agreement with the contractors, and the cash for the materials (\$5,000,000) will be paid upon shipment from this port.

The spirit of revolution and civil strife still rages unremittently in this distracted country. A rebellion which was to have broken out at Potosí on March 4, 1877, in favor of Dr. Corral, was discovered in time for its prevention. The leaders were all arrested, and probably shot. Another rebellion, which began prior to the former, at Santa Cruz de la Sierra, and was headed by one Ibáñez, continued until August, when it was put down by the national troops, under the command of President Daza in person. Lastly, in September, an attempt was made to overthrow the Government, during the absence of General Daza in the district of Yungas. On being apprised of the conspiracy, the President repaired immediately to La Paz, and succeeded in frustrating the plans of the revolutionists. Among those implicated in the conspiracy were Colonel Daria Medina and Dr. Julio Mendez, who, with a number of their associates, were imprisoned. All were, however, released in October, and Colonel Daria Medina set out for the Argentine Republic.

A decree of September 18th ordered that the meeting of the National Assembly should take place in La Paz, the shortness of funds in the National Treasury rendering it difficult for the Government to assemble in the capital of the Republic at that time, and its presence being required for the maintenance of public order. The election of deputies for the Assembly, which was to meet in November, began on September 15th. The opposition was to abstain from voting, so that the elections, according to the lists, would be governmental.

A decree was issued in October, 1877, granting freedom of transit to the ports of the Bolivian coast, so that all merchandise for

The exportation-tax on smelted silver and silver ores had been sold at auction for one year, for the sum of \$386,164, to be paid by monthly installments, in advance.

BRAZIL (IMPERIO DO BRAZIL), an Empire of South America, and the only country with a monarchical form of government in the New World. It is situated between latitude $5^{\circ} 10'$ north and $33^{\circ} 46'$ south, and longitude $34^{\circ} 47'$ and $74^{\circ} 7'$ west. It is bounded on the north by the United States of Colombia, Venezuela, the Guianas, and the Atlantic; on the east by the same ocean; on the south by Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, and Paraguay; and on the west by Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia.

The only two countries with which the question of boundaries still remains unsettled are Bolivia and the United States of Colombia. In May, 1875, a new Brazilian commission was appointed to pursue the work of deciding the boundaries; a similar appointment was made by the Bolivian Government, and the two commissions met at Corumbá, for the purpose of determining upon the most convenient course to be pursued for the prosecution of the labor from the northern extremity of Lake Cáceres, at which point the previous commission had left off. Unexpected incidents supervened, however, which ultimately led to a new postponement of operations. Before setting out from Corumbá, General Mujía applied to the Brazilian Government, stating that he was in want of funds to carry on the work, and petitioning an advance. The Imperial Government, in view of the official character of the petitioner, as Bolivian appointee, and in order to prevent any further cause of delay, unhesitatingly yielded to his request, supplying him with money to the amount of \$12,816. Meantime, the Bolivian Government, having been apprised by the Bolivian Minister at Rio de Janeiro, manifested its indignation at the commissioner's conduct, directing, at the same time, that no further advances should be made. In the course of diplomatic correspondence, the affair assumed a character which bade fair to be, and may still become, prejudicial to the project. On October 6, 1876, the Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs informed the Brazilian Foreign Minister that his Government had resolved upon recalling General Mujía, adding that, if the latter should give a satisfactory explanation of his conduct, he should at once return to the discharge of his duty, and, if not, an effort would be made to appoint another in his stead. It was afterward proposed by Brazil, and acceded to by Bolivia, that the Brazilian commission should proceed alone, and that Bolivia should, when most convenient, send out a commission to verify the accuracy of the demarkation. Lastly, on November 28, 1876, the Bolivian Government manifested its readiness to appoint a new commission, so that the work should be carried on to completion simultaneously on each side; but the appointment was not made, owing, most probably, to the troubled condi-

tion of affairs in the Republic in the year just past.

The Colombian Government, with which no agreement has yet been made respecting the common boundary-line, protested, under date of March 15, 1875, against the demarkation of limits between Brazil and Peru. The protest, however, was not received in Rio de Janeiro until September of the same year, "long after its publication in the Lima newspapers, *as had already occurred on other occasions*." The renewal by correspondence, and at so great a distance, of a discussion which could lead to no practical result, was by the Brazilian Government decreed useless; Brazil's right to the territory claimed by Colombia had been "abundantly proved" by Señor Conselheiro Azambuja, during his mission as Minister to Bogotá. So the only reply elicited by the protest was a reference to the correspondence between Azambuja and the Bogotá Government, and the confirmation of the imperial resolution to adhere to the boundaries marked out.

Statistical details relating to the territorial division, the area, population, etc., of the Empire, will be found in the volumes of the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1872 and 1876.

The results of the new census take up 23 printed volumes, containing an aggregate of 8,546 statistical tables.

The population is set down at 10,110,090, of whom 1,419,966* were slaves; but if the estimated number of the uncivilized Indians be added, the total population will stand at 11,110,090.

The ethnological proportions would appear to have been as follows: Caucasian race, 3,787,289; African, 1,954,452; hybrids (mulattoes, cafuzos, etc.), 3,801,782; and the remainder, of the American race, comprising 386,955 civilized Indians.

In regard to sex, the equilibrium is almost perfect, the proportion being approximately as 20 to 19 in favor of the males.

The number of Roman Catholics was given at 9,902,712.

Of the free population, 8,176,191 were set down as Brazilians; 121,246 as Portuguese; 45,829 as Germans; 6,108 as French; and 44,580 as Africans; and of the slaves, 1,872,246 were of Brazilian birth.

In the year 1875 there were 159 cases of naturalization, and 148 in 1876 (up to November 15th); the original nationality of the new citizens being: Portuguese, 210; Italian, 43; German, 18; French, 11; British, 6; Spanish, 5; Russian, 3; Austro-Hungarian, 3; Moorish, 2; Belgian, Uruguayan, Paraguayan, United States, and Swiss, 1 each. The number of the children of the naturalized was 232, of whom 126 were males, and 33 had attained their majority.

Concerning the subject of immigration, the Governments of the European countries which

* On December 31, 1875: report of the Minister of Public Works, Commerce, and Agriculture, 1876.



Dom Pedro de Alcântara

EMPEROR OF BRAZIL.

have furnished the largest number of colonists for America begin to feel their interests affected by emigration, and consequently the necessity of retarding its progress, as well as the urgency of measures to prevent abuses on the part of emigrant-agents. "The Imperial Government, while it respects the solicitude manifested by the countries referred to, considers itself, nevertheless, in duty bound to see that the Brazilian interests be not prejudiced thereby, either in a moral point of view, or in relation to its physical character, which latter is so imperfectly understood in Europe." These remarks, from the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, were elicited by a circular issued in August, 1875, by the French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, prohibiting emigration to Brazil. The subject was taken up by the Brazilian legation in Paris, and discussed both in conference and by correspondence, but the desired result—the revocation of the circular—was not obtained. The French Government, however, declared that the measure was not tantamount to a prohibition, but merely intended to put an end to abuses committed by emigrant-agents, and expressed itself generally in terms which "could not fail to be duly appreciated." Very few French emigrate to Brazil, and in this respect the question is one of minor interest relatively.

A circular of like tenor was issued in September of the same year by the Italian Government, and provoked a similar discussion, leading, at the time, to similar results as in France; but, on a change of ministry shortly afterward, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs issued a second circular annulling the first, and containing a series of measures restrictive of the abuses practised by emigrant-agents.

Among other inducements and privileges offered to immigrants, as has been previously stated, are the following:

The payment by the Government of the difference in the amount of passage-money from the port of departure to the United States and that to Brazil; the advancement of the full passage-money to families intending to settle in the government colonies; exemption from import duty on all effects the property of and brought into the country by the immigrants; a hunting-gun given to each adult; etc., etc.

There were in 1875 fifteen colonies immediately dependent upon the central Government, with a population of 23,018, against 16,412 in 1873; about a dozen others founded under the auspices of provincial governments, and a number belonging to private companies, some of whom, however, receive subsidies from the national Government. Many of the colonies are in a prosperous condition.

The following remarks on the subject of immigration are extracted from a speech delivered in the Chamber of Deputies by Señor Costa Pereira, in 1877:

I said, Señor President, that it has been repeatedly asserted, both from the tribune and through the press,

that we have expended fabulous sums on immigration and colonization, and such, too, is the general opinion throughout the country. I shall now lay before the Chamber the result of my researches, namely, that the total expenditure for these purposes during the 30 fiscal years from 1846-'47 to 1875-'76 did not exceed \$11,825,621.24, including the outlay for the regular service of the public lands.

I commence with the year 1846-'47, for the reason that, prior to that period, little may be said to have been done, save the works involved by the establishing the colonies of S. Leopoldo, Tres Forquilhas, and Torres, in the earlier days of the independence.

The subjoined table will show the expenditure in each of the years referred to, including that made out of the appropriation of \$3,000,000 voted on October 4, 1856:

FISCAL YEAR.	Amounts.	FISCAL YEAR.	Amounts.
1846-'47.....	\$35,049 66	1861-'62.....	\$468,786 60
1847-'48.....	6,461 79	1862-'63.....	418,927 87
1848-'49.....	11,754 98	1863-'64.....	817,109 91
1849-'50.....	12,000 00	1864-'65.....	249,852 81
1850-'51.....	8,452 09	1865-'66.....	275,255 87
1851-'52.....	925 88	1866-'67.....	478,818 64
1852-'53.....	2,104 00	1867-'68.....	710,958 02
1853-'54.....	11,758 92	1868-'69.....	565,675 29
1854-'55.....	15,790 47	1869-'70.....	828,944 76
1855-'56.....	100,185 03	1870-'71.....	410,106 50
1856-'57.....	185,718 00	1871-'72.....	860,412 71
1857-'58.....	631,644 79	1872-'73.....	818,176 65
1858-'59.....	583,407 45	1873-'74.....	1,071,277 88
1859-'60.....	416,280 44	1874-'75.....	1,296,875 82
1860-'61.....	167,378 49	1875-'76.....	1,872,910 29

It is generally supposed that the appropriation of 1856 was all exhausted; but this is an error. Not more than \$603,644.46 was expended out of it from 1857 to 1863, and even in this latter sum is included a loan which was afterward refunded by the *Associação Central de Colonização*.

The law of September 28, 1871, for the progressive abolition of slavery, has hitherto been observed and fulfilled in a manner highly honorable to the national character.

The number of manumitted slaves up to December 31, 1875, was 21,704, as officially reported by the Minister of Public Works, etc., in 1876.

The Emperor, Dom Pedro II. de Alcântara, John Charles Leopold Salvador Bibiano Francis Xavier de Paule Leocadio Michael Gabriel Raphael Gonzague, born December 2, 1825, son of Dom Pedro I. de Alcântara (King of Portugal and Emperor of Brazil), is the sovereign now reigning.*

The Cabinet, formed June 25, 1875, was composed as follows: Minister of the Interior, Councilor A. C. Pinto e Silva, Deputy; Justice, Councilor F. J. da Gama Cerqueira, Deputy; Foreign Affairs, Baron D. Valho, Senator; War, Duke de Caxias, Senator, and President of the Council of State; Navy, Councilor L. A. Pereira Franco; Finance, Baron de Cotegipe (*ad interim*); and Public Works, Commerce, and Agriculture, T. J. Coelho de Almeida, Deputy.

The Council of State is made up of the following members in ordinary: Princess Imperial, Donna Isabel; Prince Gaston d'Orléans, Count d'Eu; Senators—Viscount de Abaeté; Marquis de São Vicente; Viscount do Rio Branco; J. T. Nabuco de Araujo; Viscounts

* Reference may be made to the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1875, for the Constitution and Government of Brazil (page 86), and for a biographical sketch of the Emperor (page 615).

de Muritiba, de Bom Retiro (Senator), de Jaguaray (Senator), de Caravellas, and de Nictheroy; and of the six members extraordinary: Senators Viscount de Araxá, Duke de Caxias (President), J. P. Dias de Carvacho, J. J. Teixeira, Vice-Admiral J. R. de Lamare, and Dr. P. J. Soares de Souza.



BRAZIL NUT, SHOWING FRUIT CUT OPEN, DISCLOSING THE ARRANGEMENT OF NUTS.

The President of the Senate, which is composed of 58 life-members, is Viscount de Jaguaray.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies, with 122 members elected for four years, is Councilor of State P. J. Soares de Souza; and the Vice-Presidents, J. P. M. Portella, Baron da Villa da Barra, and Baron de Aquiraz.

The Archbishop of Bahia, J. G. de Azevedo (1875), is Primate of all Brazil; and there are 11 bishops: those of Pará, São Luiz, Fortaleza, Olinda, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Porto Alegre, Marianna, Diamantina, Goyaz, and Cuyabá.

In pursuance of the law of February 27, 1875, military service is obligatory for all citizens, the law admitting, however, of numerous exceptions, and granting the right of substitution. The period of service is six years in the regular Army, and three in the reserve corps. The strength of the Army in time of peace is fixed at 15,000. In 1877 the Imperial Army comprised 1,574 officers and 16,177 men (exclusive of some 1,500 hands employed in the arsenal). The established war-strength is 32,000.

The regular Army consists of 5 regiments, 2 detachments, 1 squadron, and 4 garrison companies of cavalry; 21 battalions, 8 garrison companies, and 1 depot drill-company of infantry; 3 regiments of horse and 4 battalions of foot artillery; and 1 battalion of sappers and miners.

The police force consists of 7,306 men, of whom 1,066 are in Rio de Janeiro.

The reorganization of the National Guard, disbanded awaiting the new census returns, has not yet taken place.

The Navy consisted, in 1877, of 11 iron-clad steamers, 1 frigate, 6 steam corvettes, 20 steam gunboats, 15 steam transports, and 3

sail-of-the-line; with a total armament of 197 guns, and an aggregate of 7,192 horse-power. There were besides 9 vessels for port service, 1 school-ship, and 1 brig for midshipmen, both without armament; and, in process of construction, 1 iron-clad, 1 corvette, and 4 gunboats.

There were in the naval service 14 general staff officers, 349 first-class and 159 second-class and supernumerary officers, a sanitary corps 75 strong, 20 almoners, 99 accountants, 62 guardians, 40 engineers, 2,993 imperial marines, a naval battalion of 842 men, and 1,528 apprentices—total, 6,181.

The National Treasury, under the immediate supervision of the Minister of Finance, is the administrative financial centre of the Empire. Besides this central department, there is in each province a treasury subordinate to the former, and various bureaux, for the collection of taxes, in the capital and the provinces, and special agents in each municipality.

The Minister of Finance is required to lay before the Chamber of Deputies, at the opening of each session, a budget of the expenditure for the year following, and of all sources of public revenue, as also the final balance-sheet of the revenue and expenditure for the last year but one preceding, and the estimated balance for the year immediately preceding.

Although the fiscal year commences on July 1, and ends on June 30, taxes for that year are collected, and payments effected up till December 31.

The payment of the capital and interest of the home debt, consolidated by law, and represented by revenue bonds, is effected by a department independent of the National Treas-



BRAZILIAN EAGLE.

ury, and designated as that of the "Amortization, or Sinking, Fund," presided over by the Minister of Finance, and composed of an Inspector-General of the Fund and five native capitalists bondholders. The branches of this fund are the provincial treasuries.

The payment of the capital and interest of the foreign debt, contracted in London, is in-

trusted to the financial agents of Brazil in that city.

There is in Rio de Janeiro a delegation whose duty is to keep the accounts of the revenue and expenses of the Empire abroad. This delegation is immediately dependent upon the National Treasury department.

The public revenue comprises the municipal, provincial, and national imposts.

The municipal imposts are determined in the capital of the Empire by the Assembly and the Central Government, and in the provinces by the provincial assemblies, on the suggestion of the municipal chambers, and are appropriated to the municipal expenditures.

The provincial imposts are determined by the provincial assemblies, with the sanction of the respective presidents, and are applied on account of the expenditures of the several provinces.

The national imposts are fixed by laws emanating from the Central Legislature, and are collected mainly through the custom-house, general receiving bureaux, and other offices dependent on the latter.

The amounts and various branches of the national revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year 1874-'75 are exhibited in the following tables:

REVENUE.	
Custom-House.....	\$37,117,177
Shipping dues.....	209,637
Railways.....	4,303,183
Post-Office.....	493,985
Telegraphs.....	104,485
Stamp duties.....	2,136,942
Mutation duties.....	2,252,119
Taxes on industries, trades, etc.....	1,343,425
Licenses.....	249,431
Real estate tax.....	1,281,503
Lottery tax.....	762,383
Mines.....	13,850
Receipts extraordinary.....	792,026
Slave liberation fund.....	577,960
Deposits.....	892,104
Sundries.....	802,429
Total.....	\$53,332,219
From the provinces.....	11,257,157
	2,506,299
Total revenue.....	\$67,095,675

EXPENDITURE.	
Ministry of the Interior.....	\$4,152,776
“ of Justice.....	2,604,861
“ of Foreign Affairs.....	655,317
“ of War.....	9,831,523
“ of the Navy.....	10,551,542
“ of Finance.....	21,864,841
“ of Commerce.....	13,261,276
Total.....	\$62,921,636
Surplus.....	\$4,174,039

In the budget for 1878-'79, the revenue is estimated at \$51,650,000; the expenditure at \$53,861,034: deficit, \$2,211,034.

It was presumed that the revenue for 1876-'77 would not exceed \$58,570,468, while the probable expenditure was set down at \$60,248,665; which would show a deficit of \$1,678,197. (For particulars concerning the national debt, reference may be made to the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1876.)

The following remarks concerning the amount of the foreign debt, uses to which the loans were appropriated, etc., are transcribed from a prominent London financial publication, and were provoked by alleged misstatements on the subject, emanating from a British diplomatic source.

On October 18, 1877, the financial agents of Brazil, as appears from their advertisement, deposited in the Bank of England, on account of the Brazilian loans, that of 1875 excepted, bonds of the value of £861,700, canceled by the operations of the sinking-funds during the two and a half years ending in June, 1876; and since that time the amortization of those loans has gone on at a rate exceeding £350,000 per annum. By reference to the ordinary sources of financial information, it will be found that the outstanding amounts of the foreign loans of Brazil are, in round numbers, £19,000,000,* or a sum considerably less than two years' revenue of the Empire; and, as not the least anxiety is ever felt as to the punctual payment of the dividends, or the unerring application of the accumulating sinking-funds to their reduction, their market values are, in comparison with other foreign funds, high.

Such being the position of the foreign debt of Brazil, it is with amazement that we see, in the first sentence of a lately-issued report on that country by a young gentleman two years a member of the British legation at Rio, the statement that Brazil has been a borrower here of £30,000,000. The reporter includes, indeed, in that amount the railway capital raised by the three English companies on guarantees of interest by the Government. Now, even were the reporter correct in describing the Government as a borrower of that railway capital, say £5,700,000, this diplomatic youngster, whose inaccuracy ought to have been manifest to his chief and corrigible by him, would have exaggerated his £30,000,000 by the substantial sum of £3,300,000. But the Brazilian Government, in point of fact, is not a borrower of capital for the Bahia, the Pernambuco, and the São Paulo Railway Companies. It is not liable in any way for the payment of the capital those companies raised in this market on its guarantees to make up interest thereon for definite periods, to the rate of 7 per cent. in most of it, and to 5 per cent. on the other part of it. On the contrary, its guarantees terminate without any reimbursement of their capital by any one at the expiration of definite periods by the Imperial Government; and, as to the Pernambuco Railway, the Government, a creditor for £400,000, lent to it at 7 per cent. interest. But this is not the whole situation of the Government *vis-à-vis* these railway companies. The profits of the São Paulo Railway Company have for some years past been so large that the guarantee of 7 per cent. on its £2,750,000 has not only become wholly inoperative, but during three of those years the Imperial Government has participated in the profits of the company, beyond 7 per cent., to the amount of some £70,000; so that, by its connection with that prosperous undertaking, the Government does not lose a milrei, but gains substantially in sterling. In the case of the Pernambuco line, the company has, since the year 1861, realized a profit in diminution of the pressure of the guarantee, which, in the year ending June 20, 1877, only cost the Government £33,811 8s. on a guaranteed capital of £1,600,000; and, as the Government is, at its own cost, and out of the loan of 1875, extending that line, it may be anticipated that, when the extension is at work, the pressure of the Pernambuco guarantee on the Treasury will further diminish, if it be not wholly removed. In the case of the Bahia company the full weight of the guarantee is still borne by the Treasury, but, as its

* £19,093,500, on October 31, 1876, as appears from the report of the Minister of Finance.

extension is going on at the cost of the Government out of the same loan, and as an extension of some 16 miles is expected to be open within a year, there is a prospect of the Government finding relief in respect of that guarantee also.

"From these explanations," continues the writer just quoted, "it will be seen how grossly this attaché of the English legation at Rio has exaggerated the borrowing of Brazil in England, and how little he knows of the subject on which the Foreign Office has permitted him to appear before the English public.

"In 1873, a law was passed in Brazil, authorizing the Government to give guarantees of 7 per cent. on railway capital, for provincial lines which had reasonable prospect of yielding, on fixed costs of construction, 4 per cent. from the gross profits of working the lines. Under this law several concessions were granted; but the terms of the concessions under the law were soon found to be unworkable; and no capital, excepting one case (and there it is certain to be remunerative), has been received. The Government, before the report was written, had informed the Legislature that the law was inoperative, and that a new system must be devised, which has not yet been prepared. Nevertheless, this report adds up the whole capital which was involved in these unworkable concessions, and presents the sum total as if the guaranteed interest thereon was a practical liability of the Brazilian Treasury; accumulating in this way an amount of liability which has no existence whatever.

"The Government proposed lately, in violation, the reporter says, of its concessions, to subject the materials imported by the Anglo-Brazilian railways, that were profitable, to the customs duties of the Empire. The Government did nothing of the sort. Its proposal was limited to the application to those materials of a small tax in lieu of port charges, called *expediente*; and, in making this very different proposal, it was emphatically stated that all existing exemptions from customs duties were to be rigorously maintained. So far, then, as suggested, from contemplating any breach of faith to these companies, he confirmed their exceptional privileges.

"Then, as to the Maná litigation with the São Paulo Railway Company, the reporter states, first, that the concessions of the railway companies contained an express condition that disputes should be decided by the English tribunals only. That the Maná suit was not cognizable by Brazilian tribunals was a legal inference from the concessions and the nature of the Maná litigation, Brazilian tribunals had already twice decided, when the report was written, though all notice of the decisions is omitted by its writer, but there was not in the concession any such "express condition" as is alleged. Next he complains that when this litigation came again before Brazilian tribunals, it was "without hinderance or disapprobation on the part of the Brazilian Govern-

ment." Why, on what right or pretense could the Government interfere with any of its own subjects resorting, rightly or wrongly, to the tribunals of his country? No such intervention would be endurable, were it possible, in any civilized state. The resort to the tribunals was made and persisted in at the risk of the suitor; but three times did the Brazilian tribunals declare their incompetency, and, at last, finally. And the company has expressed its entire satisfaction with the conduct both of the tribunals and the Government in the litigation."

The following brief extract, from the report of the Minister of the Interior, is intended to present a comprehensive view of the progressive development of public instruction in Brazil:

While we cannot boast that public instruction has as yet attained among us that degree of development which is compatible with our free institutions, and with the state of civilization in the present century, it is, nevertheless, true that this branch has, since the foundation of the Empire, been the object of solicitous care on the part of the Government and of its delegates, especially within the past few years, in which rapid and encouraging progress has been made, not only in the higher and secondary, but more particularly in the primary branches of education.

In 1869 there were not more than 2,516 primary schools, public and private, in the whole Empire; in 1876 the number of these, according to the most accurate information, exceeded 6,000.

In 1869 the attendance at the primary schools was but 115,935, including both sexes; the attendance in 1876 was little short of 200,000.

In 1869 there was but one school for every 2,394 free inhabitants; in 1876 there was a school for every 1,250 free inhabitants, approximately.

In 1869 there was 1 primary school for every 541 free inhabitants of school-going age (from 6 to 15 years), the total number of these being 1,902,424; in 1876 there was 1 primary school for every 314 free inhabitants of said age.

A table showing the number of primary schools in each province, and the attendance thereat, etc., will be found in the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1875.

In point of educational establishments, public and private, for the higher branches of instruction, military and other technical institutes, and scientific schools, Brazil, if not foremost among the South American states, has at least little to envy the most favored of these.

The total values of the exports and imports, including precious metals, were \$104,247,000 and \$83,774,500, respectively, in 1874-'75; and \$91,801,000 and \$86,074,500, respectively, in 1875-'76.

The values of the chief articles of export were as follows, in the years 1874-'75 and 1875-'76:

COMMODITIES.	Value in 1874-'75.	Value in 1875-'76.
Coffee.....	\$62,905,900	\$58,046,100
Raw cotton.....	9,952,850	5,731,600
Sugar.....	11,568,250	7,025,900
Mate (Paraguay tea).....	743,500	731,750
Skins.....	6,288,100	5,942,000
Tobacco.....	2,994,500	3,825,750
India-rubber.....	5,129,250	5,056,500
Diamonds.....	245,750	376,250

The shipping movements at the various ports of the Empire, in 1875-'76, are exhibited in the subjoined table :

Entered....	Sea-going vessels.....	Foreign.....	3,017, with an aggregate of 85,185 tons.
	Coasting vessels.....	Brazilian.....	1,770, " " 12,415 "
Cleared....	Sea-going vessels.....	Foreign.....	7,923, " " 97,984 "
	Coasting vessels.....	Brazilian.....	3,535, " " 72,864 "
			1,067, " " 25,120 "
			7,654, " " 120,241 "

At the commencement of 1877 there were 27 railway lines, with an aggregate of 1,431 miles open to traffic.

In April there were 3,893 miles of telegraph, the number of offices being 104.

The number of letters which passed through the Post-office in the year 1875-'76 was 13,161,297, of which 7,200,000 were by the way of Rio de Janeiro.

The political condition of Brazil is, in many respects, the most enviable in the South American continent. Peace and harmony at home, and cordial relations with all other nations—such is the ruling state of affairs in the Empire; and such has, with little interruption, been the state since the termination of the Paraguayan war. At no period of their history has a more friendly feeling existed between Brazil and the Argentine Republic, or a lesser tendency to political complication. The Paraguayan war, while it led Brazil and the Argentine Republic to an enormous expenditure of money, and a loss of life quite out of proportion to the merits of the question at issue, brought out, nevertheless, the true character both of Brazilians and Argentines, who fought side by side in that struggle, and learned to respect each other, a feeling that had not previously existed. The extirpation of the Lopez dynasty was essential to the welfare of the Plate provinces. How terrible has been the sacrifice, and how complete the prostration of Paraguay, may be judged by its abject condition and inability to help itself toward any practical solution of its difficulties.

The return of the Emperor and Empress to their capital, in September, was celebrated by such special festivities as afforded a touching proof of the genuine affection of the Brazilian people for a monarch who, for more than 40 years, has reigned over a prosperous and contented nation. The Hon. Mr. Hilliard, United States Minister to Brazil, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on October 14, 1877.

BRIGGS, CHARLES FREDERICK, died in Brooklyn, June 20, 1877. He was born in Nantucket in 1804, and early became a contributor to the magazines. He also wrote several popular novels, including "The Adventures of Harry Franco," and "The Trippings of Tom Pepper." In 1844, with Edgar A. Poe, he began the publication of *The Broadway Journal*, which proved a failure. In 1853 he became associated with George William Curtis and Parke Godwin in the management of *Putnam's Magazine*. He was afterward employed in the custom-house, and in 1870 he joined the editorial staff of the *Brooklyn Union*, of which he

became chief editor in 1874. In the latter part of 1874 he became a writer for the *New York Independent*, where he continued till his death.

BROWNLOW, WILLIAM GANNAWAY, an American clergyman, journalist, and politician, died at Knoxville, Tenn., April 29, 1877. He was born in Wythe County, Va., August 29, 1805. Left an orphan at an early age, he learned the trade of a carpenter. In 1826 he entered the Methodist ministry, and labored for ten years as an itinerant preacher. As early as 1828 he began to take part in politics in Tennessee, advocating the reelection of John Quincy Adams to the presidency; and while traveling a circuit in South Carolina, in which John C. Calhoun lived, he publicly opposed nullification. About 1837 he became editor of the Knoxville *Whig*, a political newspaper. In consequence of his trenchant mode of expression, he became known as the "Fighting Parson." In 1856 he published "The Iron Wheel Examined, and its Spokes Extracted," being a reply to attacks made upon the Methodist Church. In 1858 he held a public debate in Philadelphia with the Rev. A. Pryne, of New York, which was published in a volume entitled, "Ought American Slavery to be Perpetuated?" Mr. Brownlow taking the affirmative. When the movement of secession took place, he advocated the preservation of the Union as the best safeguard for Southern institutions. In December, 1861, he was arrested on charge of treason against the Confederacy, and detained till March, 1862, when he was sent within the Union lines. After this he made a tour through the Northern States, delivering speeches in the principal cities, and published a book entitled "Sketches of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Secession," etc. In 1864 he returned to Tennessee, of which he became Governor in 1865; and in 1869 he was elected to the Senate of the United States for six years, after which he resumed the editorship of the Knoxville *Whig*.

BUCK, DR. GURDON, died in New York City, March 6, 1877. He was born on May 4, 1807. After pursuing his studies at Nelson's Classical School, in New York, he engaged in business for a time, but finally, after studying medicine under the late Dr. Thomas Cook, he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1830. He first served the regular term in the medical department of the New York Hospital, and then went abroad to complete his professional studies, whence he returned in 1833, and began the practice of his profession in New York City, where he after-

ward resided. He was successful in performing many difficult operations in surgery, which was his specialty, and brought into general use the treatment of fractures, generally known as "Buck's Extension." He was one of the oldest hospital surgeons in New York, holding the position of Visiting Surgeon of the New York Hospital from 1837 till his death. He was also Visiting Surgeon of the St. Luke's and the Presbyterian Hospitals, Consulting Surgeon of the Roosevelt Hospital, and for ten years previous to 1862 he was the Visiting Surgeon of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Be-

sides being a fellow of the Academy of Medicine from the time it was founded, and serving one term as its vice-president, he was connected with the New York Pathological Society, the American Medical Association, and at different times acted as a trustee of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the New York Dispensary, and the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute. For 35 years he was a frequent contributor to medical journals. He also published an elaborate treatise entitled "Contributions to Reparative Surgery."

C

CALIFORNIA. The subject of Chinese immigration has occupied an unusual degree of attention during the year in California. The excited state of popular feeling led to several outbreaks of violence. On the night of March 14th, five Chinamen were murdered in the town of Chico, by members of an organization called the Anti-Chinese and Workingmen's Association. The persons concerned were immediately arrested, and it was ascertained that the object of the association was to deter Chinese from obtaining employment in that place, and that murder and arson were among the agencies to be used for the purpose. Not only the Chinese, but their employers, were to become objects of attack, unless they yielded to the demands of the association. The members were bound to secrecy, and sworn to obey all orders of the "Council of Nine." The exposure of its purposes led to the dissolution of the organization, its principal officers being indicted as accessory to the murder of the Chinese. The excitement occasioned in various parts of the country, by the railroad strikes in July, led to a riotous uprising of the lawless elements in San Francisco. Their demonstrations were directed almost wholly against the Chinese, and, on the night of the 25th, attacks were made upon several wash-houses and dwellings in the Chinese quarter, and fires were started in different parts of the city. A Committee of Safety had been previously organized to assist the authorities in suppressing disorder, and a large force of military and special police promptly checked the proceedings of the mob. The vigorous action of the city authorities, and of the Committee of Safety, which was made up of all classes of law-abiding citizens, speedily restored the city to a condition of quiet. Among the appeals made during the disturbances, was the following, by the Roman Catholic Archbishop:

In these days of trouble, when order, property, and life are threatened, I deem it not out of place to call upon all good citizens, the Catholics in particular, to stand by authority. Anarchy is the greatest fiend of society, and of the individual. Good sense, law, conscience, religion, and God himself, forbid sedition, and command subordination. Injuries are often

hard to bear; but it is never lawful to join a mob to obtain redress, even if the Government be slow in affording relief. No portion of our Republic has suffered more than the people of California from the flood of Asiatic immigration, supplanting gradually all kinds of labor and trades, and practically exiling from their own homes and country thousands of laborers and tradesmen. But the remedy lies not in the mad torch of anarchy. The people of the United States have the good sense, power, and will to have the evil corrected by legal means, and they will do it. But to seek redress by joining the wild fury of the rioters is most criminal, for it encourages and consummates the lawless destruction of property; it endangers, and frequently destroys, the lives of citizens; it entails untold misery and suffering, and not seldom it brings to a sad end the evil-doers. Our people of California are, as a rule, strictly subordinate to authority, although a few may occasionally be misguided by unprincipled leaders. Hence I feel it my duty, in these dangerous times, to counsel all to shun suspicious company, to listen to no declaimer conniving at the subversion of quiet and order, to participate in no unauthorized movement, and to sustain to their utmost the legally-constituted authorities.

July 25, 1877.

† J. S. ALEMANY,
Archbishop of San Francisco.

In writing to the chairman of the Committee of Safety, on July 31st, regarding the cause of the outbreak, Governor Irwin said:

There is no question that the actual rioters—the hoodlums, thieves, and internationalists—were encouraged to make the demonstrations which they did, by the knowledge they had of the discontent prevailing among the great body of the laboring men of the State on account of Chinese immigration and Chinese labor. The rioters hoped to be joined by the laboring men. This led them to believe that they might deplete on the property of the Chinese, or apply the torch to the property of those who employ Chinese, with impunity. And I need not stop to depict the disaster to both property and life which must have ensued if the hope of the rioters had been realized. Yet the small amount of property destroyed in the riots, and the few casualties which occurred in suppressing them, are due to the fact that the laboring people, though feeling most profoundly that they are the subjects of great wrongs, through the policy which admits the Chinese to free competition with them in the labor market, steadfastly refused to resort to violent or irregular methods to remedy their grievances. But can we hope that, with the same cause of complaint becoming more and more aggravated from year to year, they will always exhibit the same forbearance and splendid self-control which they have shown in the crisis just passed? I

need not attempt a statement of the evils which result from the policy of our Government on the Chinese question. That the Chinese have rapidly encroached on the white laborers in all branches of industry, except those requiring either great muscular power, or a high order of mechanical skill, need not be demonstrated; it is manifest to every one who will open his eyes and see. It is pretty clear that, in every branch of industry in which Chinese labor can be used at all—and there are few branches in which it has not already been introduced—it is only a question of time as to when all white labor shall be excluded from such industry.

As a preventive of future trouble, he made the following suggestion:

Now, what I have to suggest to the committee is, that it, in the interest of the future safety of the city and the State, and in the interest of a proper American civilization on this coast, make formal declarations: First, That, in its judgment, the present treaty relations between the United States Government and the Government of China ought to be modified so as to prevent the unlimited influx of the Chinese into this country; and, second, That it will employ all means legitimately at its command, to secure action in the premises on the part of the Federal Government.

About the end of October and the beginning of November a series of meetings was held in the streets of San Francisco, at which incendiary speeches were made, with intent to stir up the popular sentiment against the Chinese and to incite attacks upon them. An appeal was made to the mayor, by the presidents of the six Chinese companies, for the protection of their countrymen, and these meetings were dispersed by the police, several speakers being arrested.

The committee of the State Senate, which had been appointed in 1876 to investigate the subject of Chinese immigration, prepared a memorial, which was submitted to the Federal Congress at the extra session in October. This set forth in strong terms all the alleged evils of the influx of Mongolians. It represented that the Chinese shipped to California were of the most degraded class, and virtually the slaves of contractors; that they were in danger of overwhelming the white laborers with their numbers; that the cheapness of their labor had a ruinous effect on the native working classes; and that vice and crime were very prevalent among them. In conclusion, the memorial said:

The Chinese now here are protected by our treaty obligations and laws; and, that they will continue to receive that protection, the people and Government of this State will be responsible. If further immigration is prevented, they will gradually return to their own country, and the occupations in which they are now engaged will be supplied with laborers and immigrants of our own race. The temper of the people of California is such that the employment of Chinese will be, as it has to a considerable extent already been, discouraged, and this will effectually compel their departure.

As to future immigration, neither a total nor partial abrogation of the Burlingame Treaty will afford relief. The mass of—indeed, the entire—immigration comes from the port of Hong-Kong, a British colony. No alteration in our treaty stipulations with China could have the slightest effect upon the passenger trade of that port.

The British colonies of Australia have, like us, suffered under the incubus, and have recently endeavored, by hostile legislation, and, in some instances, by force, to effect the exclusion and obstruct the further ingress of Chinese. Those agitations, coupled with the earnest and uniform policy of Great Britain of suppressing any traffic resembling the slave trade, convince us that an appeal to that country would lead to the desired result. Indeed, we may well assume, in view of the amicable relations existing between the English Cabinet and people and the United States, that, in the absence of any urgent reasons addressing themselves pecu-



STATE CAPITOL, SACRAMENTO.

liarily to Her Majesty's Government, it would, upon proper diplomatic representations, cordially cooperate with our own Government in arriving at a satisfactory remedy.

With the Chinese Government there need be no difficulty. As will appear by the report, that Government is opposed to the emigration of its people, and, in our judgment, founded upon reliable evidence, would readily consent to a modification of existing treaties; and for this reason, also, such modification would not necessarily disturb in any manner our commercial relations with China.

We would, therefore, most respectfully suggest, as

the means of a final solution of this grave and ever-increasing difficulty: First, an appeal to the Government of Great Britain to coöperate with our own Government in the absolute prohibition of this trade in men and women; and, second, the joint and friendly action of the two countries with the Empire of China in the abrogation of all treaties between the three nations permitting the emigration of Chinese to the United States.

And, in the mean time, we earnestly recommend legislation by Congress limiting the number of Chinese allowed to be landed from any vessel entering the ports of the United States to, say, not more than 10.

This policy would, in a great degree, tend to a redress of the grievances that now sorely afflict our State, and threaten to overshadow her prosperity.

A counter-memorial was sent to Congress by the presidents of the six companies, denying most of the allegations of the Senate committee, and supporting the denial, in some measure, by evidence. Among other things, it was shown that, for the past year, instead of an increase of immigration, there had been more departures than arrivals at the port of San Francisco. It was also shown, from the

criminal statistics of the State, that there was a far smaller proportion of Chinese than of other classes of foreigners in the penal institutions. In his message to the Legislature of 1877-'78, Governor Irwin, speaking on this subject, said:

The presence of the Chinese in this State in large numbers, with steady additions thereto, through immigration, from the exhaustless hive in China, not only threatens an irrepressible conflict between the American and Chinese civilizations, but has actually initiated such conflict. If the right of unlimited emigration is conceded to the Chinese, as it is under the Burlingame Treaty, and if Chinese immigrants are guaranteed in all the rights that immigrants from the most favored nations are, as they are under the same treaty, what is to prevent the triumph of their civilization, in a modified form, in its conflict with ours? Every one conversant with the state of affairs in this State knows that, if the present conditions guaranteed by the Burlingame Treaty continue, there is imminent danger of precisely that result.

Nay, I may go further, and say that that result is as certain as any event can be which is yet in the future; but upon this condition only, that the Chinese shall enjoy perfect and absolute protection



NEW CITY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO.

here. Under the provisions of the Burlingame Treaty, their right to protection here is as perfect as is their right to come here. If, then, they shall be protected in their treaty rights—their right to come here and be protected while here—we shall most certainly be so far vanquished in the conflict that the resulting civilization will be essentially different in its character from the civilization of the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic seaboard.

But it is not always possible for a government to do what it is legally and morally bound to do. It may be unable to furnish the protection which its treaty obligations and the laws of humanity require it to furnish. I have said, an irrepressible conflict between the Chinese and ourselves—between their civilization and ours—has already been initiated. Now, if the unrestricted right of immigration shall continue to be secured to the Chinese, and they shall continue to exercise the right, there is danger—great danger—that this conflict will become so sharp, bitter, and determined, that it will be difficult, or even impossible, for the Government—national or State, or both—to secure to them the protection to

which they would be entitled, both by treaty and the laws of humanity. We are in imminent danger of this contingency, and will continue to be, as long as the Chinese shall continue to exercise the rights guaranteed them by the Burlingame Treaty.

What, then, is the plain duty of the United States Government? It is, to secure the abrogation of the treaty provision which permits unrestricted Chinese immigration to this country. If the Government of China will not consent to such a modification of the treaty, then Congress should forthwith pass such laws, in disregard of the treaty, as will remedy the evil.

The following preamble and resolutions were promptly introduced in the Legislature, and were pending when that body adjourned over the holidays, at the end of the year:

Whereas, On the 3d of July, A. D. 1844, a treaty of peace, amity, and commerce, was concluded between the United States of America and the Empire of China, whereby the citizens of the United States

were permitted to frequent and reside at five cities and ports of the said Empire, and not elsewhere therein, for purposes of trade and commerce; and

Whereas, On the 18th of June, A. D. 1858, by a treaty of peace, amity, and commerce, then concluded between the said United States of America and the said Empire of China, the citizens of the United States were permitted to frequent and reside at seven cities and ports in said Empire, and not elsewhere therein, for purposes of trade and commerce; and

Whereas, The said treaties so made and concluded between the high contracting parties were mainly intended to open to the trade and commerce of the United States, to a limited extent, certain specified cities and ports of the Chinese Empire which had been theretofore closed to such commerce and trade; and the opening of which said cities and ports has been, and is, beneficial to the Chinese Government and its subjects, and to the United States and its citizens; and

Whereas, Nothing contained in the said treaties, either directly or indirectly or by implication, conferred or acknowledged any right, extended any invitation, or held out any inducement to the migration to the territory of the United States of the subjects of the Chinese Empire; and

Whereas, On the 28th of July, 1868, an additional treaty was entered into and ingrafted on the treaty concluded between the United States of America and the Empire of China, on the 18th of June, 1858, which additional treaty is commonly known as the "Burlingame Treaty," and under and by virtue of which, among other things, it is declared, in Article 5 of said treaty, that "the United States of America and the Emperor of China cordially recognize the mutual advantage of the free migration and emigration of their citizens and subjects respectively, from the one country to the other, for purposes of curiosity, of trade, or as permanent residents;" and again, in Article 6 of said treaty, "Chinese subjects visiting or residing in the United States shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions, in respect to travel or residence, as may there be enjoyed by the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation;" and again, in Article 7 of said treaty, "Citizens of the United States may freely establish and maintain schools within the Empire of China, at those places where foreigners are, by treaty, permitted to live; and reciprocally, Chinese subjects may enjoy the same privileges and immunities in the United States;" and

Whereas, The said so-called Burlingame Treaty expressly sanctions and acknowledges the right of, and extends an invitation to, the subjects of China, to migrate to the United States, and to any port or portion of its territorial area, for purposes of curiosity, trade, or for permanent residence; while, by said treaty, for those and other purposes, the citizens of the United States are restricted to certain defined and limited portions of the Empire of China; and

Whereas, The State of California, from its geographical location and its easy access to the denizens of China, has received, and is receiving, large numbers of the people of that Empire in her midst; a people incapable of assimilation or affiliation with the religious, political, or social institutions of our country; whose manners, habits, and customs preclude the hope, if it were desirable, of ever converting them into a homogeneous race; and who, monopolizing the manual avocations of life, are rapidly shutting out from employment the white laboring classes of our State; and

Whereas, It is the sentiment of the Representatives of the people of the State of California, in Legislature convened, that continued emigration of the subjects of the Empire of China to our State is an evil of potent magnitude, exciting and intensifying, in the present, the hatred of the white working classes toward this heterogeneous race, and toward

those who employ them; and bearing with it, in the future, consequences of the gravest moment to this State and to the country; and believing that, when a dire political and social calamity is fastening itself upon the vitals of a State, and such State, by virtue of its relation with the Federal head, is powerless to remedy or eradicate such calamity by peaceful means and through the machinery of its laws, it is not only the right, but the duty, of the Representatives of the people of such State to appeal, with earnest and solemn voice, for assistance and relief: Therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That the Representatives of the people of the State of California, in Legislature convened, do hereby most respectfully, but most earnestly, urge upon the President of the United States, and upon the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the absolute necessity of the modification or abrogation of the so-called "Burlingame Treaty," in so far as it sanctions, authorizes, invites, or induces the subjects of the Chinese Empire to emigrate to the territory of the United States.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, to use their utmost exertions in obtaining executive, legislative, and diplomatic aid, to the end that the treaties now existing between the United States and the Empire of China may be so amended, revised, or rescinded, that the flow of Chinese immigration to our shores shall cease.

Resolved, That our Senators be further instructed, and our Representatives be further requested, to lay these resolutions before the President, Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States, and that his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit these resolutions forthwith to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

The fiscal period covered by the last report of the State Controller consists of two years, ending with June 30th. The receipts and expenditures for that period were as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
1875-'76.....	\$3,651,895 39
1876-'77.....	4,549,258 30—\$8,201,153 69
EXPENDITURES.	
1875-'76.....	\$3,961,964 18
1876-'77.....	3,785,111 85—\$7,747,075 53
Excess of receipts.....	\$454,078 16

The receipts of the General Fund, for two years, were \$4,099,655.37; expenditures from the same, \$3,769,266.63. The School Fund, subject to apportionment for the support of common schools, from February 24, 1875, to February 21, 1877, was \$2,792,688.43. The apportionment per scholar was \$7.68 for the first year, and \$7.98 for the second. Particulars regarding the School Fund are as follows:

Balance in School Land Fund.....	\$12,911 61
Bonds held by State Treasurer in trust for School Fund.....	1,911,400 00
Which produce an annual interest of.....	122,538 00
Bonds held for University Fund.....	611,500 00
Yielding an annual income of.....	50,040 00
Drawn for support of University in the 27th fiscal year.....	92,690 88
Drawn for support of University in the 28th fiscal year.....	50,040 00

The following is a statement of the debt of the State:

Bonds.....	\$3,411,000
Of which the debt bearing interest is.....	3,396,500
Annual interest on same.....	209,745

As the State has guaranteed interest on railroad bonds, the amount to be raised is \$314,745. Deducting interest in Sinking Fund, the net bonded indebtedness of the State is \$3,819,061.43. Of the bonded indebtedness of \$3,411,000, the State itself holds \$2,665,000 for the benefit of the common schools and the State University. The amount of bonds in private hands, on June 30th, was only \$746,000. The rate of taxation, for the last year, was 73⁹/₁₀ cents on each \$100 assessed value of property. The number of acres of land subject to tax was 24,015,065, valued at \$454,641,311; the value of personal property taxed was \$140,431,866; total taxable property, \$595,073,177; amount of tax for State purposes, \$4,372,019.22; amount of county taxes, \$7,377,948.30; total taxation, \$11,749,967.52.

The amount of money expended for the support of schools, during the last school year, was \$2,749,129.46. The State University at Berkeley is represented to be in a very flourishing condition. The Agricultural College is in successful operation, and the College of Mechanic Arts is to be built at once.

On July 1st there were 1,195 patients in the lunatic asylum at Stockton, 201 having been admitted during the year preceding. The average daily cost of supporting them was 41 cents each. The asylum at Napa, on the same date, contained 395 inmates, and the average daily cost of support was 60¹/₂ cents each. The latter institution was not wholly completed at the end of the year. Its total cost will be about \$1,500,000, and it will accommodate 600 patients. The Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, at Oakland, which was destroyed by fire, has been replaced, at a cost of \$90,000, the two buildings erected having accommodations for 250 pupils. Additions of workshops and a new cell-building have been made to the State prison at San Quentin, which has now a capacity for about 1,000 inmates.

The general election, held on the first Wednesday in September, was for the choice of local officers and members of the Legislature only. The question of having a convention held for the revision of the constitution of the State was submitted to a vote, and decided in the affirmative. The Legislature is required to provide for the election of delegates and the holding of the convention, which must meet within six months after the act is passed.

The 22d session of the Legislature of the State began on December 3d. On the 19th, James T. Farley was elected to the United States Senate for the term of six years, beginning March 4, 1879, receiving 28 votes in the Senate and 54 in the House, against 12 in the Senate and 24 in the House for M. M. Estee, the candidate agreed upon by the Republican members.

CAPE COLONY AND BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA. As stated in the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1875 and 1876, a strong movement has been developed in favor of a close union

between the different British colonies and the independent states of South Africa. The area and population of the British possessions of South Africa was as follows in 1877:

COLONIES.	Square Miles.	Population.
1. Cape Colony, inclusive of British Caffraria.....	224,100	720,984
2. Basutoland.....		127,701
3. West Griqualand.....	16,632	45,277
4. Trans-Kei territory.....	16,031	195,000
5. Natal.....	18,750	826,959
6. Transvaal.....	114,353	40,000
Natives in the Transvaal.....		275,000
7. Namaqua and Herrero.....	142,433	44,000
Total.....	582,309	1,774,921

The census of 1875, in the Cape Colony, was the first held since 1865. *The Colonies*, of July 8, 1876, gave the preliminary results as follows:

Whites.....	236,788	Half-breeds.....	87,184
Caffres.....	214,133	Fingoes.....	73,506
Hottentots.....	98,561	Malays.....	10,817
Total.....			720,984

Of the total number, 369,628 were males, and 351,356 females.

The "Descriptive Hand-book of the Cape Colony," by John Noble, gives the following statement of the census of 1875. The total does not agree with the figures given above, nor is it a correct statement of the population of the different provinces, but the difference is not very great, and the table is interesting as showing the division of the colony into provinces adopted in 1874, and the approximate population of each:

PROVINCES.	Inhabitants.
1. Western provinces.....	86,399
2. Northwestern provinces.....	74,883
3. Northwestern provinces.....	81,446
4. Central provinces.....	71,057
5. Southeastern provinces.....	96,054
6. Northeastern provinces.....	50,610
7. Eastern provinces.....	231,559
Total.....	721,580

The total should be 722,508, instead of 721,580, but the result will probably be still more erroneous when the results of the census become known. In this table British Caffraria is included in the eastern provinces.

In the Cape Colony, the executive authority is vested in a Governor and a responsible ministry. The Legislature consists of a Council of 21 and an Assembly of 68 elected representatives. The Governor in 1877 was Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere. He was assisted by the following ministry: Colonial Secretary and Premier, John Charles Malteno; Treasurer, Henry White; Attorney-General, Simeon Jacobs; Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, C. A. Smith; and Secretary for Native Affairs, C. Brownlee. Natal is governed by a lieutenant-governor, Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, and the government of the Transvaal was provisionally administered in 1877 by Sir Theophilus Shepstone.

The Cape Colony has done very much for education during the past decade. The entire

school-system is directed by a general superintendent of education, who is assisted by a number of school-inspectors. Schools may be established by any one, but, in order to receive aid from the Government, must adjust their course of study to that prescribed by the State, and can only employ teachers having the general superintendent's license. In very few cases the Government aids colored schools, even if they do not attain the requisite grade, but these cases are very exceptional. Indeed, some of the colored schools, whose number is very large, occupy a front rank among those of the colony with regard to efficiency. The Government establishes schools only where nobody else undertakes to do so—which is of very rare occurrence. The average salary of a primary school-teacher is £200 to £300, and that of a secondary school-teacher, £300 to £500. Large numbers of schools have been established throughout the colony, which have been supplied with teachers from England and Scotland. The academy, which had existed for several years in Cape Town, was changed into a university in 1876.

The administration of Cape Colony was changed in 1877. Sir Henry Barkly, who has

been Governor for some years, was replaced by Sir Bartle Frere, who arrived in Cape Town on March 31st, and immediately assumed the authority. On May 25th, he opened the Parliament, with a speech on matters of internal interest. The ministers submitted their minutes on Lord Carnarvon's Permissive Bill, i. e., a bill permitting the South African colonies to unite in one confederation. They were in favor of the union under one Legislature, rather than by confederation. The session was protracted by Sir Bartle Frere on August 8th. In his speech he referred to the annexation of the Transvaal as an important event, tending to insure peace, security, and prosperity, not only to the people of that country, but to South Africa generally. The most important measure of the session was the annexation of Griqualand West. The pledge given by the Parliament in 1871, on the faith of which the British Government assumed sovereignty over the diamond-fields and the country of the Griqua chief Waterboer, had thus been fulfilled. The territory is now to be incorporated with the Cape Colony, forming two new electoral divisions, returning four members to the House of Assembly, and one to the Legislative Council.



CAPE TOWN, FROM TABLE BAY.

The disputed land claims preferred by Waterboer and the early occupants of the country were being investigated by Captain Warren, R. E., who had already amicably settled the question of the boundary-line with the Orange Free State. The country situated between the eastern frontier of the colony and Natal had also been annexed. This embraced the chief part of the territory formerly known as Caffraria Proper, but now known as Fingoland and Nomansland. It is mostly occupied by natives who are not yet sufficiently advanced in civilization and social progress to be admitted to representation in Parliament. The Government, therefore, will be, as in Basutoland, under certain regulations and laws to be framed by the Governor in council, but subject to be repealed, altered, or varied by act of Parliament.

In September, a war broke out between two

native tribes in the Trans-Kei territory, the Fingoes and the Gallekas, the leading tribe of Amaxosa Caffres. The Fingoes had formerly been reduced to slavery by the Amaxosa Caffres; and their very name—Fingoes meaning dogs in the Caffre tongue—shows the scorn with which their victors regarded them. Unsuccessful wars and fanatical superstition broke the power of these Caffres 20 years ago. In obedience to the prophecies of a seer, the whole nation perpetrated, in 1857, a most extraordinary sacrifice, which consisted in destroying their cattle and corn and all their property, and leaving their fields untilled. They were deluded by the hope that, when this desolation was completed, their dead warriors would be restored to life, and the whole Caffre race endowed with strength and beauty, riches and power. A frightful famine was the result, which was alleviated by the charity of the

colonists and the exertions of the Government. The destruction of a great part of this misguided tribe induced Sir George Grey to settle the Trans-Kei territory with Fingoes and other friendly tribes, while the Caffres were pushed back into a narrow strip of territory along the coast. As the latter have increased in numbers, and become once more prosperous in recent years, they have raised clamors from time to time against the interloping Fingoes, and, in spite of the influence of their patriarchal chief, which for a long period is said to have been exercised in the cause of peace, the explosion was at last precipitated by an accidental squabble. An invasion of Fingoland by the Caffres ensued, and many cattle were "lifted" by the invaders. But up to this time there had been no breach with, and no defiance of, the British authorities. The Colonial Government, however unwilling to make a *casus belli*, could not decline to interfere, especially as the Fingoes had, in the interests of peace, been prevented from obtaining weapons, and from practising warlike arts. An inquiry was ordered by Sir Bartle Frere, in which both sides were admonished that only the guilty would be punished, while compensation would be rigorously exacted and fairly distributed, according to the justice of the case. The Caffre chief, it seems, was himself willing to submit, or pretended to be so, but he professed his inability to control the men of the younger generation. When the British resident warned the raiders back from the Fingo borders, they

finally appealing to arms, the Caffres sent the officials and missionaries over the frontier, out of harm's way—conduct singularly unlike their savage treatment of the white men upon the outbreak of the last native war. The Govern-



ZOOLOO YOUTHS IN DANCING COSTUME.



BUSHMEN.

at first obeyed; but after a council of war they resolved to go on with their enterprise, in spite of the intimation that the Government would resist the attack on the Fingoes to the utmost. It is remarkable, however, that, before

ment had, in the mean time, reënforced the Fingoes with a strong body of police, and had called out the volunteers and the burgher militia of the colony. A hasty attempt was made to arm and organize the Fingoes for resistance; but the insurgents were too prompt in their onslaught. The first engagement was on September 26th, between 200 frontier police with 2,000 Fingoes on one side, and some 3,000 Caffres on the other. The Fingoes, unused to fighting, showed some confusion, but many of them fought well. The police, aided by a single field-piece, administered a sharp chastisement to the enemy, and drove them away in flight for several miles. If the gun had not been damaged in its transit through a rough country, this success would have been more decisive. There were two or three subsequent conflicts, in each of which the Caffres were severely handled and driven back. In fact, the insurgents, while often showing great bravery, nowhere made a stand against the Europeans and Fingoes combined, though the latter were badly armed and untrained in warfare. These successes were achieved in the absence of the troops, which, on September 29th, were sent to Mazeppa Bay, in Krelis country, and of the volunteers and burghers who were hurrying to the front. Sir Bartle Frere's presence near the theatre of war, as well as the fact that he was accompanied by a member of the Cape ministry, saved much valuable time, and imparted a rapidity and energy to the conduct of the campaign which

could not fail to impress the native mind with a sense of the complete and inevitable character of the British triumph. Fighting continued throughout October, and even through November, although the Government in the early part of that month had declared the contest to be virtually over. Krelî was deposed, and his country annexed to Cape Colony. On April 6th, a South African exhibition was opened at Cape Town by Sir Bartle Frere. It was attended throughout with so great a success, that the Government proposed to hold another in 1878. Among the works of the year containing information on Cape Colony is "South Africa, Past and Present" (London, 1877).

CHARLES I., Prince of Roumania, the second son of Prince Charles Anthony of Hohen-zollern, was born April 20, 1839. In 1866 he was almost unanimously elected Prince of Roumania by a popular vote of the country. The task that awaited him was an extremely difficult one. He found the country in a wretched condition. Education was entirely unprovided for, the Treasury was empty, while no means were at hand to replenish it, and while, worst of all, the country was so torn by rival political factions that it seemed impossible to establish a stable government. It is generally admitted that during his reign the country has made decided improvements in all these respects. During the trouble that arose in 1875 between the Porte and her subjects in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, and which, in 1876, involved the tributary states of Servia and Montenegro, Prince Charles maintained an observant attitude, ready to take any measure which might seem best for the country. Upon the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, the time seemed to have come to proclaim the entire independence of the principalities from Turkey, and this was accordingly done by the Chambers. Prince Charles thus became the first sovereign of an independent Roumanian state. In 1869 he married Princess Elizabeth of Wied. The only child of this union, a daughter, died in 1874.

CHEMISTRY. *Liquefaction of the Gases.*—Three highly important communications were made to the Paris Academy of Sciences toward the end of the year, all having reference to the liquefaction of gases. The first of these was from M. Cailletet. He recounted the famous researches of Faraday on this subject, and remarked that since that time the question has hardly been discussed at all. As Andrews has observed, those elastic fluids which were not condensed by light pressure, were supposed to be capable of resisting any pressure whatever. When Cailletet began his researches there were six gases which had resisted all efforts to liquefy them; these were hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, oxide of carbon, bi-oxide of nitrogen, and marsh gas. In the course of his experiments with the bi-oxide of nitrogen, M. Cailletet found that, at the temperature of $+3^{\circ}$ Cent.,

it may be subjected to a pressure of 270 atmospheres and still remain in the gaseous state; but on reducing the temperature to -11° Cent., a pressure of 104 atmospheres suffices to liquefy it. M. Cailletet further found that, on subjecting marsh gas to a pressure of 180 atmospheres (temperature not stated), and then withdrawing the pressure, there appears a mist (*brouillard*) in the gaseous mass. Now, this mist can be nothing else but marsh gas liquefied by the extreme cold and the compression. The above communication from M. Cailletet was read in the meeting of the Academy held on November 26th. In publishing it, on December 1st, the editor of a scientific journal in Paris remarks as follows: "Everything goes to show that oxide of carbon and oxygen, whose laws of compression are analogous to those of the preceding bodies, will also yield to M. Cailletet's method." The prediction was quickly verified, and more than verified, if the expression may be used; for, at the meeting of the same Academy on December 24th, M. Cailletet announced the liquefaction of oxygen, and M. Dumas read a letter from Raoul Pictet, of Geneva, stating that he too had liquefied oxygen, though according to a method very different from that of M. Cailletet. The latter's communication was to the effect that, on subjecting oxygen simultaneously to a temperature of -29° Cent., and to a pressure of 270 atmospheres, and then suddenly withdrawing the pressure, the volume of oxygen is filled with a mist which, beyond a doubt, consists of oxygen in the liquid, if not in the solid, state. M. Pictet's note stated that, on December 22d, he had liquefied oxygen, but, as it would appear, on a larger scale. His apparatus consisted of a retort of wrought-iron, holding chlorate of potash, and communicating with a very thick and very strong glass tube. The oxygen, set free by heat, accumulates in the tube, and itself produces a pressure of 320 atmospheres. It is then cooled to 140° Cent. below zero by the following process: Liquid sulphurous acid is made to circulate around tubes containing liquefied carbonic acid, and this, in its turn, being reduced to an extremely low temperature, is made to circulate around the tube containing the oxygen. The circulation is effected by the aid of four pumps driven by a steam-engine of 15 horse-power, and they are kept working for several hours. If, now, the orifice of the tube containing the oxygen be suddenly opened, its release determines the appearance both of the "mist" mentioned by Cailletet, and also the production of a certain quantity of liquid, which remains in the tube. Both Cailletet and Pictet have since succeeded in liquefying all of the so-called "permanent gases."

The subjoined woodcuts illustrate the respective apparatus and *modus operandi* both of Pictet and of Cailletet. In Pictet's apparatus (Figs. 1 and 2) are two pairs of compound ex-

hausting and forcing pumps, one pair acting on a cylinder (*K*) holding liquid sulphurous acid; the other on the gasometer (*G*) containing carbonic acid gas. These pumps are driven by a steam-engine, and their purpose is to produce a temperature of -140° Cent. in the tube *A A'* (which contains the gas to be liquefied) by the

alternate vaporization and liquefaction of the sulphurous and carbonic acids. The various operations will be understood from an explanation of Fig. 2, which shows the apparatus in section. Here *K* is a howitzer shell, which contains 700 grammes of chlorate of potash, when oxygen is to be liquefied. *A A'* is a closed

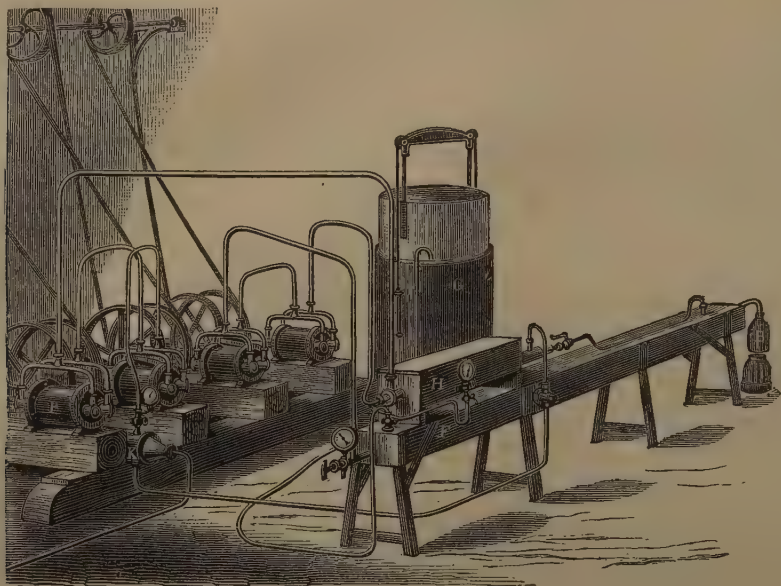


FIG. 1.—PICTET'S APPARATUS (from a Photograph).

iron tube, in which the gas becomes liquid; this tube is 5 metres in length, and 214 millimetres internal diameter. At *B* is a cock, also a manometer graded to 800 atmospheres. The tube is immersed in liquid carbonic acid (*O*), reduced to the temperature of -140° Cent. by the action of the pumps. *F* is a wooden case, packed with some bad heat-conductor, and *H*

is a similar case. *D* is a reservoir of liquid carbonic acid, inclosed in a larger cylinder containing liquid sulphurous acid, the temperature of which is reduced by the action of the pumps. *G* is the gasometer, which holds carbonic acid gas; *K*, reservoir of liquid sulphurous acid; *P*, one of the 4 pumps; *A'*, cock, which may be opened to allow the liquefied gas to escape in

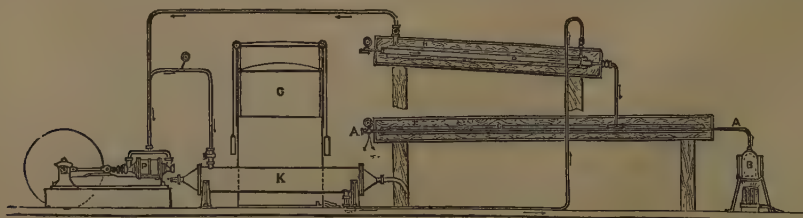


FIG. 2.—SECTION OF THE SAME

the direction shown by the arrows. The pumps are kept at work for several hours before the requisite temperature is attained, -140° Cent. The pressure in the oxygen tube, when all the oxygen has been liberated from the chlorate of potash by heat, is 320 atmospheres. These two conditions coinciding, the cock is turned, and a jet of vapor issues which is distinctly seen to consist of two parts, viz., a central part,

a few centimetres long, whose white color gives evidence of liquid or even solid elements, and an external part, whose blue color shows the return of the compressed and frozen oxygen to the gaseous state. But more palpable evidence still exists of the liquefaction of oxygen; for on substituting a very strong glass tube for the iron one, M. Pictet has been able to exhibit to the eye oxygen in the liquid state.

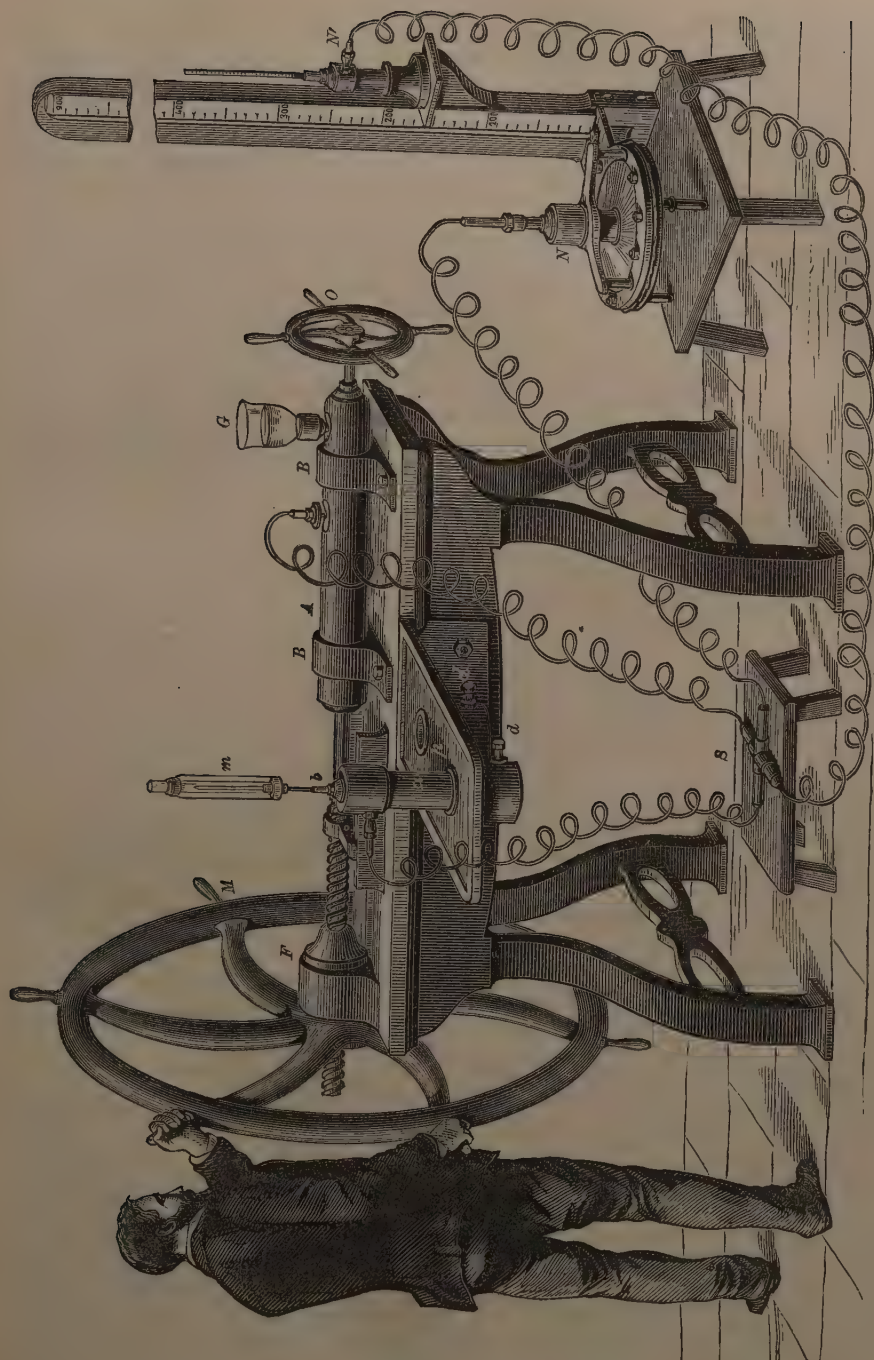


FIG. 3.—CAILLETET'S LARGE APPARATUS FOR LIQUEFYING GASES.
A, Screw-press for compression; *m*, flint-glass cylinder inclosing the glass tube in which the gas is liquefied.

By similar processes he has also liquefied the other "permanent gases," so called.

The agencies employed by Cailletet are low temperature and mechanical pressure. The steel cylinder *BB* is filled with water, intro-

duced through the funnel *G*, the lower orifice of which is opened and closed by a screw worked by the small wheel *O*. A piston, worked by the large wheel, compresses the water in the cylinder. The water in the cylin-

der passes through capillary metallic tubes to manometers (to show the pressure) and to a reservoir of mercury *a*, which is forced up into the glass tube *m*. This glass tube, which holds the gas to be liquefied, is surrounded by another containing a freezing mixture, and the whole is covered by a glass shade, on the floor of which is placed some substance which has strong affinity for moisture, and which prevents the deposit of vapor on the outside of the tube, hindering observation. The high pressure of the water forces the mercury up into the tube, thus compressing the gas. "If now," says M. Cailletet, "we inclose oxygen or pure carbonic oxide in the compression-apparatus; if we reduce these gases to a temperature of -29° Cent. by the aid of sulphurous acid at a pressure of about 300 atmospheres, both gases still retain their gaseous state. But if they be released suddenly [by reversing the small wheel *O*], so, according to Poisson's formula, producing a temperature of at least 200° below the starting-point, we at once see a heavy mist, caused by the liquefaction, or even, perhaps, the solidification, of the oxygen or carbonic oxide. The same phenomenon is observed in releasing carbonic acid and protoxide and binoxide of nitrogen, which have been subjected to strong pressure."

After having obtained these results, at a session of the Academy on December 31st, M. Cailletet announced that he had won a complete victory over the other permanent gases. M. Dumas informed the members present at the session that the able experimenter had succeeded in liquefying nitrogen, atmospheric air, even hydrogen itself, which would seem to have been the most refractory gas of them all.

The New Metals Davy and Neptunium.—M. Sergius Kern, of St. Petersburg, discovered, toward the middle of the year 1877, a new metal belonging to the platinum group, to which he gave the name of Davyum, in honor of Sir Humphry Davy. Dissolved in aqua regia, and treated with potassa, davyum yields a yellow precipitate, hydrate of davyum. Chloride of davyum, dissolved in a solution of potassic cyanide, yields, in crystals, a double cyanide of davyum and potassium. A concentrated solution of davyum chloride, with potassic sulphocyanide, gives a red precipitate, which, on being slowly cooled, yields large red crystals; if this precipitate be calcined, the sulphocyanureted davyum assumes the form of black powder. Davyum chloride forms double salts with chlorides of potassium and ammonium; these are insoluble in water, but highly soluble in absolute alcohol. The double salt of sodium and davyum is nearly insoluble in water and alcohol. Three experiments made to determine the density of davyum yielded, at temperature 24° Cent., these results, namely: 9.383, 9.387, 9.392. The author is of the opinion that the atomic weight of davyum is over 100—probably about 150 to 154.

Another new metal, discovered during the

past year, is Neptunium, found by Hermann in a mineral coming from Haddam, Conn. The history of this discovery is briefly stated as follows in the *American Journal of Science*, which publishes a synopsis of a communication from the discoverer to a German scientific journal. The mineral worked on was labeled "tantalite," but, on examination, it proved to be columbite and ferroilmenite in equal parts. The metallic oxides separated from the mineral consisted of Ta_2O_5 32.39, Cb_2O_7 36.79, Il_2O_3 24.52, Np_2O_5 6.30. To obtain the neptunium, the pulverized mineral was fused with hydro-potassium sulphate, the acid hydrates digested with ammonium sulphide and hydrochloric acid, washed well with water, dissolved in hydrofluoric acid, mixed with an equivalent quantity of potassium fluoride, and the solution diluted to 40 parts boiling water to one of fluoride. On cooling, tantalum-potassium fluoride crystallized in delicate prisms. On evaporation, columbium-potassium fluoride and ilmenium-potassium fluoride crystallized out, leaving an acid mother-liquid. This was diluted with 20 parts water, heated to boiling, and sodium hydrate added in excess. An amorphous precipitate of sodium neptunate was formed, mixed with minute crystals of columbate. The precipitate was collected on a filter, pressed out, and boiled with 25 parts of water. The columbate dissolved, the neptunate remained. The latter was fused with hydro-potassium sulphate, the fusion was treated with boiling water, and the undissolved residue of neptunic acid washed and dried over sulphuric acid. Neptunic acid resembles in general the other acids of the group, but is distinguished from columbic and ilmenic acids by the insolubility of the sodium double fluoride, and from tantallic acid by the ready solubility of its potassium double fluoride. Neptunic acid gives with phosphorus salt in the inner blow-pipe flame a wine-yellow bead, the sodium salt a gold-yellow glass; while tantallic acid gives no color, columbic acid gives blue, and ilmenic acid gives brown. With tincture of galls, the sodium salts give, on addition of hydrochloric acid, a sulphur-yellow precipitate with tantallic, orange with columbic, brick-red with ilmenic, and cinnamon-brown with neptunic acid. Boiled with tin and hydrochloric acid, neptunic acid gives, like columbic and ilmenic acids, a blue solution. From the pure crystallized double potassium fluoride, the atomic weight of neptunium was fixed as 118, its atomic volume as 18, and its specific gravity as 6.55. The formula of the acid is Np_2O_5 , $(H_2O)_{1.5}$. The sodium salt crystallizes in prisms. The author prepared metallic columbium and ilmenium in the pure form, and determined the amount of oxygen taken up by these metals on heating them in the air. Columbium required 20.49 and ilmenium 37.96 of oxygen; the amount obtained by Rose being 20.60, and by Marignac 38.00. Rose, therefore, it is clear, had pure columbium; while it is equally clear, according

to Hermann, that Marignac must have had nearly pure ilmenium. This is stated to be a necessary result from the method of preparation. After crystallizing out the tantalum-potassium fluoride, Marignac evaporated and recrystallized, obtaining a nearly pure ilmenium-potassium fluoride, from which he prepared his metal. Hermann's paper concludes with an account of his methods of separating the metals of this group, and descriptions of their compounds.

Sensitiveness of Silver Salts.—In continuation of his researches on the sensitiveness of silver salts (*American Journal of Science and Arts*, No. lxxvii.), M. Carey Lea recognizes three modes in which salts of silver may exhibit their sensitiveness to light, viz.: they may exhibit a visible darkening; or they may receive a latent image, and this may have a capacity of being rendered visible either by receiving a deposit of metallic silver, or by decomposition by alkalis in connection with reducing agents. In the former of these two last-mentioned modes, the image is produced entirely by the addition of silver not previously present; in the latter, no silver whatever is added, but that portion of substance which received the direct action of light undergoes decomposition by subsequent treatment. In both cases molecular change is set up by the action of light: the portions acted upon by light become, in the one case, more apt to attract a precipitate in the act of formation; in the other case they are more readily attacked by certain reducing agents. Now, while the silver compounds which exhibit the greatest tendency to form latent images by the action of light are the iodide, bromide, and chloride, Mr. Carey Lea finds that the same tendency is shared, though to a less degree, by other compounds, and that the latent images formed upon them may belong to either of the above-mentioned classes. In making his experiments, the author selected soluble salts of acids capable of forming insoluble or nearly insoluble salts with silver, and with them he impregnated the surface of very pure paper. After drying, the papers were floated on a solution of silver nitrate containing about 20 grains to the ounce, acidulated with half a drop of nitric acid (specific gravity 1.28), to the ounce of solution. The excess of silver nitrate having been worked out, one set of papers were then simply dried, and another set were soaked about a minute in a 10-grain solution of gallo-tanic acid, and then washed again. The salts thus formed on the paper were exposed to a strong diffuse light, some for 7, some for 12 seconds. They were next submitted to the action of a very weak solution of pyrogallol, ammonium carbonate, and potassium bromide, the latter being used to check the rapidity of the action of the other agents. The results were as follows:

Silver citrate and tartrate both gave rather weak images. The citrate showed a strong tendency to irregular reduction. Nothing of this appeared in the case of the tartrate.

Silver platinoeyanide gave quite a strong image—stronger than any other substance tried, except, of course, the silver bromide used for comparison.

Silver mucate gave a very faint image with much irregular reduction.

Silver pyrophosphate behaved in the same way.

Silver arsenite gave a moderately strong image, coming next to the platinoeyanide, and, like it, clear and free from all irregular reduction.

Silver sulphocyanide, an extremely faint image with much irregular reduction.

Silver antimonio-tartrate, a weak image entirely free from irregular action.

Silver fulminurate, weaker than the last mentioned, but also clear.

Silver nitrate, similar to the last.

Silver hippurate, an excessively faint image with much irregular reduction.

The following substances showed (with the above-mentioned exposures) no trace of a latent image:

Silver salicylate,	Silver tungstate,
“ valerate,	“ ferrocyanide,
“ succinate,	“ nitroprusside,
“ sulphite,	“ chromate,
“ resinate,	“ carbonate,
“ phosphate,	“ oxalate.
“ metaphosphate,	

As respects the action of tannin, which was separately investigated with every one of the above salts, it appeared that no substance insensitive in the absence of tannin acquired sensitiveness by its presence. It was also doubtful if in any case tannin increased the sensitiveness of any of these substances—a fact which, in view of the increased sensitiveness conferred by tannin on the silver baloids, is remarkable.

New Acids.—A new acid of phosphorus and oxygen, standing between phosphorous and phosphoric acid, has been discovered by Th. Salzer, of Worms. According to the old notation, this acid, which has been named hypophosphoric acid, consists of 1 atom of phosphorus and 4 atoms of oxygen. It forms a rather insoluble salt. Salzer finds that the *acide phosphatique* of Pelletier is a mixture of phosphorous and hypophosphoric acids.

C. Stahlschmidt has discovered a new organic acid, *polyporic*, occurring in certain fungi of the family *polyporus*, which grow on the stems of diseased or dead oaks. The empirical formula is $C_6H_7O_8$. This acid has a yellow color, and is so completely insoluble in water that the slightest trace of a soluble polyporate in water renders the liquid turbid on the addition of salt or of sulphuric acid. In virtue of this property the soluble polyporates may act as indicators in alkalimetry, the turbidity serving instead of the usual change of color. With all bases it forms well-defined salts, of which the soluble ones, those of the alkalies, form deep-purple solutions. On heating polyporate of potassium to redness in a combustion-tube along with zinc powder, benzol was obtained, which was identified by its conversion into nitro-benzol.

In a paper on the “Chemistry of Cocoa Butter,” Mr. C. T. Kingzett described two new

fatty acids, prepared by saponifying the butter, and decomposing the soaps with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid; they were purified by recrystallization from alcohol, fractionating, etc. The new acids are represented by the formulæ $C_{12}H_{24}O_2$ and $C_{64}H_{128}O_2$. The first is the formula of lauric acid, but it melts at 57.5° (lauric acid melting at 48° Cent.), so it must contain some acid of a higher melting-point than lauric acid, and therefore the acid itself must be lower in the series $C_nH_{2n}O_2$ than lauric acid. The highest known acid in this series is melissic acid, $C_{30}H_{60}O_2$; the new acid has a formula not lower than $C_{64}H_{128}O_2$. The lower acid crystallizes in pearly plates or fine long needles. The higher acid—for which the author proposes the name of "Theobromic Acid"—crystallizes in microscopic needles or granules, melts at 72.2° Cent., at a high temperature distills apparently unchanged, and is somewhat electric when dry—a property which is possessed in a high degree by its silver salt. The total fatty acids of cocoa-butter contain about 20 per cent. oleic acid. The author, in conclusion, points out that text-books state that "cocoa butter yields, almost exclusively, stearic acid." From the present investigations it is clear that this statement is incorrect. It is based entirely on determinations of the melting-point of the fatty acids obtained.

Estimation of Alcohol in a Watery Mixture.

—Dr. Werner Siemens has contrived an ingenious apparatus, by which a stream composed of alcohol and water, mixed in any proportion, is so measured that a train of counter-wheels records the volume of the mixture, while a secured counter gives a true record of the amount of alcohol contained in it. The *modus operandi* is described as follows:

The volume of liquid is passed through a revolving drum, divided into three compartments by radial divisions, and not dissimilar in appearance to an ordinary wet gas-meter. The revolutions of this drum produce a record of the total volume of passing liquid. The liquid on its way to the measuring-drum passes through a receiver containing a float of thin metal filled with proof-spirit, which float is partially supported by means of a carefully-adjusted spring, and its position determines that of a lever, the angular position of which causes the alcohol-counter to rotate more or less for every revolution of the measuring-drum. Thus, if water only passes through the apparatus, the lever stands at its lowest position, and then the rotative motion is not communicated to the alcohol-counter, and this motion is rendered strictly proportionate to the alcohol contained in the liquid, allowance being made in the instrument for the change of volume due to chemical affinity between the two liquids.

Determination of Copper.—A new method of determining very small quantities of copper is offered by J. M. Merrick, of Boston. It is intended as a supplement to Bergeron and L'Hôte's colorimetric test, which fails to indicate a quantity of copper less than 0.5 milligramme. Mr. Merrick's method consists simply in concentrating to a very small bulk the solution suspected to contain copper, and

then depositing the copper, if present, upon platinum, by the battery. He uses for a depositing-cell a very small test-tube, on a foot cut off so as to give a vessel about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Into this is introduced the solution acidified with sulphuric acid, and a platinum anode and cathode—each about an inch long and one-eighth of an inch or less wide—are hung face to face, and very close together; and, the circuit being completed, very satisfactory deposits of copper are obtained, with incredibly minute quantities of the metal. The amounts are determined by the increased weight of the cathode (which is provided with a platinum wire soldered on with gold, by which it can be hooked to a balance), and on the loss of weight of the same after washing with nitric acid. The platinum is polished and heated red-hot before the first weighing, and then gently heated before hanging in the solution. The contrast in color between deposited copper and bright platinum is, of course, striking and characteristic. In this way, 0.1 milligramme of copper may be, the author thinks, safely determined; while, for mere qualitative analysis, this method may be employed where the amount is even smaller.

Theory of the Formation of Saline Deposits.

—In a memoir on the origin of the boracic acid of the Tuscan *suffoni*, and sundry saline deposits, especially those of Stassfurt, L. Dieulafait (abstract of memoirs in *American Journal of Science*) lays down the general proposition that "all saline substances existing in mass, or in layers, in sedimentary formations were originally a constituent of a *normal sea*," i. e., of a sea of a constitution not essentially different from our present sea. To establish this proposition with regard to the borates, he, in the first place, gives experimental evidence that the water of the Mediterranean contains at least two decigrammes of boracic acid in each cubic metre, and further, that, in evaporating the brine, boracic acid accumulates in the bittern until after the deposition of the carnallite. In the second place, he insists that, in the very characteristic deposits of Stassfurt, the borates are found above the carnallite, as we should expect if these deposits were formed, as assumed, by the drying up of extensive salt lakes. Again, having confirmed the previous statements that the chief salt-beds of the world are found on two geological horizons, the Lias and the middle Tertiary, he gives evidence that, in the Maremma of Tuscany, where the *suffoni* occur, there is a saliferous basin of the Tertiary period; and he concludes that the *suffoni* are not properly volcanic vents, but that the surface-water percolating to the salt-beds—heated, it is true, by volcanic agency—determines well-known chemical changes, from which result the peculiar acid-vapors there discharged. But we can only give here the barest outlines of an argument which is worthy of careful study.

M. Dieulafait also contributes in his paper

some important facts in regard to the certainty and delicacy of three principal tests for boracic acid. He rejects the test with turmeric as unsatisfactory, in the presence of such a mass of salts as is found in bittern; and he finds the flame reaction by far the most sensitive as well as the most trustworthy of all the tests with which he has experimented. When the Bunsen lamp is supplied with pure hydrogen, he finds that the flame reaction will indicate the one-millionth of a gramme of boracic acid. His method of applying the test is as follows: The material to be tested is first mixed with an excess of oil of vitriol, and this paste, held in a loop of platinum wire, is brought near—say within four millimetres, but never nearer than two millimetres—to the visible mantle of the hydrogen flame, so that the flame may not be colored in the least by the sodium always present. If the assay contains boracic acid, the characteristic green coloration appears, which can be identified with absolute certainty by means of a spectroscope, and the coloration can be most delicately observed by looking through the mantle of the flame tangentially.

New Method of preventing Surface-Oxidation of Iron.—A method proposed by Prof. Barff for preventing the corrosion of iron consists in producing on the surfaces of the iron articles to be protected a coating of the black, or magnetic, oxide of iron. This he does by raising the articles, in a suitable chamber, to a temperature of from 500° to 1,200° Fahr., and then passing steam into this chamber, keeping the articles for 5, 6, or 7 hours, as the case may be, at that temperature, in an atmosphere of superheated steam. At a temperature of 1,200° Fahr., and under an exposure to superheated steam for 6 or 7 hours, the iron surface becomes so changed that it will stand the action of water, even though it be impregnated with the acid fumes of the laboratory. When the process is carried on at a lower heat, the iron articles will resist any amount of moisture with which they may come in contact in a house or building; but they will not permanently resist the action of the weather out-of-doors. The reason of this, is, that only a thin film of the iron, on its surface, is transformed into the black oxide. Iron pipes protected by this process may be used instead of lead pipes for conveying water through houses. Iron for architectural uses may be made to resist the weather; the process may also be employed to protect cast-iron statues, which would thus be rendered as enduring as those of bronze.

Reducing Action of Native Sulphurets.—From experiments made by Stanislas Meunier, it appears that native sulphurets, when brought into contact with metallic solutions, reduce the metal from the solution in the free state. For instance, a piece of galena (lead sulphuret), in a solution of silver nitrate, after 48 hours gave rise to beautiful plant-forms of metallic silver; and gold, mercury, platinum have been

reduced in the same way. In place of galena, we may substitute the native sulphurets of iron, copper, antimony, mercury, zinc, and even the monosulphide of sodium, which is of such frequent occurrence in mineral waters. These researches appear to throw some light upon certain phenomena observed in mining. Thus, suppose a vein of galena to be subjected, by percolation, to the action of sea-water—which always contains silver—all the silver in this water will be arrested and concentrated by the sulphuret. Some galenas contain native silver, which we may suppose to have been introduced in this way. Reactions of a like nature may take place in veins of pyrites and other sulphurets. As for sulphureted sodic waters, their agency must have a powerful influence on the production of certain metal-liferous ores.

Qualitative Determination of Potassa.—Carnot offers a new and simple process for the qualitative detection and determination of potassa, hitherto one of the most delicate operations of analytical chemistry. It is as follows: In a few drops of hydrochloric acid, one part of the subnitrate of bismuth—say half a gramme—is dissolved, and then, in a few cubic centimetres of water, are dissolved about two parts (one gramme to one and a quarter) of crystallized hyposulphite of soda. The second solution is poured into the first, and concentrated alcohol added in large excess. This mixture is the reagent. If brought in contact with a few drops of the solution of a potash salt, it at once gives a yellow precipitate. With an undissolved potassic salt, it produces a decidedly yellow coloration, easily recognized. All potassic salts with mineral acids are susceptible of this reaction; it is also very sensitive with the organic salts—tartrates, citrates, etc. The reaction is not interfered with by the presence of other bases, with which nothing analogous is produced. The character is therefore perfectly distinct. Baryta and strontia alone may occasion some difficulty, by reason of the white precipitates of double hyposulphites which they form with the same reagent; but it is very rare to meet them along with potassa, and they are very easily detected and removed.

Artificial Production of Corundum.—The artificial production of corundum was the subject of a communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences, by Messrs. Frémy and Feil. The authors dwelt specially upon the methods employed by them in producing crystallized alumina of various colors—rubies, sapphires, and other gems of the same class—in masses suitable for use by the watchmaker or the lapidary. Wishing to follow as closely as possible the natural conditions which, in all probability, attended the formation of corundum, ruby, and sapphire, the authors employed furnaces capable of producing a high temperature, of maintaining it for a long time, and of treating large quantities of material. They often had

in their furnace as much as 20 to 30 kilogrammes of material, which was subjected to the action of heat for 20 days at a time. The method which yielded the best result is described as follows: First, there is formed a fusible aluminate, which is heated to a bright red, with a silicious substance; in this way the alumina is gradually released from its saline combination in the presence of a flux, and it becomes crystallized. The aluminate of lead is found to yield the best results so far. On placing in a crucible of refractory clay a mixture of alumina and minium in equal weights, and keeping it for a sufficient length of time at a bright-red heat, there will be found, when it has grown cool, at the bottom of the crucible, two different layers—one vitreous, consisting chiefly of silicate of lead; the other crystalline, and often presenting geodes filled with fine crystals of alumina. These crystals are white; but if the rosy crystals of the ruby are required, there must be added to the mixture of alumina and minium from 2 to 3 per cent. of bichromate of potash. To produce the blue color of the sapphire, we must use a small quantity of cobalt oxide with a trace of bichromate of potash. The authors exhibited some crystals of their artificial gems to the Academy. These did not possess the brilliancy of the natural product, because they did not present to the lapidary faces suitable for change or cutting. The authors, however, hope to find, in the considerable amount of crystalline substance they have produced, some crystals capable of being cut and cleaved.

Purification of Hydrogen.—Since the time when Rose first proposed the use of hydrogen gas as a reducing agent in analytical operations, a method for its perfect purification has been a desideratum. Schobig has lately made certain experiments in this direction, employing a saturated solution of potassium permanganate, with results which appear to be satisfactory.

The impurities which were introduced were the hydrogen compounds of sulphur, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, and carbon. The permanganate was used as neutral, acid, and alkaline solution, contained in a Bunsen wash-bottle. Careful examination of the gas after passing through a layer 10 centimetres thick of the solution, either when only a single impurity was present or when all were mixed together, failed to show a trace of foreign substance. Hydrogen sulphide was found to be best removed by an alkaline solution; the other substances by a neutral or acid one. Even coal-gas, after passing slowly through a thickness of 10 centimetres of the solution, deposited no carbon when passed through an ignited tube, the carbon being oxidized to carbon dioxide. As to the question whether hydrogen itself is not oxidized by the permanganate, the author made comparative experiments with neutral, acid, and alkaline solutions, which showed that oxidation does take place,

the maximum rate being about a third of a cubic centimetre per hour under the conditions employed, and this in the neutral solution. With the hydrogen thus perfectly purified the author succeeded in reducing a silver solution, in the dark, and in the absence of organic matter. In dilute solutions the silver separated as a fine powder; in concentrated ones, it formed a mirror.

Sources and Determination of the Proteids.

—The doctrine now generally held, that animals do not produce the protein substances which enter into the composition of their bodies, but obtain them from their food, makes the determination of the amount of protein compounds in vegetables a matter of great physiological, as well as practical, importance. The method usually employed is to deduce the amount of proteids from the percentage of nitrogen found in the food, by ultimate analysis. Profs. Wanklyn and Cooper criticise this method as not only difficult in practice, but one that yields very inaccurate results; and, as a substitute for it, they propose to measure the protein constituents of vegetables by the amount of ammonia which the vegetables generate when they are subjected to the action of a boiling solution of potash and permanganate of potash; and, in fact, have made a special adaptation of the well-known ammonia process of water analysis to the case of vegetable protein. They proceed as follows:

Into a litre-flask a carefully-weighed gramme of the vegetable substance to be analyzed is placed, and 20 cubic centimetres of decinormal solution of caustic potash is added, and then water is added until the litre-mark is reached by the level of the liquid. The contents of the flask are then shaken up so as to insure thorough mixture. In this manner we obtain a liquid of such a strength that each cubic centimetre contains one milligramme of the flour or other vegetable substance to be operated upon. Ten or 20 cubic centimetres of this liquid (i. e., 10 or 20 milligrammes of the vegetable substance) are convenient quantities to work with.

The next step is to get the retort in order as for a water-analysis, and to place in it 300 or 500 cubic centimetres of good drinking-water, and to add 50 cubic centimetres of a solution containing 10 grammes of potash and 0.4 gramme of permanganate of potash, and to distill until the residue in the retort no longer yields the slightest trace of ammonia. That having been done, 10 or 20 cubic centimetres of the liquid containing the vegetable substance are to be added, and the distillation proceeded with. The vegetable substance will then be attacked, and its protein will yield ammonia, which will distill over, and may be measured by means of the Nessler test.

It was shown, some years ago, that egg-albumen yields about one-tenth of its weight of ammonia when submitted to such a process as the foregoing, and that solutions containing different quantities of egg-albumen yield ammonia exactly proportional in amount to the strength of the solutions of albumen. The experiments of Wanklyn and Cooper show a parallel result in the case of vegetable protein, as will be seen from the subjoined table, where the ammonia, multiplied by 10, gives a fair

approximation to the actual quantity of vegetable protein in the different samples.

As will be observed, the experiments include many descriptions of wheaten flour, pea, rice, maize, oats, barley, malt, rye, and arrowroot. The last named is important, as showing a very small proportion of protein.

Samples of wheaten flour:

NAME OF SAMPLE.	Percentage of Ammonia.
1. Cambridgeshire extra-superfine.....	1.10
2. Other samples.....	1.00
3. Household flour, Waterloo Bridge.....	1.13
4. Country flour.....	1.03
5. Huntingdonshire.....	1.05
6. Suffolk.....	1.00
7. Hungarian.....	1.10
8. Another Hungarian.....	1.05
9. ".....	1.07
10. Darblay, Paris.....	1.05
11. Vienna.....	1.03
12. Australian.....	0.92
13. Californian.....	1.13
14. American.....	1.14
15. Another American.....	1.17
16. ".....	1.09
Pea-flour.....	2.30
Rice ".....	0.62
Maize ".....	1.03
Oats.....	1.00
Barley.....	1.10
Malt.....	0.50
Rye.....	1.45
Arrowroot.....	0.08

In looking through this table the reader will be struck with the constancy of the quantity of protein substances in wheaten flour. If one of the American samples (No. 15) be excluded, it will be seen that the highest percentage of ammonia given by any sample of flour is 1.14; and, excluding the solitary sample of Australian flour, the lowest yield of ammonia is 1.00. Wheaten flour would therefore seem to yield between 1.00 and 1.13 per cent. of its weight of ammonia when subjected to the above process; and, according to the rule above given, would seem to contain from 10.0 to 11.3 per cent. of protein compounds. Maize, oats, and barley, as will be seen, very closely resemble wheaten flour in the yield of albuminoid ammonia. Rye, on the other hand, is exceptionally rich in protein. Apparently it is the most nitrogenous cereal.

The high percentage of ammonia from pea-flour will attract attention; and, applying the rule, pea-flour contains 23.0 per cent. of protein, which accords with what is known of the pea. The protein in rice amounts to about half as much as in wheaten flour.

New Process for the Detection and Determination of Thein.—Mr. A. Winter Blythe publishes the following as an improved process for the detection and quantitative determination of thein, either as a means of identifying minute fragments of thein-bearing plants, or estimating the percentage of the alkaloid that such plants contain: The leaf or fragment is boiled in a very small quantity of water, and the little decoction is transferred to a watch-glass, a minute quantity of calcined magnesia added, and the whole evaporated nearly to dryness on the water-bath; the extract is next

transferred to the surface of a thin circular disk of microscopic covering-glass; on this again is placed a thickish ring of glass, which is covered with a second circular disk of thin glass, the whole forming what may be called "the subliming cell;" the subliming cell is placed on the surface of an iron plate, which carries a cup of mercury in which is inserted a thermometer, and the plate is fitted in the ordinary way to a retort-stand. This method of sublimation, in all its essential features, is identical with the one proposed and employed years ago by Dr. Guy. On heating the iron plate, first, moisture is given off and condenses on the cover of the subliming cell, and this cover may be removed and replaced by a second; in a very short time after it has become dry, a light mist is seen on the upper disk, and this mist the microscope resolves into beautifully distinct little crystals of thein—they may be identified as "thein" by resubliming, when it will be found they will rise to the upper disk at about the temperature of 101° Cent. The subliming temperature of the extract itself is rather variable; the extract should be heated, if no mist or crystals become visible, up to as high as 220° Cent., and, if still no crystals are obtained, the substance most certainly contains no thein. For a quantitative determination, not less than one gramme, or more than two grammes of either tea or coffee, in its undried state, is as finely powdered as possible, and treated in a flask, with 70 c.c. of water; the flask is attached to a reversed Liebig's condenser, and the liquid boiled for one hour; the decoction, including the powdered substance, is transferred to a porcelain dish; about the same weight of calcined magnesia as the substance originally taken is added, and the whole evaporated down nearly to dryness; the powdery extract is now transferred to the iron subliming plate already spoken of, and covered with a tared glass funnel, the edge of which must be accurately ground, and the tube of which must be several inches long. The substance should form a very thin equal layer within the circle of the funnel, which may be easily accomplished by a series of gentle taps. The heat at first should not exceed 110° Cent.; then, when the substance appears thoroughly dry, it may be gradually raised to 200° Cent., and toward the latter stages up to 220° Cent. If the heating has been properly regulated there will be no distillation of empyreumatic products, but the alkaloid sublimes, in the cool part of the funnel, in a compact coating, cone-shaped, of beautifully white silky crystals. In order to ascertain when the sublimation is complete, the tared funnel may be cooled and weighed at intervals, or a series of tared funnels may be kept on hand, and changed until no more thein is extracted. The funnel, as well as the thein, as may be expected, at the end of the process is perfectly dry, and the increase of weight is thein pure and simple. From one to two grammes may be considered by some too small

a quantity for an accurate assay, and, if so, there is no reason why very much larger weights should not be used; indeed, the process is well adapted for working on a large scale, and, if there ever should be any great demand for the alkaloid, would probably be employed.

New Unit of Light for Photometry.—In a paper read before the chemical section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at its last meeting, Prof. A. Vernon Harcourt proposes a new unit of light for photometric purposes; the unit or standard in present use being, according to his view, neither scientifically accurate, nor a sufficiently close approximation to accuracy for practical requirements. This unit, as fixed by act of Parliament—"a sperm candle of six to the pound consuming 120 grains of sperm per hour"—is objectionable, because of its great liability to variation in illuminating power, both from the varying composition of the sperm and the structure of the wick; and it is only by a free use of averages that it can be made to yield approximately trustworthy results. According to the author:

Three conditions need to be fulfilled for the production of a standard flame: 1. The combustible must be of known and definite composition. 2. The conditions of burning must be of a simple and definable character. 3. The nature of the combustible and of the conditions of burning must be such that atmospheric changes may produce a minimum of effect upon the light. A fourth condition might be added as highly desirable—namely, that the operator should be able to verify for himself the composition of the combustible he employs. No chemist, at least, would willingly spend time upon a quantitative operation for the accuracy and significance of which he was dependent upon the care exercised by the workmen of the best maker of candles or refiner of oil.

For reasons of another kind, it is desirable that a new unit of light should be made to correspond to the average value of the existing unit, the light given by a sperm candle consuming 120 grains of sperm per hour. No change in the nomenclature of photometry would thus be required; the unit of light might still be called a candle, and gas which is described as 14-candle gas or 16-candle gas would retain its appellation, yielding, when burned under standard conditions, the light of 14 or 16 of the new units.

After trying many different plans, he at last chose for the standard combustible a mixture of air with that portion of American petroleum which, after repeated rectifications, distills at a temperature not exceeding 50° Cent. This liquid consists almost entirely of pentane, the fifth member of the series of paraffins.

To prepare the gas (writes the author), I draw into the gas-holder the required volume of air, chosen according to the capacity of the holder, and corrected for pressure, temperature, and tension of aqueous vapor. The volume may be measured either by means of a meter, or by a scale upon the gas-holder. Then the corresponding proportion of pentane is poured into the gas-holder from a measuring-flask, connected by means of glass and caoutchouc tubing with a tap in the upper plate. If the liquid pentane comes in contact with the plug of the tap, it acts on the grease which is used to lubricate the plug, and is liable thus to cause leakage. Contact is easily prevented by placing in the mouth of the tap a piece of caoutchouc holding a glass tube, which can slide,

air-tight, up or down. The upper end of this glass tube is connected with the flask charged with pentane; the tap is opened, and the glass tube pushed down through the opening. When the contents of the flask have been poured through, and a minute or two allowed for drainage, the glass tube is drawn up until the tap can be closed, and then the flask and connecting-tubes are removed. The proportion which I propose to maintain between the air and the pentane is 600 volumes of air to 1 volume of pentane, measuring the liquid at or near 60° Fahr.; or, measuring both as gases, 20 of air to 7 of pentane, the vapor-density of pentane being such that it occupies as gas, under the normal conditions of 60° Fahr. and 30 inches barometric pressure less the tension of aqueous vapor at 60°, 210 times the volume which it occupies as a liquid.

When the pentane is poured upon the water in the gas-holder with thrice its vapor-volume of air above, it volatilizes rapidly and completely. A few minutes are sufficient for the volatilization of the liquid, and a few hours suffice for perfect diffusion. It is clearly essential to the uniformity of the air-gas thus made that the liquid should be free from any admixture with non-volatile hydrocarbons, which would accumulate on the surface of the water, and dissolve or give up portions of the gaseous hydrocarbons; but the fulfillment of this condition is insured by the repeated rectifications which are necessary to separate pentane from the hydrocarbons of higher boiling-point. It is also essential that this vapor of gas should be so slightly soluble in water that the proportion in the air-gas standing over the large volume of water in the tank of the gas-holder may not be appreciably affected by changes in the temperature of the water. Fortunately the gaseous paraffins are most sparingly soluble in water. I have inclosed the vapor of pentane at the tension of 261 millimetres over boiled-out water in an eudiometer for 24 hours, and 100 volumes of water dissolved only 0.92 volume of the gas. No doubt the first sample of gas made in the gas-holder filled with fresh water would suffer—and I find that it does suffer—some diminution in the proportion of pentane; but the error, if standard gas is kept in store for photometry, fresh portions being made from time to time over the same water, would only be such as could arise from the difference between the solubility of gaseous pentane, under a pressure of a quarter of an atmosphere, at one temperature and at another; and this error, though real, is likely to be infinitesimal. Many, and, as far as I know, all other substances, which otherwise might be used as the luminous ingredients of a standard gas, such as olefiant gas, or ether, or benzine, are excluded by the necessity of storing and measuring gas over water, and the comparative solubility of these substances in water.

The product is a perfect gas not suffering condensation except under conditions that would not occur in practice.

Another problem remained, namely, to devise a fitting burner. Prof. Harcourt exhibited a burner consuming standard gas at the rate of half a cubic foot an hour, and producing a flame whose height from the surface of the burner to the luminous tip, which in still air is almost as fixed and definite as the ivory point marking the level of the mercury in the reservoir of a barometer, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Not only is the height of the flame serviceable as a check on the preparation of the gas, but the regulation of the height of the flame is more important for the production of a fixed amount of light than the regulation of the rate of consumption.

The unit which I propose, and which has been adjusted to correspond to the light of "a sperm candle consuming 120 grains of sperm per hour," is: "The light given by a mixture of 7 volumes of pentane gas with 20 volumes of air, burning from a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch orifice at the rate of half a cubic foot per hour, under the standard conditions of 60° Fahr. and 30 inches

pressure." For gas-photometry it is convenient to use two such units in order to increase the distance between the disk and the standard light.

Salicylic Acid as an Antiferment in Wine.—To prevent fermentation, a wine-grower in New Jersey added to a 12-gallon keg of new wine about 1 gramme of salicylic acid, or a very little more than the minimum quantity as given by Neubauer. Soon the wine lost its natural flavor, and acquired a flavor something like that of camphor. A sample of this altered wine having been submitted to Dr. Endemann for examination, he at once referred the new flavor to the presence of salicylic ether. In a communication to the American Chemical Society, Dr. Endemann writes:

The formation of this ether may be understood if we regard the circumstances. The wine was only one year old, and could not be considered ripe and ready for sale, and should therefore have received not the minimum quantity but rather more salicylic acid, to entirely prevent after-fermentation. The quantity, therefore, being insufficient, salicylic acid came in contact with alcohol *in statu nascendi*, which caused this abnormal action. Wine-growers are naturally very suspicious of chemicals, and are therefore very apt to make the same mistake—that is, they prefer to use the minimum quantity; and I should not be surprised if similar experiences had followed the application of this substance in other places.

CHILI (REPÚBLICA DE CHILE), an independent state of south America, extending from latitude 24° to 56° south, and from longitude 70° to 74° west. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia; on the east by the Argentine Republic and Patagonia, from both of which it is separated by the Cordillera of the Andes; on the south by Cape Horn (as claimed by the Chilean, though contested by the Argentine Government) and the South Pacific; and on the west by the same ocean. Of the present state of the boundary question with the Argentine Republic, and the events recently transpired in connection therewith, a notice has been given in the article on that country in this volume; and for the area, territorial division, and population, reference may be made to the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1876.

The President of Chili is Señor Don Aníbal Pinto (inaugurated September 18, 1876).

The Cabinet is composed of the following ministers: Interior, Señor Don José V. Lastarria; Foreign Affairs, Señor Don José Alfonso; Finance, Señor Don R. Sotomayor; Justice, Public Worship, and Public Instruction, Señor Don J. M. Amunátegui; and War and the Navy, Señor Don Belisario Prats.

The Council of State, composed of the cabinet ministers, three senators, three deputies, one member of the courts of justice, one ecclesiastical dignitary, one general, the director of one of the departments of Finance, and an ex-minister or ex-intendant, is presided over by the Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

The President of the Supreme Court of Santiago is Señor Montt.

There is a Court of Appeals at Santiago, Con-

cepcion, and La Serena. The Auditor-General of Accounts is Señor Don A. Tagle, and the Postmaster-General is Señor Don R. L. Irrarázobal.

The Archbishop of Santiago is the Right Reverend N. V. Valdivieso; and the Bishops of La Serena, Concepcion, and Ancud, are M. Orrego, J. H. Salas (elevated in 1854), and Francisco de Paula Solar (1857), respectively.

There is at present no Chilean Minister accredited to the United States. The functions of *Chargé d'Affaires* are exercised by Señor Don E. N. Zanartu.

The Chilean Consul at New York is C. R. Flint, Esq.

D. J. Williamson, Esq., United States Consul at Valparaiso, was discharging the duties of *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim*.

The standing Army was composed of 10 generals, 11 colonels, 37 lieutenant-colonels, 52 majors, 126 captains, 29 adjutants-major, and 232 lieutenants—497 officers; and the following corps:

Two regiments of horse.....	686 men.
Five battalions of foot.....	1,875 "
Artillery regiment.....	604 "

Total..... 3,165 men.

As vacancies occurring in the regular Army are made up by volunteers from the National Guard for a limited period of service, the regulation strength of 3,573, fixed by law in 1875, is rarely attained. The force of the National Guard for the year already mentioned is exhibited in the subjoined table:

NATIONAL GUARD.	Horse.	Foot.	Artillery.	Total.
Commanding officers....	80	32	4	66
Subaltern officers.....	47	508	80	935
Men.....	1,235	19,569	1,370	22,674
Total.....	1,312	20,409	1,954	23,675

The Navy, in the same period, comprised the following vessels:

VESSELS.	Horse-power.	Cannon.	Marines.	Crew.
2 Iron-clad frigates....	2,000	12	541	4,064
5 Corvettes.....	1,440	32	733	4,240
2 Schooners.....	434	6	122	1,551
2 Transport steamers..	220	..	62	594
2 Pontoons.....	...	..	24	1,673
13 Vessels.....	4,094	50	1,432	12,127

There were in the Navy 1 vice-admiral, 2 rear-admirals, 5 first-class, 13 second-class, and 8 third-class captains, 32 lieutenants, 37 midshipmen, and 10 cadets; 15 commissaries, 5 surgeons, 41 engineers (including the inspector-general of machines), and 6 pilots; and 1 battalion of marines, commanded by 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 captains, and 19 lieutenants. There is also a battalion of marine artillery at Valparaiso, forming a part of the *guardia civil*, and comprising 808 men, officered by 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 6 captains, and 24 lieutenants.

The national revenue for the year 1875 (esti-

mated at \$19,440,000, including \$3,000,000 of the last dividend of the 1873 loan) amounted to \$25,732,961, as follows:

Ordinary receipts.....	\$16,250,119
Receipts extraordinary.....	7,081,881
Balance from 1874.....	2,351,461

Total..... \$25,732,961

The expenditure for 1875 was:

Ordinary.....	\$17,107,912
Expenditure extraordinary.....	8,625,680—25,733,592

Surplus..... \$49,369

In the budgets for 1876 and 1877 the revenue was estimated at \$24,561,670* and \$16,805,831, respectively; and the expenditure at \$24,622,966 and \$16,892,810, respectively.

From the report of the Minister of Finance for 1876, it would appear that there was, on December 31st of that year, a deficit of \$634,393.61. The revenue† for 1877 was estimated at \$17,506,000, including a loan of \$2,000,000; while the expenditure for the same period was computed at \$18,040,808, showing an anticipated deficit of \$534,800. Should this last eventuate, the deficits for 1876 and 1877 would reach \$1,169,193.61.

The foreign debt, on January 1, 1876, was set down at \$40,168,000, comprising seven loans, with interest ranging from 3 to 7 per cent. ‡; and the home debt at \$10,509,600, in seven loans, with interest varying from 3 to 8 per cent. The railway branch of the debt amounted, in June, 1876, to \$35,000,000.

The custom-house returns for April, 1877, gave the receipts for that month at Valparaiso at \$432,235.10, against \$784,004.12 for the corresponding month in 1876. The receipts for May amounted to \$467,299.47.

A decree had been issued, calling for tenders for an internal loan of \$3,000,000, to pay off the floating debt created by the law of August 18, 1876. The bonds were to bear date of March 1, 1877, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and were to be of the denomination of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, half payable on September 1st, and half on November 15th. Treasury bonds emitted in accordance with the before-mentioned law would be accepted in payment; no offers would be considered that were under 8 per cent.

Chili, in common with most of the South American countries, and chiefly with the Argentine Republic, showed a considerable depression in its foreign commerce in 1874, as compared with 1873; and the falling off, though in a somewhat lesser degree, was still apparent in 1875. The year 1876 was marked by a decided improvement. The imports, in the mean time, varied but little from their usual average, and that little with a tendency to increase.

* Including a foreign loan of \$4,742,564, and a home loan of \$3,050,000.

† For table showing the growth of the national revenue from 1831 to 1875 inclusive, see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1876, p. 104.

‡ According to the Finance Minister's report, already referred to, this debt stood at \$38,809,000, on December 31, 1876.

The annexed table exhibits the total value of the foreign commerce of Chili in 1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876:

YEARS.	Exports.	Imports.	Total Foreign Commerce.
1873.....	\$38,810,271	\$37,928,427	\$76,738,698
1874.....	36,541,000	38,810,000	75,351,000
1875.....	35,928,000	38,138,000	74,066,000
1876.....	37,771,139	39,215,415	76,986,554

About two-thirds of the Chilean exports are to England, and almost one-half of the entire foreign trade of the Republic is with Great Britain. The total value of the annual trade with France is, in the mean, about \$10,000,000; that with Peru, about \$8,000,000; that with Bolivia and Germany, about \$5,000,000; and that with the United States, though it has three times in 20 years exceeded \$5,000,000, and once exceeded \$6,000,000, has not averaged quite \$3,700,000 during that period. This is mainly to be accounted for by similarity of *staple* exports—breadstuffs, cattle, bullion.

The following table shows the total value of the Chilean exports to, and imports from, the United States for each of the 20 years therein expressed:

YEARS.	Exports to United States.	Imports* from United States.	Total Commerce.
1837.....	\$3,742,439	\$2,907,185	\$6,649,624
1838.....	2,655,263	1,972,541	4,627,804
1839.....	2,646,800	1,967,324	4,614,124
1840.....	2,072,912	3,268,673	5,341,585
1841.....	3,186,052	2,626,652	5,812,704
1842.....	1,670,280	1,176,896	2,847,176
1843.....	1,966,918	1,810,846	3,777,764
1844.....	1,353,106	1,653,514	3,006,620
1845.....	1,583,487	1,740,141	3,323,628
1846.....	740,250	1,161,384	1,901,634
1847.....	1,287,176	8,615,010	4,902,186
1848.....	951,767	1,580,999	2,532,766
1849.....	1,136,932	2,055,435	3,272,467
1850.....	773,632	2,245,809	3,019,441
1851.....	716,544	1,851,519	2,568,063
1852.....	721,799	1,849,880	2,571,679
1853.....	1,070,007	2,463,162	3,533,169
1854.....	666,560	2,813,990	3,480,550
1855.....	789,242	2,074,966	2,864,208
1856.....	755,222	2,199,510	2,954,732
Total.....	\$30,491,438	\$42,795,436	\$73,286,969
Average per annum.....	\$1,524,574	\$2,139,774	\$3,664,348

There were, in 1876, some 940 miles of railway in actual traffic, and 2,650 miles of telegraph lines.

From the report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, it would appear that a postal treaty will probably be established between Chili and Great Britain. The latter country has suggested that, instead of entering into a separate treaty, Chili should join the general postal union signed at Berne, but defer doing so till July 1, 1878; since then, England being free from the contract now existing with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, she would make an agreement with Chili on the following basis: 1. The English Post-Office to defray the cost of carrying the mails of that

* In these are included the domestic and foreign merchandise shipped from the United States to Chili.

country to this, and the Chilian office similarly to pay for the conveyance of its mails to the United Kingdom. 2. The land and marine tariff not to exceed that agreed upon by the Berne Convention, the rate collected in England being 6*d.* for half-ounce letter; 2*d.* for papers not exceeding 4 oz. in weight; and 2*d.* for each 2 oz. of books, packets, and samples. 3. All the mails brought by the English steamers to any port in Chili to be delivered to the local post-offices, the consulate post-office agencies being discontinued.

The Minister of Public Instruction continues with unabated ardor and enthusiasm introducing improvements in the important branch intrusted to him. One of his measures, which justly deserves commendation, is a circular addressed to the rectors and professors of the National Institute, in which he manifests his desire to establish evening classes for adults, where artisans may receive the instructions they stand in need of. The idea met with general approbation, and it was decided that the new institution should be forthwith inaugurated. The public in general, and particularly the working classes, highly approved of the idea, and its author received the felicitations of the press and the manifestations of the artisans of Santiago.

Institutes similar to that just mentioned were to be established in all the provincial lyceums.

The new lyceum for girls in Valparaiso was to be opened on April 24, 1877. Similar lyceums for girls were about to be opened in Concepcion, Valdivia, Serena, San Felipe, and Copiapó, and it was said that the example would shortly be followed in Talca, Santiago, Chilian, and Cauquenes.

Señor Amunátegui had sent a circular to the provincial and departmental authorities, advising the establishment of elementary agricultural schools.

The amount expended on public instruction in 1875 was \$2,035,412, or more than one-eighth of the entire national revenue.

The Government has decided that Chili "shall not be represented in the Paris exposition of 1878, from motives of economy, the expense that would be incurred being estimated at \$30,000. The news has been received with great regret. Chili and Germany are perhaps the only two nations of the civilized world that will not be represented at that grand event. There is no doubt that this absence will be greatly preju-



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dicial to us, and that Chili will lose a brilliant opportunity of making herself known as a progressive nation; but it is also certain that, to figure worthily at the French exposition, a considerable outlay would be necessary, which, it would be scarcely possible to face under present circumstances."

CHINA, an Empire in Asia. Emperor, Kwang-Liu, formerly called Tsaeteen, born in 1872, a son of Prince Ch'un, and grandson of the Emperor Tan-Kwang, who died in 1850; succeeded to the throne in 1875. The area of China proper is 1,554,000 square miles; the population, 404,946,514; the area of the dependencies, 2,419,300 square miles, and the population 28,500,000, making in all 3,973,300 square miles, with a population of 433,500,000.

The customs returns from the treaty-ports of China for 1876 show a steady increase in the foreign trade. There had been fluctuations, of course, during the 14 years which were exhibited for purposes of comparison, but the gross result was that the total for 1876 was two-thirds greater than that for 1864, as will be seen from the following figures:

YEAR.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Commerce.
1864	46,210,431 taels	48,654,512 taels	94,864,943 taels
1876	70,269,574 "	80,850,512 "	151,120,086 "

The total for 1876 was swollen, perhaps abnormally, by the great rise in the value of silk, owing to the failure of the European product; but even making allowance for this exceptional increase, the figures compared favorably with those of any previous year.

The share taken by England and her colonies in this trade was more than three-fourths of the whole, 118,867,000 taels, England alone figuring for 56,141,000 taels, Hong-Kong for 41,843,000 taels, India for 16,801,000 taels, the Straits for 1,463,000 taels, Australia for 2,378,000 taels, and New Zealand, South Africa, and

British America for 233,600 taels collectively. The apparently large share of Hong-Kong must also be credited chiefly to England and India, as the island itself is unproductive, and goods are landed there as at a free port, for storage and subsequent distribution. The trade employed 2,070 ships, representing 1,132,550 tons; or, rather, that is the number of entries which the returns exhibit, and in which, of course, several vessels appear several times; and of these, again, 1,491 vessels, representing 800,000 tons, were British. Germany, with 217 vessels, representing 82,570 tons, ranks next, and America, France, and Japan next in the order named; Austria coming last, with one ship, measuring 290 tons.

There were in China, in 1875, 3,607 foreign residents, of whom rather more than half were British, 536 American, 362 German, and 298

French, more than a dozen different nationalities contributing their quota to the remainder. The Chinese population of the 14 ports open to foreign trade was estimated at 4,751,000; of which Canton alone was estimated to contain 1,500,000, Tientsin coming next with 950,000, Hang-chow and Foo-chow next in order with 600,000 each, and Shanghai fifth with 278,000.

China was again, during 1877, the scene of a terrible famine. The scenes of the chief distress were in the north and east, in the extreme north of Kiangsu, in Shantung, in Chihli, and in Shansi; and from Shantung, especially, the accounts were extremely heart-rending. The whole tract of country in question suffered from a severe drought in the summer of 1876, which nearly destroyed the crops; and the peasantry, having used what little grain they



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had in store, or were able to gather, were in the beginning of 1877 reduced to the last stage of want. Mr. Richards, one of the Protestant missionaries distributing alms in Shantung, writes as follows of the suffering prevailing:

Having finished their corn, the people are now eating grain-husks, potato-stalks, and elm-bark, buckwheat-stalks, turnip-leaves, and grass-seeds, which they gather in the fields. When these are exhausted they pull down their houses and sell the timber, and it is reported everywhere that many eat the rotten sorghum-stalks from the roof, and the dried leaves of which they usually burn for fuel. Of their eating fuel-leaves there is no doubt; thousands eat them, and thousands die because they cannot get even that. They sell their clothes and children. Having no clothing left to protect them from the cold, many take refuge in pits built underground to keep themselves warm by the fetid breath of the crowd. In the east suburb of Ching-chow city there

are four such pits. One-third of the number (240) originally put into them are now dead within six weeks, and no sooner is a corpse carried out than a crowd are struggling for the place. Villages of 500 families report 300 dead of starvation; villages of 300 report 100 persons dead.

The Government did little to relieve the suffering, and that was frequently very ill-advised. A native firm at Lai-chow, for instance, had begun importing grain, when the officials ordained a price which compelled it to sell at a loss, and of course immediately stopped further supply from private sources. The suffering increased as the year advanced, and in the summer a famine fever broke out in the afflicted districts. This disease, which also made its appearance in the Deccan, had been previously noticed among the sufferers in the Irish

famine, and in the districts rendered noisome by the German-French war.

The afflicted provinces have been so completely exhausted that they have lost the power of early recovery, even with favorable seasons. The Government showed some recognition of the liberal contribution of foreigners for the relief of its distressed subjects, by addressing the following private circular letter to each of the foreign ministers:

We have recently noticed a statement in the newspapers that foreigners of all nationalities have raised contributions, which have been sent for distribution to the famine districts of Shantung, to the relief of the sufferers, thus manifesting their delight to do good and grant aid to all men without regard to race.

We have been exceedingly gratified at what we have heard, and now beg to return to them, through you, our expression of appreciation and thanks.

The Sungarian revolt in the extreme west of China was finally subdued in 1877, after a campaign which had extended through many years.

More than 14 years ago, Sungarians, a tribe of Chinese Mohammedans, affected by the rebellion in Yunnan, engaged in a religious war, and the struggle for independence spread to the Turkish-speaking inhabitants of Western China. The Chinese in quelling the rebellion proceeded very systematically, beginning with the Sungarians. For 10 years this war has been conducted, with all imaginable mistakes. Unexampled cowardice was followed by the most unheard-of barbarities, and a battalion of European soldiers would have sufficed to put to flight the two armies, numbering hundreds of thousands of men.

In 1876, the Chinese succeeded, by force of arms and by strategy, in securing the cities of Soo-chow (not to be confounded with the city of this name in China proper), Komul, Barkul, and Gutchen—that is, a region forming the boundary between Turkistan and China—and then marched on Uruntchi and Manas. The two latter cities the Amir Yakub Khan had annexed to his Empire in 1874, and the attack of the Chinese was therefore meant as much for him as for the Sungarians. A body of Kashgarian troops, 700 strong, under the command of Beg Kuli, Yakub Beg's son, had an engagement with the Chinese. The latter having, in spite of their cowardice and the absence of anything like discipline, the advantage of their enemies by reason of their superior arms, enjoyed also the aid of those Chinese fugitives who, having been driven 12 years ago by the Sungarians into the mountains, had now gathered under the leadership of Shu-sha, one of their chiefs, to aid their approaching countrymen. On November 10, 1876, Manas surrendered, in which city 1,500 Sungarians were murdered in cold blood by the Chinese. Similar cases also occurred at other places. The Sungarians, reduced by famine, were forced to surrender, and were then in most cases murdered, without regard to sex or age. With this victory the Chinese have again secured their supremacy in the eastern part of the Amir's territory, in which this fortunate adventurer had always expected danger, and had therefore for years attempted to form an alliance with the Sungarians. To-day the Sungarian revolt may be considered at an end. Famine and the



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Chinese soldiers have reduced their numbers fully one-half, while, of those that have escaped with their bare life, many have sought refuge in Russian territory. This brought the Chinese to the borders of Yakub Khan's territory, and the war that will ensue between these two will have an important bearing on the rivalry between British and Russian interests in Central Asia.

For an account of the war between Kashgar and China, *see* KASHGAR.

The foreign ministers in Peking were received at the Tsungli Yamen on February 22d, the Chinese New Year, with festival ceremonies, by Prince Kung and numerous high officials.

In August, the Government issued an edict condemning the use of opium, and sanctioning

all efforts of the provincial authorities to suppress it. It was pretty well understood among the natives that the Chekiang Futai intended imitating the Viceroy of Nankin, in trying to root out opium-smoking. This he hoped to do by shutting all shops except on the main thoroughfares, restricting these to doors three feet high, forbidding the use of beds, and compelling smokers to lie on the floor. He feared an uprising, it was said, were he to shut up all the shops at once. But, by thus making opium-smoking disreputable from the surroundings, he hoped to deter all who have any regard for respectability.

The railroad from Shanghai to Woosung, which was opened in 1876, and which at first met with great opposition, soon gained the favor of both the people and the Government. On the Chinese New Year, February 22d, the road transported great numbers of excursionists, while on other occasions it soon came to be largely used by all classes of the population. The Government accordingly, in the beginning of the year, made an agreement with the company that the latter should have control for another year, and that the road should then become the property of the Government, in consideration of 265,000 taels. The latter also intended to introduce railroads in other parts of the Empire, particularly on the island of Formosa, which contains valuable deposits of coal and petroleum. On October 31st, the railroad passed into the hands of the Government, when it ceased running.

On April 1st, United States Consul Sheppard, of Hankow, opened the new port of Ichang. On the same day Wuhu, Wen-chow, and Pakkoi were opened by the British consular agents. The value of Ichang consists chiefly in its being at the extreme head of the Yang-tse-Kiang, a terminus for steamer traffic; but Wuhu, Wen-chow, and Pakkoi are all places of considerable trade, well situated as outlets and ports of supply for considerable and fertile districts.

A General Conference of the Protestant missionaries in China was held in Shanghai, beginning May 10th, and lasting through 10 days. About 100 missionaries were present, and participated. Two chairmen were elected—the Rev. Dr. Nelson, of the Protestant Episcopal Mission, Shanghai, and the Rev. Dr. Douglas, of the Scotch Presbyterian Mission, Amoy. The second day's service was opened with the reading of a paper by the Rev. Dr. Williamson, of the Scotch United Presbyterian Mission, on "Our Field of Labor in all its Magnitude." It treated of the extent of the Chinese Empire, its immense population, and the great intellectual capabilities of the people. It was followed by a paper by Dr. Legge, on "Confucianism in Relation to Christianity," in which the author maintained that the Confucian books teach plainly the existence of a God and the moral and spiritual qualities of man, although they say nothing of his immortality. These positions were disputed by other mem-

bers of the Conference. The next subject was "The Popular Aspects of Buddhism and Taoism," and was introduced in a paper by the Rev. Dr. Edkins, of the London Mission, Peking. Papers followed on "The Practice of Binding the Feet of Chinese Girls," by Miss J. H. Woolston, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Foo-chow, and "Woman's Work for Woman," by the Rev. A. P. Hopper, D. D., of Canton, and Mrs. Crawford, of Tung-chow-Foo, after which the different modes of work for women were discussed, as day-schools for girls, boarding-schools for girls, training-schools for Bible-women, industrial classes, visitation from house to house, and medical service from qualified woman-physicians. A high appreciation was expressed of the value of the work of the women. The fifth day was devoted to the subject of schools and their relation to mission work. Papers were read on the subject by the Rev. R. Lechler, of the Basel Mission, Hong-Kong, and the Rev. O. W. Mateer, of the American Presbyterian Mission, North, Tung-chow-Foo. The importance of scientific teaching by the missionaries was insisted upon in the former paper. Other papers were read on "Day-schools," by Mrs. Gough, of the Church Mission, Ningpo; "Boarding-schools for Boys," by the Rev. D. Dodd, of the American Presbyterian Mission, North, Hang-chow; and "Girls' Boarding-schools," by Miss M. Lawrence, of the English Church Mission, Ningpo. The sixth day was given to the subject of literature. The papers were: "Christian Literature—What has been done, and what is needed," by the Rev. C. O. Baldwin, of the American Board Mission, Foo-chow, in which the relative advantages of the use of the classical language, the Mandarin and the colloquial dialects, were fully discussed; "Secular Literature," by the Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D. D., LL. D., and the Rev. Young J. Allen, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Superintendent of the Presbyterian Mission Press mentioned the continued demand for scientific works published or for sale at that office. It was also stated that during the last 10 years about 50 books on Western science had been translated or written in Chinese at the instance of officials. The seventh day was given to the consideration of the interests of the "Native Church." Papers were read on "The Conditions to be required for Admission to Full Membership of the Church," by the Rev. J. N. Lambuth, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, South, Shanghai, and the Rev. O. A. Stanley, of the American Board Mission, Tientsin; on "The Methods to be used for Raising the Spiritual and Moral Tone of the Native Church," by the Rev. F. F. Gough, of the English Church Mission, Ningpo, and the Rev. H. L. Mackenzie, of the English Presbyterian Mission, Swatow; and on "The Means by which Foreigners in China can assist in the Work of Evangelization," by Dean Butcher, of the English Cathedral, Shanghai. On the eighth day, the subjects

were discussed of "Self-support of the Native Church," by the Rev. S. L. Baldwin, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Foo-chow, and the "Native Pastorate," by the Rev. H. Corbett, of Chefoo, and the Rev. J. Butler, of Ningpo, both of the American Presbyterian Mission, North. On the ninth day, papers were read on "The Advantages and Disadvantages of the Employment of Native Assistants," by the Rev. T. P. Crawford, of the Southern Baptist Mission; "How shall the Native Church be stimulated to more Aggressive Christian Work?"

by the Rev. R. H. Graves, M. D., of Canton; and "The Opium Question," by the Rev. A. E. Merle, of the English Church Mission, Hang-chow. On the 10th day, papers were read on "Ancestral Worship," by the Rev. M. T. Yates, D. D., of the Southern Baptist Mission, Shanghai; "Questionable Rites connected with Marriage and Funeral Ceremonies," by the Rev. C. Hartnell, of Foo-chow, and the Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, of Toang-chow, both of the American Board; and "The Treaty Rights of Native Christians," by the Rev. J. A. Layen-



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berger, of the American Presbyterian Board, North, Ningpo. The Conference issued an appeal to the Protestant Christians of the world for help in extending the missions, stating that there were still eight provinces in the Chinese Empire in which there was not one resident missionary, while in other provinces there were only two or three, calling attention to the vast extent of the Empire, the vigor and enterprise of her people, and their disposition to emigrate to other parts of the world.

Among the works of the year having information on China is F. von Richthofen's "China, Ergebnisse eigener Reisen und darauf gegründeter Studien" (vol. i., Berlin, 1877).

CHRISTIAN CONNECTION. The *Christian Almanac* for 1878 gives the names of 56 conferences of the Christian Connection, with 1,250 ordained and 201 unordained ministers. The ordained ministers are distributed, by States, as follows: California, 2; Illinois, 115; Indiana, 193; Iowa, 120; Kansas, 27; Kentucky, 10; Maine, 66; Massachusetts, 40; Michigan, 55; Missouri, 33; Nebraska, 8; New Hampshire, 37; New Jersey, 10; New York, 146; Ohio, 215; Pennsylvania, 65; Rhode

Island, 17; Vermont, 22; Virginia, 10; West Virginia, 4; Wisconsin, 37; Canada, 18. The *Christian Publishing Association* is at Dayton, Ohio, where it has a business house, and publishes a weekly general paper and a Sunday-school paper. The *Almanac* includes Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, among the denominational institutions. The other literary institutions are: Union Christian College, Merom, Sullivan County, Ind.; Proctor Academy, Andover Centre, N. H.; the Eaton Family School, Middleborough, Mass.; Christian Biblical Institute, Stanfordsville, Dutchess County, N. Y.; Starkey Seminary, Eddytown, Yates County, N. Y.; Weaubleau Christian Institute, Hickory County, Mo.; and Denver College and Normal School, Denver, Ind.

COAL. The annual report made by *The Engineering and Mining Journal* shows that the production of anthracite coal in 1877 was about 21,323,000 tons (2,240 lbs.), or 2,323,000 tons more than in 1876. The production of bituminous and post-carboniferous coals in 1877 probably amounted to more than 28,500,000 gross tons, making the total production of coal in the United States nearly 50,000,000 tons.

The most extensive and valuable coal-mines in America are in Pennsylvania. The coal-fields cover an area of 12,744 square miles, including the anthracite basin, of 470 square miles, in Eastern Pennsylvania. Of the 66 counties of the State, 24 in the southeast part, and Erie in the northwest, contain no coal. The anthracite beds are chiefly in Dauphin, Schuylkill, Carbon, and Luzerne Counties, and extend into Northumberland and Columbia Counties. Semi-anthracite coal is found in Dauphin, Sullivan, and Wyoming Counties. Bradford, Lycoming, Tioga, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Fulton, contain detached fields of semi-bituminous coal. Forty-one counties in the north and northwest produce bituminous coal. In Mercer County, on the west border of the State, are deposits of the most valuable coal in the United States. It is a species of semi-cannel coal, with a slaty structure, and a dull, jet-black lustre, with a thickness of from 3 to 4 feet. It is known as block coal, and is specially adapted to the smelting of iron. The annual production is about 500,000 tons.

The production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania since 1860 has been as follows:

YEARS.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.	YEARS.	Tons of 2,240 lbs.
1860.....	9,508,118	1869.....	16,875,678
1861.....	9,147,461	1870.....	17,819,700
1862.....	9,095,081	1871.....	17,379,855
1863.....	10,953,077	1872.....	22,084,083
1864.....	11,631,400	1873.....	22,880,921
1865.....	10,783,032	1874.....	21,667,386
1866.....	14,092,837	1875.....	20,643,509
1867.....	14,345,644	1876.....	*19,000,000
1868.....	15,310,466	1877.....	*21,323,000

The production of 1877 was mined in the following regions: Wyoming region (Luzerne County), 8,300,000 tons; Lehigh region (Carbon, Columbia, and Luzerne Counties), 4,400,000 tons; Schuylkill region (Schuylkill, Northumberland, Columbia, Dauphin, and Lebanon Counties), 8,600,000 tons; and Loyalsock region (Sullivan County), 23,000 tons.

The amount of anthracite produced in Pennsylvania prior to 1820 was about 18,000 tons. The aggregate production since that year amounts to 381,887,832 tons, including 151,475,872 tons mined in the Wyoming region, 72,422,227 in the Lehigh, 157,776,236 in the Schuylkill, and 213,497 in the Loyalsock.

The coal production of the United States in recent years has been as follows, in tons of 2,240 lbs.:

STATES.	Census Report, June 1, 1870.	Year ending December 31, 1874.	Year ending December 31, 1875.	Percentage of the Whole, 1875.
Alabama, bituminous.....	9,821	45,000	60,000	0.13
Arkansas, ".....	.....	5,000	9,000	0.02
California, post-carboniferous coal.....	.....	214,600	166,100	0.35
Colorado, ".....	4,018	150,000	150,000	0.32
Illinois, bituminous.....	2,343,003	3,000,000	3,500,000	7.37
Indiana, ".....	890,955	812,000	800,000	1.63
Iowa, ".....	235,256	1,500,000	1,500,000	3.16
Kansas, ".....	29,410	250,000	275,000	0.63
Kentucky, ".....	134,449	360,000	375,000	0.79
Maryland, ".....	1,624,843	2,410,895	2,342,773	4.94
Michigan, ".....	25,184	12,000	12,000	0.02
Missouri, ".....	555,295	714,000	750,000	1.53
Nebraska, ".....	1,272	1,300	1,300	...
Nevada, post-carboniferous coal.....	.....	1,000	1,000	...
Ohio, bituminous.....	2,256,504	3,310,344	4,346,653	9.15
Oregon, post-carboniferous coal.....	.....	43,200	23,800	0.06
Pennsylvania, anthracite * and bituminous †.....	20,986,422	32,667,886	31,143,509	65.54
Rhode Island, anthracite.....	12,500	17,000	11,000	0.02
Tennessee, bituminous.....	119,123	350,000	360,000	0.73
Utah, post-carboniferous coal.....	5,173	30,000	25,000	0.07
Virginia, ".....	55,181	73,100	79,200	0.17
Washington, ".....	15,932	27,100	88,900	0.16
West Virginia, bituminous.....	543,641	1,000,000	1,100,000	0.32
Wyoming, post-carboniferous coal.....	44,643	260,000	278,000	0.53
North Carolina, Georgia, and Indian Territory, bituminous.....	.....	60,000	100,000	0.21
Total anthracite.....	18,985,960	21,634,386	20,654,509	43.43
Total bituminous.....	15,281,663	25,380,539	26,081,726	54.73
Total post-carboniferous coal.....	124,952	799,000	827,000	1.74
Total of all kinds.....	29,342,580	47,813,925	47,513,235	100.00
* Anthracite.....	13,973,460	21,667,386	20,643,509	43.44
† Bituminous.....	6,962,962	11,000,000	10,500,000	22.10

In reviewing the anthracite trade for 1877, the authority above quoted remarks that the low prices which ruled throughout the year increased the consumption of anthracite more than 2,000,000 tons, and that a continuance of low prices will create a demand for between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 tons more in 1878 than was consumed in 1877. This would increase the production to between 23,000,000 and 24,000,000 tons, which is nearly the full

capacity of the mines in their present condition.

The winter of 1876-'77 was a very severe one, and large quantities of coal were consumed despite the great economy practised. During the early part of the year shipments were much interfered with by the great accumulation of ice at the several ports. In December, 1876, the Philadelphia Railroad Com-

* Approximate.

pany made arrangements to ship coal from South Amboy—a movement which resulted in increasing the winter competition by about 100,000 tons, the amount shipped by this company during the period that general inland navigation was closed. As a consequence, prices steadily weakened and stocks accumulated. On the opening of navigation there was a much better demand for coal; but the production increased so rapidly that prices continued their downward course, which was only checked by the strikes in the Wyoming region, which began in July.

At this time there had been shipped to market over 3,000,000 tons more coal than for the corresponding period of 1876, and there were very liberal stocks, which, with a fair production from the regions still working, and under advanced prices, sufficed to supply the requirements of the market until work was fully resumed in the middle of October. After this, and under the demoralizing influences of the auction sales, prices began to decline, reaching in November, at the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company's auction sale, an average of \$2.35½ per gross ton, the lowest price ever recorded in the New York market; the nearest approach having been at an auction sale by the same company in the previous June, when an average of \$2.37 per ton was reached.

These ruinously low prices lent intensity to the movement for a renewal of the coal combination, which had been discussed from time to time since the resumption of work at the mines, and the somewhat widely-held belief that such a combination would be effected, resulting in steadily advancing prices, and, at the same time, decreasing the demand for coal.

The very open fall enabled shipments to be continued to an unprecedentedly late date; and although prices advanced at the last of the year, and new orders were not liberally given, yet the desire to have all old orders filled resulted in brisk shipments to the last, and, as a consequence, cleared the order-books, and left lighter stocks of coal on hand at the end of the year than has been the case for several years past.

Early in the year a large number of season contracts were made on terms which indicated that there was to be a war in prices. The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company clearly showed that its policy was to do a large business without reference to the other companies. To accomplish this, its management shrewdly foresaw that the best prices obtainable at the beginning of the year would be very liberal ones later in the season, and it took large orders at prices then ruinously low, but which have since appeared very good. After exhausting its regular markets, this company was found, "pushing the war into Africa," and taking orders along the Hudson River, passing the shipping wharves of the Pennsylvania Coal Company and the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company.

The next step was naturally to compete with the Northern companies in the markets along the line of the Erie Canal and on the great lakes, which it did successfully. But more than this, it opened an office in New Haven, Conn., and distributed its coal throughout every portion of the New England States, opening many markets previously supplied exclusively from the Lackawanna and Lehigh basins. By this bold and well-defined policy the Philadelphia & Reading Company demonstrated clearly that it was able to compete successfully in any and all the markets supplied by its Northern rivals, or, in combination term, that all the markets are "competitive." It also demonstrated to the satisfaction of consumers that, since the operators in the Schuylkill region have taken the same pains as their neighbors in the preparation of their coals for market, there is so little choice between the coals of the different fields that, for many purposes, a difference of a few cents a ton will change the market from one to the other. So dangerous a rival was, of course, vigorously opposed by the companies already in possession of these profitable markets, and a war in prices ensued, which resulted in rates so extremely and unnecessarily low as to leave no profit to any concerned.

"The course of the anthracite trade during the year," continues the *Journal*, "has afforded some important lessons. With a consumption more than 2,000,000 tons greater than in 1876, the prices have steadily declined throughout the year; and though they have been so low as to be quite inadequate to meet the 'fixed charges' of nearly all the large coal companies, and have been but little above cost of production to the most economical and lightly loaded of the producers, yet even these minimum prices have not succeeded in driving bituminous coal from the market, though they have, no doubt, checked the growth of that trade. Had the price of anthracite been as high during the year 1877 as it was under the combination—when, as events have proved, the companies were rapidly drifting to bankruptcy—the amount marketed would not have been within 3 or perhaps 4 million tons as great as it has been, while the consumption of bituminous coal would have largely increased. A large part of the manufacturing and productive industry of the country has grown far beyond the requirements of our domestic markets, and must seek in foreign countries an outlet for our surplus production. The ability to do this is largely dependent, in more ways than one, on a supply of cheap fuel. The growing competition of bituminous coal will also act as a check on the exaction of high prices for anthracite. From these and other reasons it would seem, therefore, that the average price of anthracite in future will range lower than in the past, and it is to large production and economy, rather than to high prices, that the companies must look for profit."

The recent annual production of coal throughout the world has been as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Years.	Gross Tons.	Per cent. of Total.
Great Britain.....	1875	181,867,105	47.62
United States.....	1875	47,513,235	17.16
Germany.....	1774	46,658,000	16.85
France.....	1876	17,047,761	6.15
Belgium.....	1876	15,011,880	5.42
Austria and Hungary.....	1875	12,852,048	4.64
Russia.....	1874	1,846,900	.49
Nova Scotia.....	1876	709,646	.26
New South Wales.....	1874	1,804,567	.47
Spain.....	1873	570,000	.21
India.....	1875	500,000	.18
Turkey in Europe and Asia.....	1874	150,000	.05
Japan.....	1874	890,000	.14
Chili, China, New Zealand, and other countries.....	....	1,000,000	.36
Total.....		276,920,592	100.00

COLOMBIA (ESTADOS UNIDOS DE COLOMBIA), an independent state, occupying the southeastern portion of Central and the northwestern of South America, and extending from latitude 12° 21' north to 1° 20' south, and from longitude 68° 52' to 83° 5' west. Its boundaries are: on the north, the Caribbean Sea; on the northeast and east, Venezuela; on the southeast, Brazil; on the south, Ecuador; and on the west; the Pacific Ocean and Costa Rica.

The present state of the question of limits pending with Brazil is set forth in the article on that Empire in the present volume.

For the territorial division, population, etc., of Colombia, reference may be made to the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1874 and 1876.

The President of the Republic is Señor Aquileo Parra, inaugurated April 1, 1876.

The Cabinet is composed of the following members: Minister of the Interior and of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Manuel Ancizar; of Finance and Public Works, Dr. C. N. Rodriguez; of Treasury and Credit, Señor Luis Robles; and of War and Marine, Señor Rafael Niño.

The chief magistrates of the nine states were as follows, respectively:

STATES.	
Antioquia.....	Señor R. de Villa.
Bolivar.....	" R. Nuñez.
Boyacá.....	" E. Neira.
Cauca.....	" C. Conto.
Cundinamarca.....	" J. Sanchez.
Magdalena.....	" M. Dávila García.
Panamá.....	" R. Aizpuru.
Santander.....	" M. A. Estrada.
Tolima.....	Genl. Córdoba.

The Colombian Consul-General in New York is Señor Miguel Salgar.

The American Minister resident at Bogotá is the Hon. W. L. Scrugge.

From the following tables, exhibiting the various branches and amounts of the national finances for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1877, it will be seen that almost two-thirds of the entire revenue is derived from the customs, and that the cost of the Post-office department is \$198,088 in excess of the yield:

REVENUE.	
Customs.....	\$1,971,555
Salt monopoly.....	728,721
Panamá Railway.....	168,750
Post-office.....	61,125
Telegraphs.....	23,070
Mint.....	5,808
National property.....	21,710
Church property.....	108,211
Sundries.....	26,169
Total.....	\$3,114,619
EXPENDITURE.	
Ministry of the Interior.....	\$252,404
Finance.....	301,038
War and Marine.....	412,146
National debt.....	1,054,571
Public works.....	193,725
Foreign affairs.....	74,164
Treasury.....	70,994
Public instruction.....	119,722
Pensions.....	41,488
Post-office.....	259,213
Total.....	\$2,779,410

By comparison of the foregoing tables, a surplus will be observed of \$335,209, against \$1,725,596 for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1877.

For details concerning the national debt of Colombia, reference may be made to the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1875 and 1876. Fears were entertained in London financial circles, at the end of 1876, that Colombia would be unable to meet her engagements with the desired promptness, in the matter of the installment to fall due in February, 1877, as will appear from the subjoined extract from a London financial publication, under date of December 30, 1876:

We very much regret to say that the apprehensions lately expressed regarding the service of the Colombian Loan are likely to be realized. We have received a communication from the Council of Foreign Bondholders, that, in consequence of the civil war in Colombia, the Government have been obliged to discontinue temporarily the monthly payments for the service of the debt made to the agent of the bondholders at Bogotá. There is not, therefore, enough of money in the hands of the bankers to pay the coupons of the 1st of January. £7,700 have been remitted to the bankers; £7,300 are still in the hands of the agent at Bogotá (who is unable to obtain means of remittance), so that one-third of the coupon has still to be provided for.

A more encouraging aspect of affairs is presented by the author of the subjoined sketch, which, giving as it does a view of the present condition of Colombia in more than one respect, will not be out of place here. The date of the publication is August, 1877:

There is nothing which affords us more real pleasure than to witness evidences of improvement in the condition of this country. It is our greatest delight to believe that the Colombian Union possesses all the elements of national success, and that it only requires a long and uninterrupted season of peace to insure the development of these elements and the secure establishment of unbounded prosperity. The boundaries of few countries embrace so splendid a realm. Few lands can boast of so liberal endowment of natural resources. Its geographical position, its diversity of climate, its fine rivers, rich soil and mineral wealth, cannot be excelled by any other on the face of the globe. It is no wonder that Colombianos are proud of their country, and enthusiastic about its future. They may well be pardoned

any and every exhibition of love and loyalty that springs from motives of patriotism, so long as they do not lose sight of the one great paramount consideration, that peace and tranquillity are absolutely necessary to their prosperity. There never was a people in many respects more favored; and if they would only in good and loyal earnest beat their cannon into ploughshares and swords into pruning-hooks, what a grand spectacle the swift mutations of time would soon reveal to the admiring gaze of the world!

These reflections have been suggested by the pe-

rusal of the subjoined letter, lately published in a leading British financial journal, and from the pen of an economist of note. Coming from such a source, the expression of confidence is exceedingly gratifying; it is an evidence that Colombia is now regarded with exceptional favor in London, and that such effort as she has made to maintain her credit will indeed serve her well. It may be accepted as a sign of most encouraging future promise:

"There have been too few opportunities and too little inclination to act on the spirit of the recommendation of the concluding paragraph of Mr. Go-



CATHEDRAL OF PANAMÁ.

sen's late letter on Egyptian affairs, but I think the present chance should not be let slip of calling attention of all foreign stockholders to the prompt action taken under difficulties by the United States of Colombia to restore their credit, suspended, although not lost, by the civil war that has lately raged in that part of South America. On the 14th April last the agent of the Committee of the Colombian Bondholders announced the termination of the civil war that had been waged between the clerical party and the Liberals in those states, and it became his duty to urge the Government to take steps for the resumption of monthly payments for the interest of the foreign debt. He found the Government not only prepared to listen to his request, but anxious to comply with it, and that with an almost empty Exchequer; but by the 6th of June he is able to telegraph the resumption of monthly payments in July, with arrears to be paid in four quarterly payments, commencing in October next, and this morning comes an announcement of his receipt of £7,500. When efforts like these are made so promptly, and under circumstances of great difficulty, I think they ought to be brought prominently forward, not only to the honor of the state making those efforts, but as an encouragement to other states, not those of South America alone, to go and do likewise. I doubt not that New Granada, as it used to be called, will find in the future that this effort, greater than we realize in this favored land, will serve her well."

The regulation strength of the Colombian Army in time of peace is 1,500; in time of war each state is held to furnish a contingent of 1 per cent. of its population.

The annexed table will, with the details contained in the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1876 (p. 116), serve to give a fair idea of the present state of public instruction in the Republic:

STATES.	Population.	Pupils.
Antioquia	850,000	16,987
Bolívar	175,000	5,000
Boyacá	456,000	6,000
Cauca	497,000	11,000
Cundinamarca	392,000	16,000
Magdalena	100,000	2,666
Santander	174,000	8,243
Panamá	496,000	8,000
Tolima	261,000	4,800
Total *	2,881,000	73,696

In the absence of official reports of the foreign commerce of the United States of Colombia, since those published in our volume for 1876, we subjoin a few tables of imports

* These were taken before the beginning of the late war.

and exports through the port of Barranquilla, from October 11 to November 10, 1877:

IMPORTS.		Packages.
From Europe.....	7,720	
United States.....	11,618	

EXPORTS TO EUROPE.		Packages.
Bark.....	1,548	
Hats.....	6	
Rubber.....	87	
Coffee.....	4,110	
Tobacco.....	1,976	
Birds and bird-skins.....	2	
Balsam.....	60	
Hides.....	259	
Mats.....	9	
Ivory nuts.....	2,863	
Starch.....	172	
Cigars.....	1	
Cocoa.....	14	
Minerals.....	303	
Specie and precious metals.....	\$279,908.85	

TO NEW YORK.		Packages.
Bark.....	2,451	
Coffee.....	8,892	
Tobacco.....	80	
Balsam.....	7	
Hides (number).....	18,147	
Various.....	16	
Fustic (tons).....	16	
Specie.....	\$1,275	

From the following decree it will be observed that the revolution, begun toward the end of 1876, was finally put down in August, 1877, on the 16th of which month Dr. Aquileo Parra resumed charge of the Executive power of the nation:

DECREE 470 OF 1877 (AUGUST 7TH),

By which the reestablishment of public order is declared.

The President of the United States of Colombia, considering:

1. That there does not exist in the Republic any armed enemy of its institutions;
2. That the authority of the Federal Government and that of the several States is obeyed without resistance; it is decreed:

ARTICLE 1. Public order is declared reestablished in all the territory of the Union.

ART. 2. By a separate decree, the Army will be reduced to a peace footing.

ART. 3. The Presidents, Governors, and chief officers of the States, and the Prefects of the Territories, will dictate the necessary orders by which the present decree shall be immediately published by proclamation in all parts of the country. Signed by

SERJIO CAMARGO, Acting President.

EUSTORJIO SALGAR, Sec. of the Interior.

LUIS BERNAL, Sec. of Hacienda.

J. M. QUIJANO W., Sec. of the Treasury.

SANTOS ACOSTA, Sec. of War and Marine.

General Trujillo, after having long and obstinately striven for preëminence as candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, relinquished his pretensions in that direction, and contented himself with the candidacy for President of the State of Antioquia, which event was regarded as a guarantee of continued peace.

COLORADO. At the election in Colorado on the 2d of October, only a Judge of the Supreme Court, and county and other local officers, were chosen. By agreement of the executive committees of the two parties the candidate for judge was selected by the Bar

of the State, and no opposition candidate was put in nomination. Wilbur F. Stone was the person selected, and he received 22,047 votes, out of a total of 22,342, the rest being scattered among several candidates. The constitution had provided for submitting to a vote of the people the question of requiring the Legislature to pass an act extending the right of suffrage to women. A vigorous canvass was made on this question, in which prominent advocates of female suffrage from all parts of the country participated. The total vote on the proposition was 20,665, of which 6,612 were in the affirmative and 14,055 in the negative, so that it was defeated by a majority of 7,441.

The valuation of property in the State, as determined by the Board of Equalization, was \$45,756,170.36.

A case was decided by the Supreme Court in December, involving the question of the power of the State Board of Equalization to increase the total valuation of property as reported from the various counties. The conclusions of the Court are stated in the following passages of the decision:

Looking, then, to the provisions of the constitution and the statute, we are clearly of the opinion that the power to fix and determine the valuation of taxable property is lodged by them in the Assessor and the Board of County Commissioners of the several counties of the State, and that, when they have under the law performed this duty and exercised this power, the sum of the valuations of the several counties so by them found must be taken as the aggregate valuation of all the property in the State, and is conclusive and final as against the State Board of Equalization. The State Board may, for the purpose of adjusting and equalizing, increase the aggregate valuation of one county and decrease the aggregate valuation of another, but they have no power to increase the sum of all the valuations of the several counties of the State. That aggregate valuation has been found for them, and fixed by the authority and in the mode prescribed by the law. This view is not only sanctioned by the force of the general provisions of the statute, considered as a whole, but also by the phraseology of the sections under consideration. The board is to adjust and equalize the valuation. This term "valuation" here imports values already estimated and fixed, and must be referred, for the measure of its force and meaning, to the mode prescribed by law for estimating and fixing valuations. The aggregate material with which the board can deal is thus limited; they may adjust and equalize it among the several counties, but they cannot add to its value.

The extension of the Colorado Central Railroad, from Longmont to Cheyenne, connecting Denver with the Union Pacific at the latter point, was completed on the 1st of November.

The State University of Colorado was opened at Boulder on the 5th of September, and Dr. Joseph A. Sewall was installed as its first president. This institution was originally provided for in an act of the Territorial Legislature in 1861; but no appropriation was made, and no action taken to carry out the purpose of the law. On the revision of the laws in 1868, it was in substance reenacted. In 1870 the

subject was brought up in the Legislature again, and an attempt made to remove the location. The people of Boulder, however, by subscribing a large amount toward the erection of a proper building, secured its retention there. In 1874 the Legislature appropriated \$15,000 for the construction of the building, on condition that an equal amount be raised by the people of Boulder. This was immediately pledged, and the trustees began operations, securing plans and making a contract for the work in 1875. The corner-stone was laid on the 20th of September of that year; and in the fall of 1876 the building was accepted by the trustees. It is of brick, 112 feet by 81, and four stories high. Its whole cost was about \$110,000. It is under the charge of a board of regents, of which L. W. Dolloff is president, and Junius Berkley secretary. President Sewall, when chosen, was Professor of Natural Sciences in the State Normal School of Illinois. He is a native of Scarborough, Me., and received a medical education in Boston, Mass. He afterward pursued a course of study in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University. The Professor of Latin and Greek in the new University is Justin E. Dow, a native of Newbury, Mass., and a graduate of Dartmouth College.

The present State government consists of John L. Routt, Governor; Lafayette Head, Lieutenant-Governor; Wm. M. Clark, Secretary of State; D. C. Crawford, Auditor; George O. Corning, Treasurer; J. C. Shattuck, Superintendent of Public Instruction; and A. J. Sampson, Attorney-General. The first Legislature closed its session in March. Its principal work was the preparation and adoption of a code of laws, which was printed in English, German, and Spanish. Three new counties were formed—Routt, Gunnison, and Custer—making the whole number 30. The total valuation of property is \$40,882,412.36, of which \$23,552,397.01 is real estate, and \$17,330,015.35 personal. Taxes are paid on 1,552,774 acres of cultivated land. The State has no bonded debt, and the floating indebtedness, in the form of warrants selling at about 95 cents on the dollar, will probably be liquidated from the tax levy of the year. The product of gold and silver bullion for the year was about \$7,500,000; the value of agricultural products was about \$3,192,500; cattle and horses, \$7,410,000; wool, \$750,000. There are valuable deposits of coal in Colorado, and considerable progress has been made in mining it. The product of the year is put at \$611,563. There are three varieties of coal found in the State: the ordinary lignite of the northern part of the State, the semi-bituminous or gas coals of Cañon City and Trinidad, and the so-called semi-anthracites of the Gunnison and Lower Bear River. There are seven lines of railroad in the State, six of which have a terminus at Denver. The following statement shows the number of miles operated in the State:

BROAD GAUGE.	
Kansas Pacific.....	268
Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe.....	138
Denver Pacific.....	166
Boulder Valley.....	28
Colorado Central.....	185
Total broad gauge.....	675
NARROW GAUGE	
Denver and Rio Grande.....	297
Colorado Central.....	66½
Denver and South Park.....	17
Total narrow gauge.....	880½
Total railroad miles.....	1055½

During the year 182 miles of road have been built by the Colorado Central and the Denver and Rio Grande companies.

A complete system of public education has been established under the law passed by the first Legislature. A State Superintendent is elected by the people every two years; and there is a county superintendent chosen in each county. Besides the State University at Boulder, which has a permanent endowment of 75,000 acres of land granted by the national Government, and is supported by a tax of one-fiftieth of a mill on the dollar of all the taxable property in the State, there is a School of Mines at Golden, and an Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at Colorado Springs; while an Agricultural College has been provided for, and will be speedily established at Fort Collins.

COMMERCE, INTERNATIONAL. For four or five years the entire commercial world has been laboring under one of those periodical crises which seem to be the unavoidable drawback of modern times. These crises are, indeed, caused by the very activity and elasticity of commercial enterprise in the modern world, and their extent and gravity are augmented by the very closeness and complexity of the mercantile ties and influences which connect communities and nations with each other, and which are, under normal circumstances, the source of their economic prosperity. The late period of depression has probably extended more widely, and will have a longer duration, than any similar one. The causes of the mercantile paralysis and social misery were different in different countries and in different industrial branches; but all of them—the exhaustion of war, the fever of speculation, the undue stimulation of certain industries and the squandering of labor in useless works, the inflation of nominal values and uncertainty of prices in countries having a paper currency, besides the natural causes of the failure of crops, inundations, conflagrations, and other disasters, and the political causes of changing governments, uncertain policies, and rumored wars—culminated when the period of contraction set in, and the financial shock was communicated from industrial centre to industrial centre, and from land to land. Great Britain, possessing the firmest foothold in the markets of the world through her useful mechanical productions, has not suffered as much as other countries; yet the growth of commer-

cial enterprise in central Europe and America before the period of contraction, and the very struggle to maintain the new industries during that period, have, no doubt, seriously and permanently reduced the dominion of British commercial supremacy. The returns of French commerce show a great shrinkage in the foreign trade; but the greater decline in the importations than in the exportations is a new proof of the proverbial prudence and frugality of the French; and the volume of their commerce is still enormous, and sufficient to maintain the most expensive public administration—save that of Great Britain, if we include the expenses of local government in the latter—with a costlier military establishment than that of any other non-belligerent power, and to preserve the national credit under the heaviest public debt in the world. The collapse of speculative enterprise in Austria, and afterward in Germany, after they had received a stimulus from the influx of the French war-forfeit of five milliards, subjected those countries to a severe revulsion; but the commercial enterprise and ambition thus awakened in Germany may bear lasting fruit in the growth of industrial branches formerly pursued only in France and England, and in the increase of the foreign depots for German wares. It is Germany and England especially which have been impelled, by the contraction of trade, to seek new markets for their goods; and the opening up of new currents of commerce may be counted among the indirect benefits of the hard times. There are various reasons why America has not taken a proportionate share in the rivalry for the world's market. The advantage of shipping owned and controlled in the country, and sailing regular courses to foreign ports, favors England in the race, and Germany, who

possesses the next largest carrying-trade on the high seas. The imposts on raw and partly manufactured materials prohibit competition in many articles. The higher rates of wages prevailing in the United States are not in every case synonymous with dearer production; but the traditions of American trade which lead the merchants to expect larger returns or more immediate returns on their capital than the undertakers of other countries, and their want of mercantile connections and an acquaintance with the conditions and requirements of foreign markets, are serious hinderances, while, moreover, the tide of exchanges does not set in favorably until the new commercial channels have been opened. The mind of the European business world has been considerably taken up this last year with several changes in commercial treaties. Most of the new provisions are in the direction of free trade, although every concession has been opposed by representatives of powerful interests and violent prejudices. Another question which has forced itself in an unpleasant way on the attention of the commercial community is the silver question; Germany's forcible adoption of the single gold standard, effected at the cost of many millions, having seriously disturbed the foreign trade of India, China, Chili, and other silver-paying countries, and placed embarrassing obstacles in the way of specie resumption by the French Government, and the Government of the United States (*see* article CURRENCY). Before the season of comparative stagnation now existing there was an active development of industrial facilities and commercial connections in all countries, as may be seen in the subjoined table presenting the exports of different countries, both agricultural and industrial, per head of the population, for the years 1868-'74:

COUNTRIES.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
United States.....	\$7 61	\$7 72	\$10 61	\$12 73	\$12 00	\$14 10	\$15 82
Great Britain.....	36 00	37 44	38 53	44 82	49 72	49 14	47 04
France.....	20 60	22 12	18 16	18 14	26 34	26 52	26 04
Austria.....	8 23	8 67	8 19	9 79	8 66	9 07	9 80
Italy.....	6 52	6 52	6 37	9 06	9 57	9 75	8 15
Belgium.....	53 39	61 73	68 03	85 23	87 00	89 67	85 75
Russia.....	2 13	2 56	3 47	3 56	3 16	3 52	4 16
Sweden.....	7 55	7 87	9 63	10 16	12 79	14 00	14 38

The allowances to be made, in considering the above statement, for the imperfections of statistical returns and for the general diminution of the purchasing-power of money, it is impossible to determine. It is sure, however, that the improvements in the agents of production and in the means of communication have been such that many commodities are much cheaper; and the quantities in which they are produced, and the ability to purchase of the people of many countries, are vastly greater than they were a few years ago.

The report of the British Commissioners of Customs for 1876 showed an excess of merchandise imports over exports of £125,968,263, or 44 per cent. of the total imports. This is the

largest excess of imports in any year, although for 22 years—ever since the revenue returns were first compiled—the imports have invariably exceeded the exports, and by annual amounts of 50 millions sterling and more. The commissioners explain this constant excess of imports as the result of English investments made abroad, the profits of which, with the earnings of British vessels, are returned to England in the shape of imports. A cause of the large increase in this balance may be accounted for by the fact of British capital having been called home within the past couple of years from abroad, the investments proving no longer sufficiently profitable. Another factor in this calculation, less satisfactory to English pride,

is undoubtedly the sharper competition with British manufactures. The fall in the prices of many staples within 10 years is noteworthy, cotton sinking in price from £4 12s. 2d. per cwt. to £3 0s. 5d., the quantities imported having greatly increased. America resumed its position as chief source of supply in 1876, India furnishing 965,000 cwt. less than in 1875. The imports of wool have largely increased, the whole increase being supplied by Australia. The manufactures in which importations have increased are principally cotton fabrics, woollens, and iron and steel products. The total importations amounted to £374,004,000, against £373,941,000 in 1875, showing an increase of £63,000. Of articles of consumption, there was a large increase in the importation of necessities: live animals and bacon, £800,000 increase; butter, £1,200,000 increase; Indian corn, increase £4,600,000; hams, eggs, potatoes, pork, spirits, wine, and tobacco, £3,700,000 increase. Wheat, on the other hand, showed a decrease of £4,300,000, and the imports of barley and oats also were less. Articles of consumption of secondary importance showed the influence of the hard times, the falling off being about £5,000,000 in cheese, coffee, rice, sugar, tea, spices, etc. In materials for the staple manufactures, there was an improvement toward the end of the year in the importations of cotton, wool, jute, hides, flax, and silk. The cotton was nearly the same in quantity, but £6,000,000 less in value than in 1875. There was a decreased importation of hemp, flax, lead, nitre, pyrites, tin, and quicksilver, and an increase in wool, timber, jute, silk, and many minor articles. In timber the increase was £4,000,000. The increase of £2,300,000 in the value of raw silk imported was largely owing to a rise in price. In silk manufactures there was a decline; but in woollen and cotton textiles the increasing importations are ominous. The fact that American cotton goods, preferable in texture and price to the domestic fabrics, are on sale in the shops and on the markets of London and Manchester, has been frequently commented upon with misgivings by the English press within the past year or two. The increased balance against England in the trade of 1876 is owing almost entirely to an enormous shrinkage in the export trade. This was for the greater part attributable to the contraction of trade all over the world, and to the overstocking of foreign markets with British goods in previous years; but the more active competition of foreign manufactures, before which British industry is abating its supremacy year by year, is an important and significant item in the account. For several years past the English mind has been filled with gloomy forebodings for the future of their country's trade. It is not that they have yet suffered any serious decline, for the staple character of their products and their immense reserves of capital have enabled them to sustain the recent contraction of consumption bet-

ter than the younger competing industries of other countries. But the fact that the Continental nations, where wages are lower and mechanical production has lately been extensively introduced, and the United States, where mechanical methods are generally shorter, and where, as an offset for higher wages, the workmen are more laborious, are now paying especial attention to the industries which have been the main-stay of English prosperity and have been monopolized by her industrialists, gives England cause to fear that she is passing the turning-point in her fortunes. As regards America, British producers have long ceased to assert themselves in that market in many branches of industry; while they are becoming more and more dependent on America for many necessities. In 1865, according to the British customs returns, English exports to the United States amounted to 122 million dollars and the imports from there to 84½ millions. In 1876, England exported not more than 98 millions to the United States, and imported from there 367 millions. Not only are Europe and America fast becoming independent of England in the textile industries, although her cotton goods are still a necessity in all countries, and her spinners furnish the yarn for many of the Continental fabrics, but in the iron industries, in which the British kingdom has always been *facile princeps*, great improvements have been made not only in America but on the continent of Europe, and now even the English themselves prefer French locomotives, common bars and girder-iron from Belgium, German scissors, and American edge-tools. Many examples might be given of foreign manufactures which have supplanted the English ware in their own island, or threaten to supplant them, such as leather, hardware, watches, locks, machinery from America, German paper, Belgian and French jewelry, etc. In some cases this is owing to actual deterioration in the British products, as, for instance, the unimportant but significant article, the common house-clock, which, on the authority of Sir E. Beckett in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," has so deteriorated, in spite of the improvements in machinery, that it is fast being driven out of the market by the American plain and French and German ornamental clocks. The steady decline of English exports since 1873, with the concurrent and remarkable increase in the imports and in the balance against the country, is shown in the tabulated survey of the total commerce for the last seven years, given below:

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports of British Produce and Manufactures.	Total Exports, British, Foreign, and Colonial.	Excess of Imports over Exports.
1870...	£308,257,493	£199,586,822	£244,080,577	£59,176,916
1871...	331,015,480	223,066,162	258,574,700	47,440,780
1872...	354,693,624	256,257,947	314,588,584	40,104,790
1873...	371,257,372	255,164,603	311,004,576	60,282,796
1874...	370,082,701	232,558,121	297,650,464	72,432,237
1875...	373,939,577	234,465,963	251,612,323	92,327,254
1876...	375,154,708	200,639,204	256,776,602	118,378,101

The chronicle of prices in the London markets for the first six months of 1877 shows an increasing depression and continued sinking of prices, with the exception of breadstuffs and foods, and the single material saltpetre, whose rise was from the same cause which operated in a contrary manner on other commodities—the Russo-Turkish war. The cotton market was weak and inactive, with a constant decline, notwithstanding the shortness of the American crop. The wool trade was but a trifle firmer, with a decline of prices, which were kept from further sinking by the competition of foreign buyers in the London and Liverpool auctions. The iron industries suffered severely, and Scotch pig was quoted in the middle of the year at 54s. 3d. the ton—just half its price four years before; while coal had fallen from 29s. to 19s. since 1873. The report of the Board of Trade for the first three-quarters of 1877 shows a further increase of imports and decrease of exports compared with the same portion of the previous year. Total imports for nine months: 1877, £292,528,000; 1876, £282,217,000. Total exports: 1877, £147,664,000; 1876, £151,035,000. The returns for September gave a bad augury for trade. There was a decrease in the importations of cotton, flax, and raw silk, and a decline in both the quantities and values of the principal exports compared with the same month the year before. The export of British textile yarns during the first seven months of 1877 showed a decline of 25 per cent. since 1875, while the export of piece-goods declined in a similar ratio. The loss of European markets for cottons was partly made good by large shipments to the new markets of China, Bengal, and Java. There has been a decline in the English exports of woollen stuffs for the last three or four years, which is out of all proportion with the contraction in the same business in France, Germany, and other countries. Another indication of the successful competition of the continent in this industry are the increasing quantities of Australian wool, generally uncombed, bought on foreign accounts. The importation of wool from the Australian colonies has assumed huge proportions, and the production is fast increasing. The export of colonial wool from England for nine months, in thousands of pounds, in three years has been: To Germany—1875, 18,601; 1876, 19,673; 1877, 21,620. To Belgium—1875, 34,428; 1876, 28,066; 1877, 31,791. To France—1875, 66,202; 1876, 74,016; 1877, 71,188.

In France, as in England, the financial ebb and its pressure upon the people did not set in until the shock had prostrated business in several other countries; and the immediate cause of the hard times in both lands was the decrease of their export commerce rather than any internal financial derangements. But the seeds of the disease had been sown in these countries, as in others, long before the symptoms appeared; the productive facilities in

particular branches of trade had been rashly extended beyond their proper proportions in the economy of commerce, and a numerous portion of the people were drawn into occupations which could not be maintained; while, notably in England, in the rush and flood of an over-stimulated commerce and apparent prosperity, the industrial and other classes were encouraged in extravagant habits of consumption and capricious indulgences, which again occupied the labor of other workers uselessly, who might otherwise have contributed to the solid welfare of the nation. Such aberrations can be cured in England by the corrective of hard times; but graver burdens, inflicted by the authority of the governments, weigh down the productive powers of France and other Continental countries. The debts of several states have been largely increased of late years, partly, however, for useful purposes, the effect being to insure a life of idleness and luxurious indulgence to those who enjoy the interest of the public loans, and impose a tribute upon the productive classes in increased taxes; the taxes being still further augmented, while the productive ability of the people is at the same time diminished alarmingly, by the maintenance of enormous military establishments. Furthermore, chiefly in consequence of the modern militia system, which now oppresses like an incubus the industry of most European nations, frequent rumors of coming war depress the spirit of industrial enterprise.

Among the surest criteria of temporary prosperity or distress among a people are the changes in their habits of daily consumption. Of all nations, the French people are, perhaps, the readiest to contract their expenses at the prospect of adverse times, and are capable of carrying their economy the farthest without privation. The large exportations of certain preserved and prepared foods to Europe, especially from America (*see* COMMERCE (FOREIGN) OF THE UNITED STATES), have chiefly arisen from the necessities of the times for cheaper foods. The sale, in Paris, of 9,271 horses, asses, and mules, for food, in 1876, or 2,406 more than in 1875, is an instructive commentary on the times. The export of the novel and singular article of commerce called "oleomargarine," or "butterine," from New York, is alike significant. Of this artificial butter, during the seven months ending March 31, 1877, there were 3,549,629 lbs., amounting to \$481,747, shipped from New York to Europe: 2,355,250 lbs. of this went to France, and 991,329 lbs. to England. Very little of the article is consumed in the United States. This industry has grown to considerable dimensions with remarkable rapidity.

The diminishment of the capacity for consumption in all parts of the Western world may be judged from the following tables, showing the imports of raw materials and exports of manufactures for the first half of the last three years in England and France:

COMMERCE, INTERNATIONAL.

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EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES.

ARTICLES.	FROM FRANCE.			FROM GREAT BRITAIN.		
	1877.	1876.	1875.	1877.	1876.	1875.
Woven fabrics of silk and floss silk.....	\$26,807,507	\$30,578,534	\$41,038,362	\$3,837,505	\$3,742,463	\$4,060,141
Woven fabrics of wool.....	26,795,155	23,202,704	29,061,940	39,426,040	45,441,637	51,582,659
Woven fabrics of cotton.....	6,065,411	6,207,073	7,368,354	125,605,172	133,065,537	139,207,812
Woven fabrics of flax and hemp.....	2,857,172	2,861,997	2,850,610	14,732,848	14,925,848	13,659,541
Woven fabrics of jute.....	71,989	40,144	120,432	3,414,556	3,678,194	3,636,506
Yarn, woolen and worsted.....	2,287,436	2,610,518	3,943,762	7,779,637	9,740,903	11,527,890
Thread and yarn, cotton.....	373,841	362,068	410,511	25,432,181	29,792,638	31,050,490
Thread and yarn, flax and hemp.....	669,880	646,550	1,544,579	3,215,187	3,745,253	4,287,894
Thread and yarn, jute.....	89,859	119,081	171,577	485,974	602,160	526,113
Hides and skins, dressed or tanned.....	7,359,777	6,575,518	8,529,442	2,651,438	2,779,586	3,376,377
Leather and skins, manufactures of.....	14,006,240	16,203,315	14,397,670	3,585,940	4,281,819	4,347,518
Hats of all kinds.....	3,362,446	2,959,076	3,029,714	2,501,009	2,512,624	2,797,535
Cordage (hemp).....	385,434	290,351	325,591	688,624	711,205	774,702
Machines, and parts of.....	2,019,166	2,055,450	2,213,903	15,064,801	17,498,924	21,932,520
Cutlery and hardware.....	6,197,616	7,341,334	7,695,875	7,526,807	6,691,562	10,080,197
Arms.....	503,730	751,735	992,213	1,829,751	2,135,852	3,908,057
India-rubber, manufactures of.....	552,366	560,930	836,206	1,753,390	1,801,076	2,060,275
Hosiery, small wares, embroideries, and needlework.....	11,932,019	12,568,932	12,727,385	8,649,488	9,057,490	12,730,473
Paper and cardboard.....	2,334,398	3,160,182	3,187,974	1,516,577	1,494,399	2,278,926
Earthen and china ware.....	1,257,202	1,512,348	1,361,000	4,079,055	4,076,160	4,117,548
Candles of all kinds.....	303,589	561,437	841,257	451,427	327,135	396,615
Soap.....	1,007,846	1,065,558	907,239	914,820	701,362	744,584
Sugar, refined.....	9,751,518	14,595,239	14,844,532	3,509,728	3,126,214	2,604,921
Paints and colors.....	946,472	989,318	921,189	2,885,593	2,532,932	3,018,134
Glass and glassware.....	2,581,132	2,970,270	3,414,749	2,103,898	2,316,193	2,707,597
Chemicals.....	4,957,205	4,484,934	4,982,631	9,306,074	9,506,601	10,528,729
Total.....	\$136,545,956	\$150,595,391	\$167,203,381	\$296,394,925	\$318,587,837	\$353,177,069

IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS.

ARTICLES.	FROM FRANCE.			FROM GREAT BRITAIN.		
	1877.	1876.	1875.	1877.	1876.	1875.
Hides and skins, raw.....	\$15,058,476	\$15,528,587	\$19,565,182	\$9,656,176	\$7,647,046	\$10,179,978
Wool, raw.....	33,451,339	27,277,462	33,120,537	34,526,037	33,095,332	73,528,998
Silk, raw and floss silk.....	21,085,094	39,974,546	26,930,641	12,612,743	8,047,323	7,632,558
Jute, raw.....	1,364,896	1,534,736	1,127,313	8,613,590	8,429,275	8,430,227
Hemp, raw.....	1,517,945	1,432,026	903,240	4,643,001	5,544,504	4,603,068
Flax, raw.....	10,565,206	8,269,999	6,109,064	12,309,154	7,253,965	8,436,223
Cotton, raw.....	25,110,072	26,970,785	26,612,384	114,644,123	124,105,949	140,195,972
Rags.....	1,153,193	1,049,534	1,043,937	572,631	572,433	645,006
Guano and other manures.....	6,512,013	3,024,310	2,939,390	6,323,129	7,505,963	3,265,753
Ivory, animal, unmanufactured.....	392,755	301,466	341,503	1,453,290	1,475,187	1,773,234
Oil made from seeds.....	880,403	459,147	124,673	1,342,122	1,616,375	1,441,131
Hops.....	1,645,904	2,951,742	937,774	1,570,441	2,434,309	643,287
Gums.....	507,011	628,794	337,119	359,752	245,584	293,533
Resins.....	479,412	380,932	308,993	1,115,154	1,304,101	2,454,158
India-rubber and gutta-percha, unmanufactured.....	731,663	704,336	519,170	4,354,030	4,401,365	5,027,650
Tobacco, leaf.....	2,312,333	2,365,794	1,246,201	2,371,198	2,525,019	3,359,239
Peruvian bark.....	527,469	521,100	502,572	730,635	796,125	750,191
Wood, timber and lumber of all kinds.....	13,581,024	16,052,532	11,850,324	22,065,833	24,770,971	16,763,401
Madder.....	57,900	55,005	145,903	335,035	677,430	1,211,075
Brimstone.....	829,514	1,001,363	1,039,334	835,569	600,309	732,433
Petroleum.....	2,116,631	2,365,937	935,357	8,325,339	2,106,595	1,260,453
Minerals of all kinds.....	3,695,564	3,800,300	3,162,391	4,293,303	3,454,338	3,450,176
Iron, unmanufactured.....	1,652,030	1,489,730	1,219,374	7,596,402	6,731,434	7,000,332
Steel, unmanufactured.....	860,524	303,993	356,664	181,306	365,349	207,232
Copper, unmanufactured.....	4,435,140	4,916,239	2,619,732	7,467,170	7,369,333	9,711,374
Lead, unmanufactured.....	2,066,644	1,963,021	2,064,714	5,235,369	4,073,243	4,232,477
Tin, unmanufactured.....	939,910	1,043,937	1,023,333	2,569,023	3,233,737	4,304,672
Zinc, unmanufactured.....	1,323,073	1,737,193	1,535,122	2,246,520	2,130,707	1,973,829
Alkali.....	457,024	329,644	363,419	215,774	166,866	193,000
Nitrates of potash and of soda.....	2,711,457	2,077,645	2,520,965	2,933,600	5,296,113	5,641,533
Chemical products, other.....	1,342,373	1,573,915	1,469,939	2,614,764	2,945,952	2,637,345
Cochineal.....	924,633	426,337	611,424	390,333	334,326	1,204,706
Indigo.....	3,046,119	2,646,995	2,373,913	7,311,033	7,953,530	6,974,441
Catechu.....	361,375	335,421	246,654	534,303	393,527	330,000
Total.....	\$164,901,709	\$170,111,353	\$155,997,075	\$339,295,737	\$340,740,149	\$345,919,497

The foreign commerce of France has steadily increased since the German war, in spite of the extra burdens which the war imposed upon the people, and in spite of deficient harvests in 1872 and 1873, until in 1876, owing to the

diminished demand in other countries, her foreign exports began to decline. The special commerce from 1870 to 1876 was, in millions of francs and fractions of millions, as follows:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Imports.....	2781.5	3393.2	3447.4	3554.8	3713.1	3672.3	3675.8
Exports.....	2860.2	2865.6	3679.1	3787.3	3877.7	4022.1	3823.0
Total.....	5641.7	6258.8	7126.5	7342.1	7590.8	7694.4	7508.8

The principal countries, and trade with each in millions of francs, with the increase or decrease likewise in millions, in parentheses, were, in 1876, as follows: Imports—England, 650 (+27); Belgium, 405 (—35); Italy, 415 (+92); Germany, 389 (+40); United States, 265 (+75). Exports—England, 1,033 (—34); Belgium, 446 (—81); Germany, 431 (+4); Switzerland, 279 (—36); United States, 230 (—31); Italy, 216 (—3).

In 1877 the exports continued to decline, while the aggregate importations showed a further increase. The returns for the first eight months of 1877 in juxtaposition with those of the same portion of 1876 were, in francs, as follows:

IMPORTS.

	1877.	1876.
Articles of food.....	600,137,000	569,136,000
Raw materials.....	1,399,431,000	1,477,881,000
Manufactures.....	303,844,000	316,848,000
Other articles.....	123,591,000	170,265,000
Total.....	2,427,003,000	2,533,680,000

EXPORTS.

	1877.	1876.
Manufactures.....	1,189,200,000	1,266,563,000
Foods and raw materials.....	939,067,000	939,963,000
Other articles.....	133,473,000	121,834,000
Total.....	2,261,743,000	2,328,420,000

The account stood, at the end of ten months: Imports, 3,080,447,000 francs, against 3,284,861,000 francs in 1876; of these, 778,550,000 francs articles of food, against 764,714,000 francs. Exports, 2,853,385,000 francs, against 3,012,682,000 francs.

The principal imports which showed an increase over the first eight months of 1876 were: Sugar, increase from 71 to 82 millions; meat, 15 to 26; tallow, 26 to 36; flax, 27 to 38; wool, 205 to 217; oil-seeds, 65 to 82; ore, 20 to 30. Among the imports showing a decrease, the chief ones were: Breadstuffs, 147 to 116 millions; wines; coffee, 71 to 63; silk, 313 to 142; cotton, 159 to 154; coal; copper; woolen cloths, 55 to 50; cotton goods, 53 to 48. The exports showing a gain were: Leather, 48 to 53 millions; jewelry, 35 to 41; chemicals, 19 to 25; breadstuffs, 83 to 138; wines, 138 to 141; eggs, 33 to 35; butter, 63 to 70; wool, 45 to 54. A decline was shown in the following: Silk fabrics, 214 to 186; woolen goods, 206 to 200; leather goods, 104 to 97; tools, 46 to 40; small wares, 95 to 93; hops, 58 to 54; refined sugar, 99 to 66; spirits, 74 to 41; raw sugar, 22 to 3. The principal fluctuations are traceable to a failure in the silk crop and in the

domestic sugar crop, and to a fair harvest succeeding a deficient one. The returns of the production of sugar give, for the year ending August 31, 1877, 245,000 tons, against 463,000 in the previous season.

A depression in the Lyons silk-weaving establishments, which had existed for eight months, showed signs of relief in May, 1877, when 800 looms, which had been idle, commenced work again, and the dyers were again employed full-time who had been on half-time. About the end of June, 1876, when it became apparent that the silk crop was not greater than one-third the usual production, the prices of manufactured silks rose rapidly, the advance on some descriptions being over 100 per cent. These prices were to a large extent speculative, and, consumption declining greatly, they fell again, reaching a point about 10 per cent. above the initial rates, in the spring of 1877. The European silk crop was again a failure in 1877, being about half an ordinary crop.

In France, as well as in Germany, the protectionist spirit has been rife among the manufacturers. A proposition to revise the commercial treaty with England, reducing the 15 per cent. duties on cotton manufactures, raised a great outcry. The French Government insisted on a reciprocal reduction in the English wine-duties. There was a pressure brought upon the Government for a higher protective tariff on cotton yarn.

In consequence of the French commercial treaty, in accordance with which French duties on English manufactures were reduced to 30 per cent. or under in 1860, and to a maximum of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* in 1864, while the English duties on silks and other French manufactures were abolished and the wine imposts reduced, the English imports from France increased from about 17 millions sterling to about 47 millions, and the exports to that country increased 185 per cent.

The foreign trade returns of Italy for the first half of 1877 exhibit an increase of imports from 611,914,709 lire in the first six months of 1876 to 638,366,006 lire, and a decrease of exports from 573,196,524 lire to 488,830,575 lire. The wine-exports diminished 24 million lire; silk, 37 millions; and breadstuffs, 16 millions. The imports in the same three classes increased, on the other hand, 8 millions, 25 millions, and 16 millions respectively. The foreign commerce of Italy has shown a remarkable development since the date of the national unification. The volume of trade has increased from 1,300 million lire in 1861 to 2,546 millions in 1876—nearly double; while the export side has constantly gained upon the imports, although the balance has remained constantly

against Italy, the growth being from 479 million lire in 1861 to 1,216 millions in 1876, and that of the imports from 821 to 1,329 millions. This increase in exports is due in great measure to improvements in agriculture. The exportation of raw silk was at a low ebb in the earlier part of the period, the crop falling in 1864 to 1,731,000 kilogrammes; but owing to the successful treatment of the silk-worm disease, which threatened to destroy the silk culture in Europe, the crops increased to about 3 million kilogrammes, until in 1876 and 1877 the re-appearance of the malady, with unfavorable weather, reduced the yield to one-third the usual quantity in the first year, and one-half in the second.

A severe financial crisis experienced in Portugal in 1876 was attributed by the British consul-general to the large increase in the number of banks, the nominal capital in joint-stock banking institutes having grown from 26½ million dollars in 1871 to 63½ millions by the end of 1875. There were large and reckless transactions on the exchange in Spanish 3 per cents. which led to a call on the banks for money, which, after the suspension of one or two banks in the north, changed to a panic and general run on all the banks, which culminated on the 18th of August, some of the oldest and most esteemed banks in the kingdom stopping payment. The Government then intervened with an order delaying payment 60 days, and, with repayments of advances and loans of additional sums, it assisted the banks, and restored confidence to a considerable extent.

The causes of the financial crisis in Germany and Austria, where the bursting of the bubble of speculation and inflated values first occurred, are not far to seek. The French Government paid over to the German Government the exacted war-indemnity with wonderful rapidity. This amounted to 5,567,067,277 francs, less 325,098,400 francs, the purchase-money of the Alsace-Lorraine railway. It was paid in drafts on Frankfort and other German cities, London, Holland, and Belgium, and German and French notes and coin. This enormous amount was applied in paying up the debts of the single states, in building fortresses and ships, and other military expenses, in paying war-claims and donations, in establishing an invalid fund of 187 million thalers, and in an entire recoinage, and the transformation of the currency to a gold basis. The repayment of the public debts and the displacement of other investments left great amounts in the hands of the people, who, dreaming of a new industrial era, invested them in newly-started manufacturing, mining, and credit establishments. The number of joint-stock companies was trebled. The people were drawn in thousands to the factories, away from their useful agricultural occupations. A rage for building and speculation in town-lots prevailed in all the cities. On the bourses the wildest stock-gambling helped to conceal the weakness of the thousand

new companies, while sharp swindlers formed more companies on paper, and palmed off their bogus shares on the credulous public. Money was in rapid circulation, and consumption was stimulated and novel desires awakened among the people. Large excesses of importations appeared on the trade balance-sheet every year, in part for plants and raw material for the brand-new industries, but in great part also for unaccustomed luxuries consumed by the people. Then, to add fuel to the flames, the German Government had inflated the currency by issuing the new coinage faster than the old had been withdrawn, this inflation amounting, in October, 1874, to 254 million thalers, or about 50 per cent. of the former volume of the currency. The new gold coinage streamed out of the country, the old silver being still legal tender, while its bullion value was 3 per cent. below par; but as many of the gold pieces as the French received were sent back in payment of the milliards. The American consul-general in Berlin, in tracing the history of 381 stock companies with an aggregate par capital stock of 125 million dollars, established since 1870, which are quoted on the Berlin Exchange, found that 210 of them had ceased to pay dividends in 1874, and 260 in 1875. The average dividends paid by 95 banks, whose stock was quoted at 11 per cent. above par in 1872, and whose average dividends in that year were 10½ per cent., were, in 1875, 2.10 per cent., and their quoted value 35 below par. The average quotations of 58 mining and smelting companies changed similarly from 1.17 to .28, and their dividends from 10½ to 1½ per cent. The market-price of the shares of 225 industrial companies, of various characters, sank from .97 to .26, and their average dividends from 10.38 to 1.86 per cent. The whole number of stock companies founded in Prussia in the three years 1871 to 1873 was 945, the greatest number in 1872; their aggregate capital stock amounted to 1,062 million thalers. The day of reckoning was not brought about in Germany by a general crash and epidemic bankruptcy as in Austria, but when, in 1873 and 1874, the inevitable period of contraction came, the utter uselessness of many of the new productive concerns doomed them to a slow death, while those which could survive were subjected to a painful and struggling existence.

The idle German capitals found in many cases a vent in Austria, where the mania for founding companies, and all the vices of stock-jobbing, were already in full career; they arrived to stimulate the mad speculation which had succeeded the war of 1866, and the inflation of the paper currency, and to expand the unsubstantial structure of a national industry which only existed in the illusions of dreamers, or, oftener, in the mendacious promises of bourse swindlers, until, in 1873, a swift and sudden collapse occurred, which shook the whole financial world. The crisis began in the month of May, between which date and

the beginning of 1867 there had been incorporated in Austria 1,005 joint-stock associations, with a nominal capital stock of 4,000 million florins. Of these, only 682 received the necessary amount of subscribed capital, 32 per cent. of their nominal capital. These 682 commenced existence with a paid-up capital stock of 850½ million florins, and a par capital of 2,577 millions. These shares were driven up to speculative prices on the exchange, and when the crash came, it was found that the common people had exchanged large amounts of their savings for these worthless scraps of paper. An illustration of the speculative fever of the times is furnished by the Vienna building associations, which purchased, at high prices, more lots than would meet the requirements of the population at the highest possible rate of increase for a hundred years. The amount of capital actually laid out in industrial enterprises was about 1,350 million florins, the greatest part in the years 1872 and 1873. This would not be a large amount of capital to place in the same time in England or France, but the results prove the uselessness of so rapidly extended a productive capital in Austria at that time. By September, 1874, 166 of the 682 new companies, with a capital of 360½ millions, had ceased to exist; and by the end of that year, 143 companies, with a capital of 343½ million florins, had passed through bankruptcy. The increased external commerce of Austria, which nearly doubled between 1866 and 1873, is a proof that the productive resources of the country were really increased in this period; while the gradual change from a favorable balance of 111½ million florins in 1866, to an adverse one of 225½ millions in 1872, when the imports were nearly treble those of 1866, marks the course of this period of over-speculation and stimulated consumption. The imports and exports of Austro-Hungary were, from 1866 to 1873, in millions of florins, as follows: 1866—imports, 217.9; exports, 329.5; 1867—imports, 294.3; exports, 407.4; 1868—imports, 387.4; exports, 428.9; 1869—imports, 418.9; exports, 438.1; 1870—imports, 431.9; exports, 395.4; 1871—imports, 540.8; exports, 467.6; 1872—imports, 613.7; exports, 388.0; 1873—imports, 583.0; exports, 423.6. The progress of the import and export trade of Germany also shows the effects of the era of speculation, as well as the partial success of the young industrial enterprises. The imports from Great Britain, as a representative example, attained their highest point in 1872 (above 158 million dollars), since which year they have decreased regularly, to 116 millions in 1875, while the exports to Great Britain have as steadily increased from 96 millions in 1872 to 109 millions in 1875. The German duties on iron were abolished at the beginning of the year 1877, and the imports were largely increased in consequence, being, for the first quarter of this year, in manufactured iron, 1,106,000 cwt., against 410,000 cwt. for the same quarter in 1876; while the

imports of raw iron and exports of manufactures were considerably greater at the same time, owing to the temporary demand for rails and other articles in Russia. Count Frankenberg stated in the Reichstag, in an argument for retaining the iron duties, that the 32 principal iron-works in Germany lost 7 million marks in the one year of 1876, on their aggregate capital of 362 million marks. The report of the Chamber of Commerce of Cologne attributed the depression in the iron and coal trades to the unjustifiable extension of the works after the rise in prices, which attained as much as 100 per cent., and afterward sank to the original level. The iron and coal industries are the ones which have suffered most in the late depression in all countries. In England, of 962 furnaces, only 531 were at work in the summer of 1877; in Germany, out of 465, about half; in Belgium, 17 out of 54; in Luxemburg, 9 out of 23.

The commercial relations of Sweden and Norway have extended rapidly in the last few years. The imports increased from 141,686,000 rigsdalers (about \$39,360,000) in 1870 to 306,810,000 rigsdalers (\$90,558,000) in 1874. The exports, as is usual in a rapid development of the resources of a country, did not keep pace with the imports, but yet increased from 152,502,000 to 233,332,000 rigsdalers, or from \$42,360,000 to \$64,814,000. One-fourth of the imports in the latter year were British goods, and two-thirds of the exports, consisting of timber, oats, and iron, were to Great Britain.

The returns of the Russian Finance Bureau exhibited, in the beginning of 1877, a decrease in all kinds of importations, except fuel, and a considerable increase in the exports of the raw products of Russia, with a very large increase in the exportation of spirits. The condition of trade in Russia was far from prosperous before the beginning of the war. The failure of Strousberg brought on a crisis in the banks in 1875. At the end of 1876 there were large exports of grain, but the year 1877 opened gloomily, with a succession of failures all over the country. The decrease in the imports into Russia, from the effect of the war, was extraordinary. The only increase was in coal and steel rails, evidently imported for war-purposes. The returns for the first eight months of 1877, compared with the same portion of the preceding year, show a decline in tea, coffee, oil, and fish, of at least 50 per cent.; in salt, of 66 per cent.; of nearly 80 per cent. in wines, of two-thirds in tobacco, of 56 per cent. in textile fabrics, and nearly half in textile materials, except cotton, and a similar decrease in every other class of imports. The imports of raw cotton fell off over 40 per cent., although there has sprung up a considerable new trade with the Asiatic khanates in cotton goods, which had been delivered in Khiva and Bokhara to the value of 3 million rubles in November, and a still larger in importations of

raw cotton thence over the Orenburg Railway, which had forwarded already, in November, 1,150,000 cwt., 36 million lbs. having been brought from Khiva and Bokhara in the three months preceding. The export trade from Russia was greatly stimulated by the war, and by the debased currency. The exports of grain in the same period increased nearly one-quarter; of spirits, nearly one-half; exports of tobacco nearly trebled; those of flax more than doubled; and those of hemp, hides, sheep and cattle, wool, and many such products, increased in an astonishing ratio. The sugar-culture, owing to special protective measures and a favorable crop, attained a development almost magical in this period, and, instead of an import of 414,000 poods and an export of 1,000 in the preceding year, there were, in 1877, no imports, but an export of 3,256,000 poods. A conference, called by the Government of Russia, to consider the probable effect of a blockade on the grain trade, reported that the average grain exports had lately increased to 143 million bushels.

There has been a gradual increase in the exports from India for many years, which was abnormally quickened by the recent fall in the European silver market. In the year 1872-'73 the quantity of wheat sent abroad was 320,000 cwt.; in 1875-'76 it had increased to 2,156,000 cwt., and in 1876-'77 to 4,839,000 cwt. The cultivation of the tea-plant has increased much in late years. New industries have also been introduced, such as the culture of the cinchona plant. The exports of India are usually about 50 per cent. in excess of the imports. In 1875-'76 the imports amounted to about 212 and the exports to 300 million dollars. Not over 11 per cent. of the exports were manufactured articles; an increase in the exports of the latter class, notably of cotton and jute manufactures, and of leather and tanned hides, is observed. A large increase in the tea culture is noticeable. The tea exports of 1875-'76 were 24 million lbs., amounting to 10½ million dollars.

The export of silk from Japan rose suddenly in the latter half of 1876, owing to the failure of the silk crop in Europe, to nearly double the quantity exported in the same period the year before. The value of the exports amounted to \$12,770,000, which was more than the entire exportations of any year since 1869-'70. The high prices brought out the accumulated stocks in the interior. But, aside from this exceptional activity, there are signs that the silk culture in Japan is at present extending, and that the soil and capital employed in the production of tea for the American market are, owing to the depressed condition of the tea-trade, being turned into the cultivation of silk. The Japan teas exported to America increased from 6,500,000 lbs. in 1862-'63 to 24,893,000 lbs. in 1875-'76. The foreign trade of Japan for the year 1875-'76 was reported at 24½ million dollars imports, one-half of them from Great Britain, and 16½ millions exports, nearly 7 mil-

ions to the United States, 6 millions of which was in tea.

The customs returns for the treaty-ports of the Chinese Empire show a gradual extension of the foreign trade, the total exports for 1876 being two-thirds greater than the total for the year 1864; though the large exports, and high prices of silk in 1876, made the total, 151,120,086 taels, considerably higher than it would otherwise have been. More than three-fourths of this trade was with the British Empire and colonies; more than three-fourths also of the shipping in which the goods were exported was British, German shipping ranking next, and then American, French, and Japanese in order. The exports of raw silk, stimulated by the recent failures of the European crops, will probably remain an important branch of Chinese commerce. The particulars of the Chinese imports in 1875, compared with 1874, indicate an increased demand for European manufactures and East Indian products, with the exception of opium. The decline in this article, from nearly 43 million dollars to 38 millions, is accounted for by the increased production of China, and partly, no doubt, by the efforts of the Government to restrain its use. The increase in cotton goods was from under 27½ million to 30 million dollars; in woolens, from 6 to 6½ millions; in metal goods, from 5½ to 6½ millions; and in sundries, from 14½ to over 20 millions. The aggregate imports increased from \$96,541,296 to \$101,704,870. The increase in the values of the exports was from \$100,069,302 to \$103,369,893; the increase in the quantities was, however, considerably greater; a growing demand is observable for many peculiarly Chinese manufactures, and a progress in industries of modern introduction, as in refined sugar, tobacco, etc. The net imports of opium increased steadily from 53,915 piculs in 1868 to 67,468 piculs in 1874, and then fell off to 66,461 piculs in 1875. The total exports of tea from China were: 1875-'76—green, 8,023,601 lbs.; black, 66,396,663 lbs.; 1876-'77—green, 9,476,624 lbs.; black, 76,113,084 lbs. The exports in 1875 amounted to 192,054,568 lbs. of black, 27,172,647 lbs. of green, and 22,281,150 lbs. of brick, and the total shipments to 242,754,664 lbs. The export of green teas has declined since 1872; that of the black and brick varieties is steadily increasing. The total exports in 1866 summed up 159,150,423 lbs. Besides the above quantities, there are large amounts transported overland to Siberia and Mongolia, to the value of a couple of million dollars a year. The land-shipments are increasing, and were, in 1875, nearly 20 million lbs.

The industrial condition of the countries of South and Central America is steadily improving, though amid many drawbacks. Large amounts of European capital have been employed in opening up the resources of this part of the world, yet its natural wealth is still very far from being fully developed. Some of

these countries have, however, already a considerable and increasing foreign trade, and stand on a respectable economical level. The Argentine Confederation received, in 1875, imports to the value of about 55 million dollars, they having increased from 47½ millions in 1871, and exported 45 million dollars' worth—an increase of 10 millions in four years. It stands in communication with all the chief maritime powers, England and France leading. The main articles of export are wool and tallow, and other animal products. Bolivia has a trade of about equal dimensions. Brazil's average imports, during the period mentioned, amounted to some 95 million dollars, about one-third coming from England and one-fourth from France; her exports, 112½ millions, one-third to England and one-fourth to the United States. Chili imported in 1875 about 38 millions' worth, and exported 34½ millions, over 16 millions in copper to England, whence most of her imports are brought. Peru's average imports were 25 millions, and her exports 30 millions, consisting chiefly of guano and cubic nitre, with the minor articles alpaca and sheep's wool, sugar, etc. Uruguay's enterprising and active trade fell away in 1875 to 14½ millions imports from 16½ in the preceding year, and from 15 to 14½ millions exports, which consist mainly of animal produce—hides and skins, grease, bone-ash, etc. One-half of her commerce is with England. Venezuela's commerce, in which Germany takes a leading part, amounted to 4½ millions imports, and 5½ millions exports. The commerce of the United States of Colombia, owing to internal political disturbances, decreased in 1875 to less than 7 millions imports, from over 11 millions the previous year; the exports, about 10 millions, also declining a little. Great Britain, with France and Germany, commands this commerce.

In the foreign trade of Mexico and the West Indies the United States takes a more or less predominant part. In the year 1873 the commerce of Mexico amounted to 33 millions exports, 24 millions being in coined silver, and 29 millions imports; in 1874, 25½ millions exports, 15 millions in silver, and 28½ millions imports. The annals of the Mexican mints make the aggregate coinage, during the colonial period of 300 years, about 2,200 millions, and during the period of independence of 53 years, about 854 millions; in all, 3,054 millions of dollars. The coinage in the fiscal year 1875 was 20 millions. The commerce of Cuba, Hayti, and Santo Domingo is chiefly with the United States. Owing to the inferior and deficient out-turn of the Cuban tobacco crop since 1873, other countries, in Europe as well as in America, have given such attention to the tobacco culture that a very fair leaf for cigars is grown in various portions of the world. The Mexican and South American tobacco is constantly improving. The Dutch East Indies are also extending the cultivation of the plant.

The effect of the war on the European stock market was at first depressing; and when the market again hardened, the average prices were lower, in spite of vast amounts of money seeking investment. Before the declaration of war there had been a steady advance in the prices of first-class investment stocks since 1874. The advance in the values of an aggregation of stocks, both governmental securities and corporate, amounting to over five billion dollars, was computed to be a little over 5 per cent. in the 12 months ending March, 1877. At the outbreak of the war there was a rapid decline, which was not afterward recovered, the ruling prices averaging, in June, 1 or 2 per cent. below those of March. The rise in the prices of good securities was owing to the stagnation of trade and discredit of new enterprises, and the consequently large amounts of idle money, which condition was also evidenced by the low rate of the minimum discount of the Bank of England (2 per cent.), which had prevailed in July, 1877, for more than 12 months, while the rates in the open market were considerably lower during the same period, latterly in Paris as well as in London. A rise in the value of the most credited Government obligations, like English consols, French rentes, and, in an inferior degree, American bonds, in comparison with other stocks, has made itself remarked of late years. This is easily accounted for by the fact that the annual dividends of the stock companies are generally lower by 2 or more per cent. than they were a score of years ago.

Up to the middle of 1876 there was an influx of gold into England, the excess of imports for the first seven months being £9,024,000. In August of that year the tide turned, and at the end of the year the excess was reduced to £6,960,000, and during the first seven months of 1877 there was an excess of exports of £3,136,000. A part of the time the state of the exchanges with Paris caused an efflux thither of gold. The *rationale* of gold-movements between England and other countries is given by Ernest Seyd, as follows: Par of (short) exchange between London and New York, Paris, Berlin, Australia, £1 = \$4.867, 25.22½ francs, 20.43 marks, £1. When the exchanges deviate from these p^{ar}s, they indicate the indebtedness of one country to another. When the exchange in New York on London sinks to \$4.82½, or .08 per cent. below the par, there is a flow of gold to New York; when it rises to \$4.89, or .05 per cent. above the par of exchange, the flow is the other way. The same occurs when exchange in Paris sinks 4 per mille to 25.12½ francs, or rises 4 per mille to 25.32½ francs; or when German exchange falls 5 per mille to 20.32 marks, or rises 5 per mille to 20.52 marks. The normal outflow of gold from the Bank of England can, however, be checked by raising the discount-rate. This occurred in the autumn of 1877. The imports of gold into England were, for the first nine months of 1877,

£11,710,000, or 7 millions less than in the corresponding months of the previous year. The exports were £16,363,000, of which £7,250,000 went to Germany and £5,390,000 to France, while comparatively little was sent to the United States. Only £2,047,000 of the gold importations came from the United States, against £4,347,000 in the previous year, and £3,227,000 in 1875. The silver importations for the same period were for £10,920,000 from Germany; and the exportations to India, £10,844,000; to China, £1,839,000. The effect of the decline in the silver market caused in India a rapid influx of silver. When silver touched the lowest figure in London, in July, 1870 (48½*d.*), and gold was dearest in Bombay, there commenced an extensive exportation of gold, which reached its flood in August; while the subsequent rise of silver in England to 57½*d.*, in January, 1877, was followed by a corresponding reflux of gold into India. The export of silver from England to India amounted to £13,368,000 for the 12 months ending June 31, 1877; the annual shipments for four years previously had only averaged £4,100,000. The exports to China were proportionately larger during this period. According to the reports of Dr. Linderman, the excess of exports over imports of silver in America has declined since 1872, the excess being, in that year, \$35,302,543; in 1873, \$26,953,869; in 1874, \$23,636,216; in 1875, \$17,947,241; in 1876, \$17,386,508. Considerable silver has been shipped from San Francisco to China lately on British account. The value of the silver coin withdrawn up to the end of September, in Germany, was estimated, at the former mint-price, at about 220 million dollars, over two-fifths of which was used for the new coinage. The German produce of silver amounts to about 7½ million dollars per annum. The exportations of silver to England were about 10 millions sterling from 1872 to 1876, and about 11 millions in the nine months of 1877. The rest of the old thaler coinage to be withdrawn was estimated at the same date at 112½ million dollars. The total new coinage was, up to October 27th: Gold, 1,527,313,885 marks; silver, 144,022,704 marks; nickel, 35,160,344 marks; copper, 9,595,930 marks.

The effect of the Eastern war upon the wheat market was to stimulate speculation and inflate the prices, which soon subsided considerably after the first excitement was over. Red spring wheat stood at \$1.54 per bushel in New

York; English red, 52*s.* per quarter in London on the 6th of April, 1877; May 3d, the prices had risen to \$2.09 and 67*s.*; June 9th, they had ebbed again to \$1.90 and 61*s.* 6*d.* During the period of inflation there were large sales in England, and large importations from Russia and the Danubian provinces, and from French and German stocks. The American exportations were, however, not as large at that time, both farmers and speculators holding on for a further advance. The highest price obtained in the English market was 68*s.* 9*d.*, on May 19th. The fluctuations in the English wheat market were considerable, owing to varying weather and political reports; at the end of the first half of 1877 it stood at 64*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, against 52*s.* 3*d.* at the beginning of the year, and 48*s.* 2*d.* a year previous. In Germany the crops were of average size, in Hungary above the average, and in France fine, but smaller than had been expected. The quotations in the summer months for delivery in October, November, and December, were 5 to 10 per cent. below current prices; in New York, also, dealers speculated for a lower market, and frequently sold 10 per cent. under the market for forward delivery. In Austro-Hungary there was an excess of about 4 million quarters over the average yield, and a surplus for exportation of 3½ million quarters. France imports large quantities of grain every year, and exports usually still greater quantities manufactured into flour; her imports, in 1876, amounted to 38 million dollars, and her exports to 43 millions; these imports are almost entirely from her commercial allies, the United States taking no part in this trade. The dependence of the British population on foreign countries for its food-supplies has become much greater within a few years, and within a similar period the United States have won the position, before held by Russia, as the chief purveyor to its immense and growing wants. In 1867, Russia supplied 44 per cent. of the English wheat importation, and America 14 per cent.; in 1873, 44 per cent. came from the United States. Holland and Belgium also depend, though to a less considerable extent, upon America for their grain-supplies (see article COMMERCE (FOREIGN) OF THE UNITED STATES). The extent and sources of the supplies of foreign wheat imported into England are shown in the following statement of the imports of wheat and flour into Great Britain for five years and seven months of the year 1877:

WHEAT AND FLOUR. 1½ cwt.=1 cwt.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877 (7 mos.).
AVERAGE PRICE.	57 <i>s.</i>	58 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	55 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	45 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	46 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	57 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
United States.....	9,634,000	21,775,000	27,206,000	26,373,000	22,223,000	12,454,000
Russia.....	17,939,000	9,694,000	5,799,000	10,153,000	8,912,000	5,374,000
Germany.....	5,184,000	3,019,000	4,012,000	6,614,000	8,483,000	3,636,000
France.....	4,554,000	3,260,000	1,125,000	3,574,000	1,654,000	3,267,000
India (wheat).....	.....	.....	1,077,000	1,385,000	8,280,000	2,542,000
Total imports.....	47,613,000	51,631,000	49,322,000	59,546,000	51,904,000	32,810,000

The imports in 1875 were not all consumed the same year; but of the stock of 1876, none to speak of was carried over to this year. The acreage under wheat has been diminished from 3,630,000 acres in 1874 to 2,994,000 acres in 1876, in the British Isles: Mr. Stephen Bourne has calculated that, "of the 33 million inhabitants of the United Kingdom, 18 millions are sustained on food grown at home, and 15 millions on that received from abroad." Herr Neumann-Spallart, an Austrian statistician, has estimated the total corn-produce of the principal grain-growing countries at 2,400 to 2,450 million hectolitres (830 million quarters, or 6,640 million bushels), of which total Russia contributes 27 per cent., America 22 per cent., Germany 11 per cent., France 10 per cent., Austro-Hungary 7 per cent. The European lands which usually produce more than they consume are: Roumania, Denmark, Russia, Prussia, France, Hungary, Bavaria, Sweden.

The cotton industry has been very much depressed for the last year, the result of excessive production; and when, at the beginning, a favorable tendency began to be felt, the commencement of the war suddenly arrested the rising movement. The English manufacturers have suffered serious losses from competitive prices. By working the mills part time, and during a long strike of the operatives at Bolton, provoked by a reduction of their wages, the large surplus stock has been greatly diminished, and in October, 1877, the mills were again in full operation. In Russia the manufacture has been favored by the condition of exchanges and high duties, discouraging importation. In Norway and Sweden, also, the factories have yielded a profit. In France the ministerial crisis had a very depressing effect, and also in the neighboring states. From Germany the reports are most discouraging, and, unless matters change, the production in Saxony, Prussia, and Alsace must be diminished. The number of spindles now employed is calculated at 39½ millions in Great Britain for 33 lbs. each, 19½ millions on the Continent of Europe for 53 lbs. each, and in the United States 10 millions for 63 lbs. each. The consumption is, in the English factories, 1,303½ million lbs.; on the Continent, 1,033½ million lbs.; in America, 630 million lbs. The last season's crop falls short of the usual requirements of the spinners by some 70 or 80 million lbs. Yet, owing to the slackness of trade, no higher prices were obtained than usual; the market hardened, however, in England late in the autumn, and large quantities were removed from Liverpool for manufacturing requirements. The export of cotton goods from Great Britain has steadily increased from 2,980 million yards in 1868 to 3,803 millions in 1877; and of yarns, from nearly 130 million lbs. to nearly 230 millions. Production has increased in an equal or greater ratio in several other countries, probably faster within the last few years than the increased demand, great as it is, will

at present justify. Messrs. Ellison's estimate of the probable importations into Europe in the season 1877-'78 is as follows: American, 1,314,000,000 lbs.; East Indian, 472,500,000 lbs.; Egyptian, 270,450,000 lbs.; Brazilian, 65,600,000 lbs.; Mediterranean, 35,000,000 lbs.; Peru, West Indies, etc., 18,450,000 lbs.: total, 2,176,000,000 lbs.

COMMERCE (FOREIGN) OF THE UNITED STATES. The United States, like all the chief commercial nations, has been passing through a period of commercial stagnation and contracted consumption for the last four years. The depression has, fortunately, not diminished the volume of their export trade. The domestic exports reached, in 1876-'77, the unprecedented magnitude of \$589,669,490, having increased from \$525,582,247 in 1876, and \$499,284,100 in 1875. The exports of 1873-'74 (\$569,433,421) were exceptionally large, they having been 505 millions the previous year, with a steady increase from 269 millions in 1868. The import trade increased gradually from about 345 millions in 1868 to \$624,689,727 in 1872-'73, in which year the disturbance in business began to be felt. The contraction then set in with a sudden falling off of 74 millions, the balance in the merchandise trade turning out in favor of the United States for the first time in 27 years, with the exception of a slight balance in 1858. In 1874-'75 there was a further decline in imports of nearly 32 millions, with, however, owing to a falling off of 70 millions in exports, a balance of about the same amount as in the foregoing year (19 millions) on the other side. In 1875-'76 there was a further decline in imports of 73 millions, and a favorable balance of over 79½ millions, which was nearly doubled in 1876-'77, being 151 millions. The amount of the imports in the latter year was \$438,510,996, having declined about 7½ millions further. The volume of the total commerce in 1876-'77—over 1,128 millions—was only exceeded by that of three former years, it being within 10 millions as great as in 1872, when the largest balance (over 182 millions) stood against the United States, and about 100 millions less than in 1873 and 1874, in which years the balance changed from 119 millions against the United States to nearly 19 millions in their favor. The above statements take account of merchandise only, and do not include the exports of specie, which, however, belong by right in the same account, being a product of the country, and an important one; yet its enumeration with the merchandise in any single year might give a false idea of the commercial movement of that year. The net exports of coin and bullion for the last 7 years have been nearly 55 millions per annum, and the aggregate net exports since 1850 have been about 1,500 millions, or 47½ millions a year. In the aggregated commerce for the last 7 years there has been an excess of domestic exports, including specie, over the net imports, of nearly 222½ millions; and in the ag-

gregated commerce since 1790 there is a balance against the United States of 667½ millions, according to the official returns. The extension of railroads has enabled this country to export vast quantities of food-materials, which now rank beside cotton in the external commerce of America; yet the ill-considered haste and rivalry in the development of these highways was one of the principal causes of the commercial derangement and exhaustion from which the nation has lately suffered. The sudden arrest of railroad construction affected materially the international balance-sheet, a great portion of the material having been brought from abroad, mostly from England. The following two tables show the extent of the entire foreign commerce in dollars for each year, from 1870 to 1877, inclusive:

Exports (reduced to gold values) from the United States.

YEARS.	MERCHANDISE.		Specie and Bullion.	Total Exports.
	Domestic.	Foreign.		
1870...	376,616,473	16,155,295	58,155,668	450,927,434
1871...	428,398,903	14,421,270	98,441,988	541,262,166
1872...	428,487,181	15,690,455	79,877,584	524,055,120
1873...	505,038,439	17,446,483	84,608,574	607,088,496
1874...	569,438,421	16,849,619	66,630,405	652,918,445
1875...	499,324,100	14,158,611	92,132,142	605,574,853
1876...	525,582,247	14,802,424	56,506,302	596,890,973
1877...	589,669,490	12,804,996	56,163,287	658,637,773

Imports into the United States.

YEARS.	MERCHANDISE.		Specie and Bullion.	Total Imports.
	Dutiable.	Free.		
1870...	415,817,622	20,140,786	26,419,179	462,377,587
1871...	488,635,947	36,587,737	21,270,024	541,498,708
1872...	579,927,864	47,267,213	18,748,669	640,388,766
1873...	497,320,326	144,815,884	21,490,937	663,617,147
1874...	415,924,580	151,481,762	28,454,906	595,861,248
1875...	386,725,509	146,279,927	20,900,717	553,906,153
1876...	320,379,277	140,361,913	15,986,681	476,677,871
1877...	310,527,540	140,788,452	40,774,414	492,090,406

It may be seen from the above statements that the entire excess of exports over imports was, in 1877, \$166,547,317; in 1876, \$120,213,102; in 1875, \$50,668,700; in 1874, \$57,052,197; before the latter year there was an excess of imports of about 11½, 1, 116½, and 56½ millions in 1870, '71, '72, and '73 respectively. There was an adverse balance on the whole account from 1864 to 1873 inclusive, save in the one year 1868; and before 1864, a favorable balance since 1855, save one heavy deficit in 1861 of 87 millions, 40 millions of which was specie imported. Before 1855 the balance stood, with few exceptions, against the United States. The average volume per annum of the commerce proper of the country, including the net imports and domestic exports, with the net exports of specie since 1850, was approximately, in millions of dollars, for the decade ending 1830, 110; 1840, 192½; 1850, 222½; 1860, 548; 1870, 601½; and for the 7 years following, 1,089½. During the period of an exclusively paper currency, larger quantities of the precious metals have been exported, of course, than would have been

under normal conditions; but the amount taken from the circulation of the country was not great compared with the products of the mines, which have very much increased of late years; so that the net exports of the last seven years have averaged nearly 8 millions more than the ten years from 1861 to 1870, in which the average was about 5 millions more than that of the preceding decade.

The values for which the different classes of merchandise enter into American commerce can be seen in the tabular statement on pages 122 and 123, showing the net imports into the United States during the three years ending June 30, 1875, 1876, and 1877.

Among the unmanufactured exports, the class called "other articles" includes whale and animal oils (over 1½ million dollars each year), quicksilver (increased export of from 1 to 1½ million), wool, tan-bark, ice, etc. Among the unspecified manufactured exports are books and paper (over 1½ million dollars in 1877), jewelry and watches, paintings and engravings, cordage, and vessels sold out of the country. Among the finished articles imported not enumerated are clothing (1½ million in 1877, and half a million more the first year), paintings and other pictures (1 to 1½ million), paper manufactures (over 1 million), furniture and musical instruments, and hemp and cordage, all of them decreasing.

The superiority of many American manufactures is receiving a substantial acknowledgment in the form of orders which have come of late years from all parts of the world. The Centennial Exhibition attracted the attention of Europeans to the higher productions of American skill and invention. In spite of the difficulties of gaining new depots in foreign countries, which are greatly enhanced by the unfortunate decadence of the maritime industry in America, and by peculiar expenses of production, the American manufactures are winning their way in the contested markets of the world. The fact that American mechanical products are preferred in some of the Spanish-American countries, and still more decidedly in the British colonies, and that American makers are winning away customers from the wealthy manufacturers of Birmingham, Sheffield, and Manchester, is regarded with not less alarm in England than gratification in America. On the Continent of Europe, also, certain American manufactures are being introduced, while British products are losing ground before the progressive native industries. The exports of metals and metal goods from the United States during the first 9 months of the calendar year have increased from 14 million dollars in 1876 to 21 millions in 1877. The exports of cotton goods have increased nine-fold in 5 years, that is, from 11,704,079 yards in 1872 to 105,831,694 yards in 1877, and the values from \$2,304,330 to \$10,180,984; the proportion of the colored goods has remained nearly the same—24 per cent. to 76 per cent. white. The propor-

tion of the manufactured to the raw articles is hardly a criterion of the prosperity of the United States. This proportion has probably diminished in late times, owing to the great development of the natural resources of the country; so that a comparison on this score with the time when the leading exports were cotton

and tobacco, and when the entire export was often no greater than the present export of manufactures, would not be edifying. The advance of America as a great food-exporting country has, however, probably insured the preponderance of the agricultural class for ages to come. The proportion of the division of

IMPORTS.

CLASSIFIED ARTICLES.	1875.	1876.	1877.
CRUDE, OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED.			
Animals, live.....	\$2,088,687	\$1,749,395	\$1,648,465
Barks.....	1,472,355	2,084,395	2,351,762
Breadstuffs, including rice, etc.....	10,889,869	12,965,984	8,866,898
Coal.....	1,798,697	1,607,891	1,775,667
Coffee.....	50,691,488	56,788,997	53,684,991
Cotton, raw.....	408,508	881,728	413,508
Dyestuffs, gums, bleaching powders, etc.....	11,815,141	11,885,881	2,978,782
Fish.....	8,008,615	2,633,248	12,455,484
Flax, raw.....	1,112,405	1,060,497	1,248,064
Fruits, including nuts.....	12,336,420	11,912,240	9,341,013
Guano (except from bonded islands).....	528,706	705,782	873,890
Gypsum, unground.....	115,664	126,587	105,635
Hemp, raw.....	8,110,308	2,247,540	1,852,480
Hides, skins, furs, hair, etc.....	20,986,553	15,831,824	6,988,561
Effects of immigrants.....	872,023	1,226,380	11,162,755
India-rubber and gutta-percha.....	4,675,490	4,063,659	5,542,166
Jute and other grasses.....	1,273,084	2,354,881	2,351,773
Marble, stone, slate, etc.....	1,385,695	1,216,796	865,183
Paper materials.....	4,170,745	8,854,046	8,916,799
Produce of the United States brought back.....	2,826,393	2,007,884	2,780,544
Provisions.....	1,896,924	1,718,952	2,994,837
Salt.....	1,807,587	1,773,445	1,659,521
Seeds—flax, and other.....	7,006,888	4,907,944	2,789,059
Silk, raw.....	4,504,806	5,424,508	6,792,987
Spices.....	2,285,525	1,980,159	1,497,995
Sulphur, crude.....	1,255,100	1,473,678	1,242,783
Tea.....	22,673,708	19,524,166	16,181,467
Tin, in bars, blocks, and pigs.....	2,327,212	1,816,289	1,793,613
Tobacco, leaf.....	8,724,879	8,710,490	8,728,619
Timber, boards, shingles, etc.....	6,997,003	5,420,432	4,684,649
Wool, manufactured.....	11,071,259	8,247,617	7,156,944
Zinc, in blocks and sheets.....	555,678	828,880	142,669
All other articles.....	7,173,614	6,808,310	7,574,534
Total.....	\$207,997,279	\$199,333,840	\$189,818,002
MANUFACTURES.			
Beer, ale, and porter.....	\$1,742,120	\$1,161,467	\$758,850
Books, pamphlets, engravings, etc.....	2,633,796	2,438,583	1,892,589
Chemicals, medicines, soda, etc.....	11,181,435	8,692,468	9,543,560
Copper, and manufacture of.....	527,310	586,408	584,712
Cotton manufactures.....	27,738,401	22,725,598	18,923,614
Earthen, stone, and china ware.....	4,265,210	4,804,808	8,709,542
Fancy goods, perfumery, etc.....	8,997,387	7,084,425	6,438,544
Flax manufactures.....	16,603,242	14,446,046	11,509,894
Furs.....	8,017,631	8,053,570	2,401,773
Glass and glassware.....	5,805,115	4,806,943	3,986,786
Gold and silver manufactures.....	687,696	605,984	542,838
Gunny cloth and gunny bags.....	2,607,462	1,560,111	2,875,980
Hair manufactures.....	885,414	877,570	239,671
India-rubber and gutta-percha.....	618,979	423,575	825,113
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	18,478,733	18,191,618	9,570,600
Lead, and manufactures of.....	1,449,976	598,266	745,682
Leather, and manufactures of.....	10,245,597	8,408,994	8,255,646
Metals, and manufactures of.....	1,187,335	1,039,407	1,094,861
Oils.....	2,044,830	1,698,775	2,806,195
Opium, and extracts of.....	2,037,793	1,505,906	1,788,347
Paints.....	1,223,760	1,028,654	927,112
Precious stones.....	3,399,593	2,430,214	2,114,704
Silk manufactures.....	24,850,923	23,745,967	21,530,159
Spirits and wines.....	7,769,527	6,594,561	5,861,497
Straw and palm-leaf manufactures.....	2,325,539	1,356,674	1,679,731
Sugars and molasses.....	85,017,800	66,273,059	92,778,010
Tin plate, and manufactures.....	13,038,353	10,098,373	9,789,659
Tobacco manufactures.....	3,136,505	2,448,058	2,083,573
Watches, and watch materials.....	2,282,925	1,456,809	772,432
Wool manufactures.....	44,609,704	39,208,808	25,693,200
All other articles not specified.....	24,778,106	12,250,601	11,511,563
Total value of manufactures.....	\$325,008,157	\$261,407,350	\$261,969,547
Total value of merchandise.....	\$533,005,436	\$460,741,190	\$451,307,549
Total coin and bullion.....	20,900,717	15,986,681	40,774,414
Aggregate imports—specie values.....	\$553,906,153	\$476,677,871	\$492,081,963

COMMERCE (FOREIGN) OF THE UNITED STATES.

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DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

CLASSIFIED ARTICLES.	1875.	1876.	1877.
CRUDE, OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED.			
Animals, living.....	\$2,672,505	\$2,436,287	\$3,325,203
Breadstuffs, including rice.....	111,478,096	131,212,473	117,884,588
Coal.....	2,620,569	2,720,145	2,916,062
Cotton, unmanufactured.....	190,638,625	192,659,262	171,118,508
Fruits—green, ripe, dried, and preserved.....	1,634,008	827,273	2,937,080
Ginseng.....	658,926	646,954	562,268
Hay.....	110,225	134,017	116,986
Hides, skins, furs, and hair.....	9,555,747	7,615,565	6,607,716
Hops.....	1,286,501	1,884,521	2,305,355
Manures.....	616,876	922,221	1,116,132
Naval stores—resin, tar, etc.....	2,901,625	2,859,270	2,547,788
Oils—mineral, crude, and refined.....	80,078,568	82,915,786	61,759,438
Vegetable and essential.....	464,905	418,175	1,257,512
Oil-cake.....	5,138,300	5,774,585	4,818,145
Provisions—Meats.....	39,217,176	49,592,384	67,268,758
Butter and cheese.....	15,166,599	13,379,579	17,125,243
Lard.....	22,900,522	22,429,455	25,562,665
Fish.....	8,165,065	8,715,184	4,139,706
Vegetables.....	761,731	637,816	743,147
Condensed milk and eggs.....	132,308	126,849	132,230
Seeds.....	1,291,015	1,418,612	3,533,755
Tallow.....	5,692,203	6,734,378	7,883,616
Tobacco, leaf.....	25,241,549	22,737,383	28,825,521
Timber, lumber, staves, etc.....	13,656,715	13,463,422	14,765,836
Other articles.....	5,996,850	6,017,556	5,508,889
Total.....	\$492,996,479	\$522,139,920	\$554,744,111
MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.			
Agricultural implements.....	\$2,625,372	\$2,256,449	\$1,815,864
Brass and bell-metal manufactures.....	1,017,293	270,915	340,183
Cars, carriages, carts, and parts of.....	1,181,436	1,147,963	1,405,015
Clocks, and parts of.....	1,222,914	967,591	1,025,586
Clothing.....	509,102	579,595	509,028
Copper.....	1,055,688	8,441,939	2,913,943
Cotton manufactures.....	4,071,882	7,722,978	10,235,843
Drugs, dyes, chemicals, and medicines.....	2,925,322	8,340,988	2,608,166
Fancy goods, perfumery, etc.....	673,557	672,755	614,094
Glass and glassware.....	691,310	623,121	659,061
Hemp manufactures.....	877,505	884,051	871,375
Hats and caps.....	264,476	247,355	805,870
Iron, and manufactures of.....	11,153,866	9,012,679	8,310,315
Sewing-machines.....	1,797,929	1,700,798	1,652,487
Steel, and manufactures of.....	880,536	949,570	1,118,677
Fire-arms.....	5,502,320	8,667,050	5,259,813
Leather and manufactures.....	7,428,192	10,142,596	8,298,383
Musical instruments.....	628,987	815,733	921,679
Ordnance stores.....	860,107	1,162,889	4,747,899
Soap and starch.....	1,136,173	1,209,695	1,093,234
Spirits, wines, and beer.....	425,566	627,583	912,311
Spirits of turpentine.....	1,924,544	1,672,063	2,274,639
Sugar and molasses.....	3,752,488	6,713,526	5,151,245
Tobacco, manufactures of.....	2,602,921	2,833,155	8,194,693
Furniture, and wood manufactures.....	4,053,370	8,332,353	3,653,201
Wool, manufactures of.....	154,401	336,389	291,537
All other manufactured articles.....	6,768,602	5,339,332	8,017,519
Total value of manufactures.....	\$66,241,159	\$72,677,051	\$78,235,969
Total value of merchandise (mixed values).....	\$559,237,638	\$594,516,971	\$632,980,080
Total value of gold and silver coin.....	88,857,129	50,039,435	43,125,738
Aggregate.....	\$649,094,767	\$644,556,406	\$676,115,818

RECAPITULATION.

	1875.	1876.	1877.
Domestic exports, merchandise (reduced to gold values).....	\$499,284,100	\$525,582,247	\$569,669,490
Specie.....	83,857,129	50,039,691	43,135,738
Total.....	\$583,141,229	\$575,620,933	\$632,805,228
Reexports, merchandise.....	14,158,611	14,802,424	12,804,996
Specie.....	8,275,013	6,467,611	13,027,499
Total.....	\$22,433,624	\$21,270,035	\$25,832,495
Aggregate exports.....	\$605,574,853	\$596,890,973	\$658,637,723
Imports, merchandise.....	\$539,005,436	\$460,741,190	\$451,307,549
Specie.....	20,900,717	15,936,631	40,774,414
Total.....	\$559,906,153	\$476,677,821	\$492,081,963

finished manufactures in the above tables to the entire exportation of merchandise is, for the three years, about 12.1 per cent., and for 1877 about 12.3 per cent., or, including specie, 11.57 per cent. Taking manufactured and partly manufactured commodities on one side, including provisions, and the products of the soil and mines which have received little improvement on the other, such as breadstuffs, coal, cotton, petroleum, tobacco, oil-cake, crude turpentine, train-oil, hides, tallow, etc., the proportion of manufactures to the total exports, including specie, was about 36 per cent., and not including specie, 45.2 per cent. for 1877, and 30.9 per cent. for the three years. The proportion was something like 25 per cent. for the last eight years, and has increased within a few years. A progressive though fluctuating increase is observable in nearly all the natural products for the last eight years. The fluctuations in the foreign consumption of some of the articles depends greatly upon the prices at which they can be exported, as they have to compete with cheaper substitutes; such is the case, for instance, with petroleum and dried fruits. The grain-exports are governed by the state of the crops in different parts of the world. The demand for some, like that for most manufactured articles, depends upon the temporary prosperity and spending power of the people of other countries. All of the different kinds of prepared provisions have been exported in larger quantities each successive year; they are cheaper than the same articles produced in Europe, and so their consumption is steadily increasing in continental and colonial countries, among the richer classes in times of depression and among the poorer in times of prosperity. In regard to products of that sort, the present financial depression affords some compensating benefit to the American producer, in helping him to a market which is much easier to retain than to acquire in the first place. The principal national markets of some of the classes of exports above enumerated, with the quantities or numbers taken by each in thousands, were for the year 1876, the latest reported, as follows (the values in thousands of dollars are given in parentheses):

Animals: British America, Cuba, Mexico. Tan-bark: Great Britain (125), France (53), Germany (27). Breadstuffs: Indian-corn—Great Britain, 42,500 bushels; wheat—Great Britain, 42 million bushels (52½ million dollars), Canada, Holland, Belgium, Portugal; flour—Great Britain, Brazil, Canada, Hayti (7, 4, 1, and 1 million dollars respectively). Coal: Canada. Cotton: British Empire, France, Germany, Russia, Spain, Holland, Italy, and Belgium (955, 203, 108, 80, 47, 34, 23, 15 million lbs. respectively). Fruits: Dried apples—Australia, Germany, Canada; ripe apples—Great Britain (120), Canada (36), Cuba (18), Brazil (7); canned fruit—Great Britain (113), Australia (24), British Possessions (36), Germany (18), Spanish America, Hong-Kong, China, France. Gin-

seng: Hong-Kong, England. Hay: West Indies. Hides and fur-skins: England, Germany, France, Belgium. Hops: England (1,296), Australia (62). Ice: East and West Indies. Manure: Canada, England, France. Naval stores: Resin and turpentine—Great Britain (1,230), Germany (262), Netherlands (177), Russia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Australia, Brazil, Italy; tar and pitch—Great Britain, British America, Italy. Mineral oils: Crude—France (15 million gallons), Germany (3 million gallons), Belgium, Cuba; naphthas—England, France, Belgium, Germany; illuminating—Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Holland, Italy (66, 32, 25, 12, and 10 million gallons respectively), and other countries in exceedingly diverse proportions. Animal and vegetable oils went mostly to Great Britain, except lard-oil, which went to the British colonies, and fish-oils, partly to France, and essential oils (Germany, 163; England, 77). Oil-cake: British Empire. Provisions: Bacon and hams—Great Britain (34 million dollars), Germany, Cuba, Belgium; of the exported beef, Great Britain took over 2 million dollars, and the American Continent and West Indies, with Germany, the Low Countries, and France, the remainder; butter—West Indies, Great Britain (418), Germany (39), Japan (19), South America; of the cheese, Great Britain received the great bulk (11¼ million dollars), while Germany took 84 thousand dollars' worth, and America the rest; condensed milk went chiefly to England and the colonies, and a portion to Japan; smoked fish—Hayti (467), French and Dutch West Indies, British Provinces, Cuba; fresh fish—Cuba (72); pickled fish—Hayti and San Domingo, Australia, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; other cured fish—England (1,123), Hong-Kong (440), Australia (177), Cuba (80), Germany (53), France (42), Hayti (30); lard—Germany (48 million lbs.), Great Britain (50 million lbs.), Belgium (15 million lbs.), Cuba (13 million lbs.), France (10 million lbs.), Colombia, Brazil, Netherlands (over 4 million lbs. each); preserved meats—England (542), France (155), and West Indies; oysters—England (99), Canada (50), Australia (20), Germany (7); pork—England (1,318), and Hayti (1,071); vegetables—Cuba and West Indies. Quicksilver: Hong-Kong (1,117), Mexico (365), Australia, Japan, South America. Cotton-seed: Great Britain. Clover-seed, etc.: England and Scotland (698), Germany (424). Tallow: England (4,561), France (951), Germany (304), Venezuela (221), Netherlands, Italy, Belgium. Leaf tobacco: Germany (59 million lbs.), Great Britain (56 million lbs.), France (28 million lbs.), Italy (22 million lbs.), Spain (21 million lbs.), Holland (15 million lbs.), Belgium (11 million lbs.), Austria (3 million lbs.). Lumber of different kinds found the greatest average demand in Cuba and England, and whole timber in Germany and England. Wool to the value of 203 thousand dollars was taken to Canada and England.

The principal, and in many cases almost the sole, European customers for the manufactured articles were England and Germany, England taking usually much larger quantities. The following is a list of the principal purchasers of the above enumerated exported manufactures, with the values taken by some of the countries, England and Germany being designated by their initials. Cotton goods: E. (5,275), G. (1,697), Belgium (1,121), Holland (585), Chili (490), Mexico (373), Hayti (203), China (768), Africa (680), and other Spanish-American states, East Indies, Hong-Kong, Asiatic Turkey, and some of the British-American colonies large amounts. Leather: Of tanned leather, E. (5,275), G. (1,697), Belgium (1,121), and Holland (121), took nearly the entire exportation; of morocco and fine leathers, nearly all went to England (918); boots and shoes and saddlery went to American countries. Iron: Pigs and bars to the value of three-quarters of a million went to the British provinces; castings to the same market, and Cuba and Great Britain mostly; car-wheels to England and Spanish America; stoves to American countries and the East, and a few to the Netherlands; 44 locomotives were exported, of which Brazil took 15, Russia 11, Cuba 10, Peru 5, and British provinces 3; 57 stationary engines went to American countries, and 3 to the Netherlands; general machinery was distributed all over the world—E. (415), G. (206), British Provinces, Cuba (395), Mexico (280), etc.; nails went to American countries; and miscellaneous manufactures to the value of nearly 4 millions were distributed. Steel manufactures: Edge-tools—E. (69), G. (20), Australia (131), Colombia (112), Brazil (61), Mexico (52); guns and pistols—E. (428), G. (10), Turkey (1,563), Russia (369), British Possessions, Mexico (322), Cuba (103), Colombia (160). Sewing-machines: E. (699), G. (367), Belgium (16), France (57), Australia (103), Colombia (90), Cuba (87), Mexico (75), Venezuela (58), Brazil (29). Agricultural implements: Mowers and reapers—E. (596), G. (348), France (115), Sweden and Norway (40), Netherlands (37), Russia (30); other farming implements—Great Britain, Germany, France, British colonies, and South America. Carriages and carts: Australia, E., British and Spanish America; railway cars—Chili, Peru, E., Sweden. Ordnance-stores: Cartridges and fuses—Colombia (192), Mexico (146), China (97); shot and shell—Turkey (1,747), Venezuela (158). Clocks: E. (438), G. (94), Japan (89), China (34), Australia (82), Hong-Kong (69). Musical instruments: Organs and melodeons—E. (235), G. (105), Australia (67), Canada and Nova Scotia (95); pianos—G. (38), E. (27), Canada and Nova Scotia (135), Mexico (27). Paper: Cuba, British America, E. (75), G. (15), Brazil and Spanish America. Perfumery: Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Spanish America. Paintings and engravings: E. (133), Brazil (72), Belgium, France, G., etc.

Books, etc.: E. (97), G. (37), Canada, Brazil (58), Colombia (43). Copper: France (1,766), G. (782), E. (316), Holland (70), Hong-Kong, Japan; copper manufactures—Spain (149), E. (91). Brass: Turkey (153), Cuba (61), E., Japan. Glass: Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Spanish America, Japan, China, Australia, and small amounts to Europe. Hemp manufactures: E., G., Portugal, Belgium; cordage—Nova Scotia, Cuba, and Spanish America. Drugs, etc.: E. (614), G. (156), Belgium (54), France (34), Australia (296), Colombia (278), Brazil (152), and Cuba, Venezuela, and Mexico similar amounts. Dyes: G. (527), E. (224), Netherlands (48). Gutta-percha wares: Canada, G., Cuba. Jewelry: Canada, E. Watches: E., Canada. Plated ware: Canada, E., G. Hats: Canada. Wool manufactures: Canada. Clothing: E. (164), G. (82), Sandwich Islands (60), China (32), etc. Furniture: E. (156), G. (80), British Provinces (360), Australia (257), France (13), Argentine Republic (78), Cuba (66), Colombia (69), Hayti (56), Chili (67), etc.; wooden ware and other wood manufactures—E. (334), G. (238), Australia (197). Sugar (refined): E. (3,356), G. (46), Uruguay (490), Chili (435), Argentine Republic (363), etc., Netherlands (36). Molasses: E. (777), G. (323). Spirits (distilled): France, South America, and the East. Spirits of turpentine: E. (1,127), G. (81), Belgium (140), Mexico (149). Soap: Hayti (287), San Domingo (64), Colombia (138). Starch: G. (176), E., (47), Canada (51), Netherlands (34), Belgium (29), Uruguay (68), Argentine Republic (76), etc. Tobacco: E. (1,060), G. (184), Australia (329), Belgium (93), France (88), Colombia (115), Hayti (87), Cuba (60), British colonies, etc. The great reduction in the values of imports in the last couple of years finds its explanation in great part in the disturbance in business and reduction of the spending power of the people. That was the principal cause of the falling off of one-quarter in 1876, which increased to one-third in 1877 in the importations of gold and silver wares and jewels; and of the decline of 20 per cent. in furs in 1877, and of about a million dollars a year, or 25 per cent. in the two years, in fancy goods. The consumption of tea, coffee, and sugar, is usually regarded as indicative of the straitened or prosperous condition of the people. The consumption of tea has fallen off in regular stages from about 23 million dollars in 1875 to 20 millions in 1876, and 16 millions in 1877 notwithstanding the removal of the duty on that article and coffee. The latter increased from 51 millions in 1875 to 57 millions in 1876, and receded again to 54 millions in 1877. The rise of sugar has apparently not diminished, the imports of sugar and molasses having been 85 millions in 1875, 66 millions in 1876, and 93 millions in 1877. The great falling off in 1876 was owing to the unusually large yield of the Louisiana plantations. The imports of raw tobacco have been remarkably even in the

three years; those of manufactured tobacco have fallen off one-third. The importation of spices has declined nearly one-third in the two years; that of fruits and nuts about one-fourth. The decline in metals and metal wares is remarkable, namely, from 37 millions in 1875 to 27 millions in 1876, and 23 millions in 1877; the principal cause of this reduction of over 38 per cent. in two years is undoubtedly the increased production in the country. The importation of leather and leather manufactures declined from 10 millions in 1875 to 8 millions in 1876 and 1877, while that of hides increased in the latter year, after having fallen off a quarter the year before, the cattle importations, however, showing a constant increase; these facts accord with the reports of an increased export of leather in 1876, and a decline in 1877 to about the same amount as in 1875, and show that this promising branch of industry is advancing amid difficulties. The imports of dyes have constantly increased. Those of hemp have declined, while the exports of manufactures have considerably increased. The imports of raw wool show a decrease of one-third in two years. The decline in the two years of cotton fabrics from 28 to 23 and 19 millions, of woollens from 45 to 33 and 26, of silks from 24 in the first two years to 22, and of linens from 17 to 14 and 12 millions—of the total textile manufactures, therefore, from 114 to 94 and 79 millions, that is, over 30 per cent. in two years—is ascribable to three concurrent causes: to the decline in the prices, to the decrease in consumption, and (not the least cause) to the improvement in the domestic industries. The export of cotton manufactures has, indeed, during the same brief period mounted from 4 to 10 millions, and the wished-for time is probably near at hand when America will become entirely independent of the Old World in this, the most anxiously fostered of her textile industries.

The decline in the imports of unwrought wool, noticed above, may be in a good measure due to the advance in American sheep culture. The total wool clip of the United States formed last year about 14 per cent. of the total estimated product of the world.

The wool clip of the United States for 1876 was about 200 million pounds; of England, Ireland, and Scotland, about 162 million pounds, mostly combing; of the Continent of Europe, about 463 million pounds; of Australasia, about 350 million pounds; of Buenos Ayres and River La Plata, about 207 million pounds. These are the principal wool-growing countries of the world, and produce 1,382 million pounds out of the estimated 1,419 million pounds produced on the entire globe. The selling value of the total clip would probably aggregate 450 million dollars.

The share of each country in the export and import commerce of the United States in the year 1876, the latest reported, is exhibited in the following table:

COUNTRIES.	Total Imports into the United States.	Total Domestic Exports.
Argentine Republic.....	\$3,602,736	\$1,519,190
Austria.....	949,869	1,554,819
Belgium.....	5,442,048	16,093,747
Brazil.....	45,453,173	7,253,218
Central American States.....	1,819,120	938,102
Chili.....	755,222	2,157,752
China.....	12,360,551	1,390,360
Denmark.....	1,224	781,375
Danish West Indies.....	393,612	805,309
Greenland.....	103,530	.....
France.....	51,507,064	45,993,647
French West Indies and French Guiana.....	1,857,668	1,456,925
French Possessions in Africa, etc.....	81,624	273,943
All other French Possessions.....	895,516	850,419
Germany.....	35,488,117	51,107,147
England.....	115,889,697	303,275,661
Scotland.....	8,933,541	20,060,700
Ireland.....	529,726	33,200,163
Gibraltar.....	4,270	1,565,054
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island.....	3,154,194	5,709,367
Quebec, Ontario, etc., and North Western Territory.....	25,375,346	25,009,376
British Columbia.....	2,196,780	1,238,374
Newfoundland and Labrador.....	204,287	6,580,614
British West Indies and Honduras	3,479,291	8,197,042
British Guiana.....	1,112,119	1,750,452
British East Indies.....	12,809,987	356,564
Hong-Kong.....	493,690	9,167,702
British Possessions in Africa, etc.....	1,071,808	1,637,978
British Possessions in Australasia.....	1,455,449	3,884,866
All other British Possessions.....	8,897	687,120
Greece.....	560,411	143,235
Hayti.....	3,076,199	4,732,724
Italy.....	7,623,772	7,770,470
Japan.....	15,508,170	1,098,457
Liberia.....	75,251	155,112
Mexico.....	12,505,758	4,706,778
Netherlands.....	2,433,257	12,135,355
Dutch West Indies and Dutch Guiana.....	697,172	878,546
Dutch East Indies.....	5,939,623	633,612
Peru.....	1,440,973	1,176,922
Portugal.....	573,638	3,169,027
Azore, Madeira, and Cape Verde Islands.....	80,964	303,363
Russia on the Baltic and White Seas.....	632,478	11,238,847
Russia on the Black Sea.....	320,842	518,252
Asiatic Russia.....	108,832	165,186
San Domingo.....	405,363	695,859
Sandwich Islands.....	1,382,592	754,267
Spain.....	3,400,946	10,133,320
Cuba.....	58,717,688	13,746,053
Porto Rico.....	4,305,824	2,099,076
Spanish Possessions in Africa.....	169,111	114,094
All other Spanish Possessions.....	5,469,897	72,243
Sweden and Norway.....	247,945	1,460,987
Turkey in Europe.....	29,285	2,499,776
Turkey in Asia.....	866,543	601,298
Turkey in Africa.....	48,819	237,297
United States of Colombia.....	5,497,646	8,946,442
Uruguay.....	1,804,552	1,126,123
Venezuela.....	5,575,715	3,424,279
All other countries and ports in Africa not elsewhere specified.....	774,288	750,136
All other islands and ports not elsewhere specified.....	123,978	25,143
Total.....	\$476,677,371	\$644,956,406

Great Britain, with its dependencies, received nearly two-thirds of the total exports (\$422,416,533), and furnished about three-eighths of the imports (\$176,279,227).

Of American manufactures a good portion go to Europe, and this portion is becoming constantly larger. The articles exported thither are generally dearer than the same lines of goods manufactured there, but are preferred on account of their ingenious designs and peculiarly practical forms and uses, as in the case

of machines, tools, and utensils; or on account of the excellence and solidity of their workmanship, as in the case of leather, muslin, etc.; or they are produced by some mechanical process which has superseded manual work, and are therefore cheaper and often superior, as in the case of watches, and many other articles; or they are staple American products improved by mechanical means, such as tobacco, turpentine, starch, drugs, etc. There is a large trade with the neighboring countries of the American Continent, for which the United States are favored by their geographical position. The imports from all the countries of North and South America, and domestic exports to them, were, for the last four years, in millions of dollars: 1874—imports 224, exports 110; 1875—imports, 206, exports 97; 1876—imports 184, exports 94; 1877—imports 198, exports 96. To the same countries were sent foreign exports to the amounts of 10, 13, 8, and 9 millions in these years. A great portion of the imports consist of coffee (of which Brazil alone furnished 40½ million dollars' worth in 1876), and of sugar—about 50 millions' worth of unrefined sugar and molasses coming from Cuba alone the same year. There are also many raw materials imported from the countries of Spanish America, which are improved in American factories. The exports and imports to and from the Dominion of Canada average 35 and 31 million dollars respectively for the last four years. There is a very large export trade over the border to Canada which is not reported in the American Government returns, the main portion of which consists of manufactured articles. This unreported trade in 1876, according to Canadian reports, amounted to 10 million dollars, 8 millions of which was in finished articles. The Canadian returns of imports from the United States for 1875 and 1876 make them 50 and 46 million dollars. The imports from Spanish America, or all the countries on the American Continent and the West India Islands, average 172 millions for four years, and the exports to those countries only 64 millions. Nearly all of the exports are finished manufactures, a good part of them consisting of rude and bulky wares, such as soap, candles, household furniture and utensils, hardware, and other articles such as America does not export to other countries; they consume, also, finer American manufactures. The commercial relations of the United States with the different states are of very different degrees of intimacy. In the foreign trade of Cuba and Porto Rico they take the lead; with nearly all of the continental countries their share is secondary. Over two-thirds of the trade is in the hands of the English, while each of the commercial nations of Europe bears away some portion of the remainder. England's trade with the entire Western Continent amounted, in 1874, to over 1,000 million dollars, nearly one-third of her total commerce; and her trade with Spanish America amounted to 362 million dollars—above

one-third of the total commerce of the United States. The total foreign trade of the countries on the American Continent lying south of the United States amounts to about 520 million dollars a year, in which the United States share to the extent of some \$112,850,000. Their share in the navigation is much less, not over one-third of their own commerce with the Spanish-speaking countries being carried under the American flag. The American trade with Asia and the Pacific islands resembles that with Spanish America, in that the imports largely exceed the exports, and that these imports consist principally—almost exclusively in this case—of articles of consumption; and also in the fact that the exports consist almost entirely of finished products. In the Australian trade alone is the balance in favor of the United States. In the trade of China and Japan the balance is very largely in favor of those countries, although England nearly balances her large imports with the products of her manufactures; and if the trade of the British colonies with China and Japan is coupled with that of Great Britain, there is a large balance on the other side. America takes a considerable share in the carrying-trade of those countries, and in the whole navigation of the Pacific Ocean. Their share in the navigation of Japan is nearly 50 per cent. of the whole; that of England, 30 per cent.; their proportion in the Chinese carrying-trade is not half as great as that of England, but more than that of all other countries together. Of the exports of Japan, 37½ per cent. consisted of tea shipped to the United States in 1876.

The interest of the United States in the total foreign trade of Great Britain has been, for the last few years, about 11 per cent. About 9 per cent. of the British exports go to America, the chief articles being iron, woollens, cottons, and linens; in all of which there has been a steady and serious decline since 1872, iron manufactures falling off from 44 million dollars in that year to 18 millions in 1875, and cotton goods from 29 to 16 millions. The imports into Great Britain from the United States, forming about 13 per cent. of the entire import trade, consist chiefly of cotton, wheat, bacon, and hams; Indian corn and cheese have largely increased within a few years. The chief articles which show a steady progress from 1871 to 1875 are wheat (39 to 60 million dollars), bacon and hams (9 to 26 millions), Indian corn (13 to 23 millions), cheese (9½ to 13½ millions), lard (6 to 7 millions), oil-cake (4½ to 6 millions), lumber (3 to 5 millions), petroleum (3 to 4 millions), skins and furs (2 to 3 millions) hides and leather (1½ to 8 millions), turpentine, and fish. In 1864 and 1865 the balance in the trade with England was against the United States. The balance in favor of the United States has since 1866 been steadily growing, and amounted, in 1875, to 215½ million dollars—nearly half of the enormous surplus of imports over exports in Great Britain for that year. Among the

raw products of the United States which have a prospect of a more extensive consumption in Great Britain are notably maize, petroleum, and fresh meat and fruits. The increase in the consumption of maize in the British islands for the last few years has been remarkable. In 1857 there were only 125,000 tons of Indian corn imported into Great Britain, and there was no considerable augmentation in the importations until, in 1868, in consequence of the poor harvest, the quantity was doubled, and in 1875 it had risen to 600,000 tons. In 1876, after another failure of the wheat crop, it suddenly rose again to 1,300,000 tons. The possibilities of the trade of America with Great Britain and with the rest of Europe in this article, which furnishes a wholesome food at a little more than half the cost of wheaten bread at present prices, are attracting attention on both sides of the Atlantic. The usual crop in the United States is more than 20 times the large importation into the British isles in 1876. The consumption of petroleum in England is rapidly increasing, the importations for the first seven months of 1877 being £940,000, against £523,000 in 1876, and £334,000 in 1875, during the same period. The business of shipping dressed meat to England by steamships in large refrigerators commenced in April, 1876, and reached its largest development in the same month of the succeeding year, when 11,708 beeves were shipped. The enterprise has been watched with much interest on both sides of the Atlantic. The arrangements of the cool-air chambers were costly, so that the business became unprofitable after a rise in beef. Many live cattle were afterward shipped. The meat was liked by the English, and the hopes of the Western stock-growers for a larger market, and of the English public for cheaper meat, were awakened, although the dressed cattle could not bring the price of fresh-killed beef. Another method of preserving meat, in dried air without refrigeration, has been successfully tried in a voyage of 112 days from the river De la Plata, in South America, to Havre. Another business which may be greatly improved by superior appliances for transportation is the export of ripe fruit; the shipments of apples from the large crop of 1876 were seven-fold the quantity sent the preceding year, and there is a steady demand in England for the entire surplus of the finer varieties of this fruit; other fruits can now be shipped, and a market will probably be found for them. The export of canned fruit is also on the increase. The export of dried fruit, especially of apples, attained, in the last fiscal year, unprecedented dimensions, being 20 times as great as in 1876; this extension was on account of the cheapness of the fruit, five to seven cents per pound exporting-price. The whole fruit-export in 1876-'77 exceeded by over 75 per cent. that of any previous year, and has grown from less than one-quarter of a million in 1862 to nearly 3 million dollars.

American trade with Germany has shown a favorable balance of about 10 million dollars on an average for the last five years. In the year 1876 the imports from that country amounted to \$35,488,117, and the exports thither to \$51,107,147—about 5 per cent. of the total import commerce of the Zollverein—leaving a balance of 15½ millions in favor of the United States. Very gratifying is the growth in the exportation of manufactures, which class has increased from \$1,550,000 in 1872 to \$5,246,000 in 1876. The consul-general at Berlin reports, among the articles whose sale is increasing: Hickory wheels, ventilators, steam-pumps, gas-fittings, portable steame-engines, clocks, and kitchen-utensils. Among the salable articles are fine castings, edge-tools, saws, augers, and other hand-implements, although generally dearer than the German makes, pressed glass-ware, and shoes and leather. The attention of the German public has been attracted to the American leather industry and shoe-making machinery since the Philadelphia World's Fair, and newly through an international exposition of leather products held at Berlin in 1877. The market for American agricultural machinery is of old standing, but it has been damaged of late by the sending of inferior articles. The American consul at Leipsic mentions, among the products of American industry which are sought after there, tools, gold pens and fancy writing-utensils, shirting, and silver-plated ware. Among the imports into the port of Hamburg from the United States for the calendar year 1875, amounting to over 20 million dollars, the following are the chief items: Lard, cotton, leather, furs and skins, raw tobacco, machinery, cured meats, cigars, petroleum, sewing-machines, copper, clover-seed, tallow, coffee, logwood extract, resin, hides. Of these, lard figures for about 3½ millions; cotton, 2 millions; leather, 1½ million; salt meats, over 1 million; furs, machinery, cigars, and petroleum, under 1 million; sewing-machines, about half a million. The exports from Germany to the United States, declared at the consular agencies, cover a wide range of manufactured products, the chief classes being, in 1876, hosiery, dress-goods, leather wares, ribbons, woollens, silks, velvet and plush, chemicals and dyes, and gloves. The consul reported that the trade between the port of Hamburg and the United States had increased considerably in the year 1877.

American trade with France differs from that with the two countries above mentioned, in that it invariably shows an adverse, though at present a declining, balance, which has averaged 4 million dollars in an average total trade of 102 millions in the last four years. As is the case with Germany, and, in a somewhat less degree, with England, the largest part of the imports from France are fine manufactures and duty-paying commodities. The dutiable and free imports from France, in 1876, were 47 and 4 million dollars respectively; from Ger-

many, 32 and 2 millions; from England, 99 and 15 millions. Whether the balance would remain in favor of France if a treaty of commerce, such as exists between her and several leading powers, were concluded with the United States, is doubtful; but it is certain that the export of most American manufactures is impossible under the prohibitive duties which they must now pay. In the year 1875, nearly 93 per cent. of the imports into France from the United States consisted of the following crude articles, some of which were certainly returned in the manufactured state afterward: Cotton (25 million dollars), hides and skins (2½ millions), petroleum (2½ millions), lard and tallow (1½ million), tobacco (one million), copper (\$700,000), meat (half

a million). In the same year 71½ per cent. of the exports from France to the United States consisted in the following highly-finished manufactures: Silks (15½ millions), woollens (9 millions), leather manufactures (8½ millions), prepared skins (2 millions), wines (2 millions), feathers, mercury, buttons, and straw-goods (3½ millions).

The commercial relations of the United States with other countries may be seen in the following tabular survey of the *pro-rata* participation of each country and of the general divisions of the globe, in the export and import trade, giving the percentage of the total domestic exports taken by each, and the percentage of the net imports furnished by each for the last four years:

YEAR.	1874.		1875.		1876.		1877.	
Total exports.....	\$693,099,054		\$643,094,767		\$644,956,406		\$676,115,592	
Total imports.....	595,861,249		559,906,153		476,677,871		492,090,406	
COUNTRIES.	Exports per cent.	Imports per cent.	Exports per cent.	Imports per cent.	Exports per cent.	Imports per cent.	Exports per cent.	Imports per cent.
Great Britain.....	53.90	32.49	57.04	28.35	56.06	26.19	54.08	27.46
France.....	7.03	8.69	7.79	11.43	7.13	10.80	6.84	10.22
Germany.....	9.28	7.39	8.15	7.88	7.92	7.44	8.60	6.71
Belgium.....	2.91	0.96	1.93	1.11	2.49	1.14	2.69	1.03
Holland.....	1.98	0.42	1.16	0.43	1.89	0.51	1.54	0.52
Italy.....	1.21	1.42	1.18	1.66	1.19	1.61	1.26	1.44
Other European countries.....	4.76	1.62	4.62	1.48	5.13	1.46	5.51	1.19
Total Europe.....	81.08	53.99	81.83	51.84	81.82	49.15	80.53	48.58
Canada.....	5.90	6.37	5.03	5.54	4.96	6.44	5.35	5.27
Mexico.....	0.59	2.22	0.61	2.10	0.73	2.62	0.67	3.13
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	3.14	15.63	2.79	13.80	2.46	13.22	2.23	14.67
British West Indies.....	1.12	0.68	1.18	0.83	1.27	0.73	1.12	1.31
Other North American countries..	1.62	1.40	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.77	1.64	2.06
Total North America.....	12.37	26.25	11.40	23.32	11.18	24.77	11.01	26.45
Colombia.....	0.73	1.31	0.66	2.33	0.61	1.15	0.59	1.11
Brazil.....	1.09	7.37	1.20	7.59	1.13	9.53	1.10	8.84
Argentine Republic.....	0.36	0.74	0.22	1.06	0.24	0.76	0.17	0.70
Venezuela.....	0.34	0.91	0.36	1.01	0.53	1.23	0.45	1.51
Other South American countries..	1.19	0.93	1.20	1.39	0.96	1.12	0.94	1.62
Total South America.....	3.72	11.31	3.64	13.33	3.47	13.79	3.26	13.73
East Indies.....	0.14	3.03	0.23	4.03	0.15	3.94	0.52	3.09
China and Hong-Kong.....	1.25	3.12	1.36	2.65	1.64	2.69	2.54	2.50
Other Asiatic countries.....	0.37	1.17	0.35	1.47	0.29	3.36	0.47	2.34
Australasia.....	0.64	0.46	0.66	0.90	0.72	0.60	1.04	0.84
Africa, etc.....	0.43	1.66	0.53	1.31	0.73	1.59	0.63	1.90

The returns for the cotton trade for the year ending August 31, 1877, give a total crop of 4,485,423 bales. (*See COTTON.*)

The average wheat-crop in the United States for the last eight years has been 278 million bushels, and the average exports 64 million bushels. The crop of 1877 is estimated at 325 million bushels, or 17 millions more than any former crop. The excess over the average domestic consumption is therefore 111 million bushels.

In the returns of the British Board of Trade for the first seven months of 1877 there are promising indications of an improving tone in American affairs, in the character of the articles exported to the United States. In cotton and linen manufactures there was an advance

of 19 and 28 per cent. respectively in the quantities shipped to America, over the quantities shipped in the same part of 1876. The exports of manufactures of wool have increased from 172,936 lbs. to 953,281 lbs., which was about one-quarter of the entire British export, which, taken in connection with the facts that the exports of wool-mixed goods fell off 36 per cent., and of carpets 43.7 per cent., confirms the hopeful accounts given of the improvements in American wool-manufactures. American carpets have recently been introduced into Germany at Leipsic. Another raw material which shows a great advance is tin, of which was exported to the United States 22 per cent. more in plates, and 153 per cent. more in the unwrought state, than in the preceding year.

The returns of the Bureau of Statistics for the first quarter of 1877-'78 are as follows: Exports—domestic merchandise, \$128,123,212, against \$122,669,372 in 1876-'77, and \$97,805,742 in 1875-'76; foreign, \$2,684,184, against \$2,987,679 and \$2,975,723; specie—domestic, \$3,102,696, against \$12,932,609 and \$12,231,349; foreign, \$1,468,357, against \$1,711,674 and \$1,051,530. Imports—merchandise, \$114,774,783, against \$97,986,372 and \$123,210,282; specie, \$6,300,840, against \$4,855,352 and \$4,347,989. The increase in imports has reduced the balance in favor of the United States to \$16,032,613 from \$27,670,579 in the same quarter of 1876-'77; yet it is still better by 38 million dollars than the adverse balance of 22 millions in the same quarter of 1875-'76; which improvement is owing to a decrease of imports of about 8½ millions, and an increase of exports of 30 millions, over the corresponding quarter two years before. The net exports of specie have declined from \$9,788,931, in 1876-'77, to \$3,270,213, and for the month of September the rare phenomenon occurred of an excess of imports.

CONGREGATIONALISTS. The following is a summary of the statistics of the Congregational churches in the United States, as they were given in the *Congregational Quarterly* for January, 1877:

STATES.	Churches.	Ministers.	Church Members.
Alabama.....	13	8	649
California.....	70	73	3,878
Colorado.....	108	10	344
Connecticut.....	295	898	50,975
Dakota.....	14	11	299
District of Columbia.....	1	10	569
Florida.....	1	1	86
Georgia.....	10	7	657
Illinois.....	245	242	21,606
Indiana.....	28	26	1,495
Iowa.....	233	196	13,863
Kansas.....	129	84	4,732
Kentucky.....	5	7	398
Louisiana.....	11	11	907
Maine.....	238	173	19,585
Maryland.....	2	4	146
Massachusetts.....	521	641	84,954
Michigan.....	197	167	14,079
Minnesota.....	108	77	5,292
Mississippi.....	4	1	133
Missouri.....	71	49	3,720
Nebraska.....	83	54	2,424
Nevada.....	1	1	18
New Hampshire.....	190	199	19,680
New Jersey.....	24	21	3,150
New York.....	253	286	30,864
North Carolina.....	5	4	217
Ohio.....	217	173	21,010
Oregon.....	9	13	666
Pennsylvania.....	76	59	5,439
Rhode Island.....	25	36	4,621
South Carolina.....	2	2	277
Tennessee.....	8	8	429
Texas.....	6	4	282
Utah.....	1	1	80
Vermont.....	126	191	19,674
Virginia.....	3	3	163
Washington Territory.....	7	9	130
West Virginia.....	9	2	53
Wisconsin.....	194	133	13,176
Wyoming.....	1	1	36
Total, United States.....	3,509	3,333	350,658

In addition to the regular ministers, the number of licentiates was 244. Of the churches, 2,713 were supplied with settled or acting pastors, and 796 were vacant. Of the ministers, 2,374 were engaged in pastoral work, as pastors or acting pastors, and 959 were not in pastoral work. The number of baptisms of adults during the year was 10,466; of baptisms of infants, 5,388; of additions to the churches by profession, 20,844; number of persons in Sunday-schools, 415,092. The amount of benevolent contributions during the year, from 2,635 churches which reported the same, was \$1,278,252.10; amount of home expenditures of 1,584 churches reporting, \$2,584,166.28. The benevolent contributions were distributed among the different objects as follows: for Foreign Missions, \$456,862.24; for Home Missions, \$383,632.08; for the American Missionary Association, \$168,813.51; for the American Congregational Union, \$46,386.11; for the American College and Education Society, \$63,154.88; for the Congregational Publishing Society, \$5,110.05. Miscellaneous contributions of 2,635 churches reporting the same, \$415,183.36. The net increase of churches during the year was 71; increase of membership, 12,345; increase of persons in Sunday-schools, 13,254; increase of benevolent contributions, \$37,237.71. Florida was in this year, for the first time, added to the States reporting.

The 24th annual meeting of the *American Congregational Union* was held in Boston, Mass., May 31st. The total resources of the Union for the year had been \$32,069.09. It had made grants to the amount of \$21,156.59. During the 24 years of its operation, the society had received \$324,078, had aided 953 churches, and built 981 houses; had paid to churches the sum of \$654,248, and had paid for pastors' salaries \$4,673.

The anniversary of the *American Home Missionary Society* was held in Boston, Mass., May 31st. The receipts of the Society for the year had been \$293,712, and the expenditures \$310,604. The receipts were \$16,315 less than those of the previous year. During the year, 996 missionaries had preached in 32 States and Territories, in the English, Welsh, German, Swedish, and French languages, and had had in charge 2,196 pulpits or stations; they had organized 72 Congregational churches, and 27 of the churches formerly organized under the Association had reached a condition of self-support; the Sunday-schools numbered 86,300 pupils; and 5,448 members had been added to the churches on profession.

The *American Congregational Association* has as its object the maintenance of the Congregational Library and Congregational Publishing House at Boston, Mass. Complaint was made at its anniversary in May, of the indifference of the churches to its work and purposes. The contributions of the churches during the year past had been less than \$8,000. Help was asked in discharging the second mortgage of

\$50,000 which rested upon the house, after paying which it was believed the income of the Association would meet the interest on the remaining mortgage and other expenses. The library had received valuable accessions during the year, and, it was claimed, contained by far the best collection of strictly Congregational literature in the United States.

The receipts of the *American College and Education Society* for 1876 were \$57,000.50, of which a little more than \$34,000 was designated for college purposes, leaving a smaller sum than usual to be applied to young men preparing for the ministry, so that the Society had not been able to make its usual appropriations to them. Its roll of beneficiaries contained the names of 412 men, of whom 112 were new men. President Morrison, of Drury College, Missouri, one of the speakers at the anniversary meeting, referred to the fact that of the 317 ministers who attended to the National Council of the Congregational Churches in 1865 as delegates, about two-thirds had been conducted into their work by the aid of this Society.

The third triennial meeting of the *National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States* was held at Detroit, Mich., beginning October 17th. The Hon. William B. Washburn, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, was chosen President. The Secretary of the Council, the Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D., made a report that the present number of Congregational churches in the United States was 3,509, showing an increase of 184 since 1874; and the number of members was 350,658, showing an increase of 26,078 since 1874. At his suggestion, a committee was appointed to consider the subject of uniform statistics of the churches. Statements were made in behalf of the various missionary and benevolent societies in which the Council is interested. The *American Congregational Union* was suffering from a decrease in its receipts. Steps had been taken to reduce its expenses, and a committee had been appointed to examine its affairs and management, and ascertain how they could be improved. Consolidation with the Home Missionary Society had been proposed, but was objected to. The Council appointed a committee to coöperate with the committee of the Union in investigating its affairs. Of the *American College and Education Society*, it was stated that the amount raised for the colleges was secured principally by the colleges themselves, with the approval of the society. The funds came chiefly from New England, but the larger part of the beneficiaries of the society were from elsewhere. Hereafter grants of aid would be limited to students taking a full college course. This policy was approved by the Council, and the society was commended to the churches. The *Congregational Publishing Society* required a working capital of \$100,000, and needed a better support; the transference of the Sunday-school work of this society to

the American Home Missionary Society, in accordance with the recommendation of the previous Council, had resulted, temporarily at least, in a falling off of contributions for the Sunday-school work. The work of the *American Missionary Association* was now directed to the instruction and elevation of the colored people, and to missionary and educational work among the Indians and Chinese of the United States. It was hoped that eventually the continent of Africa would be Christianized, as one of the direct results of the efforts now making among the negroes of the South. The report adopted by the Council in reference to this society placed especial emphasis on the importance of giving attention to the Chinese immigrants. The *American Home Missionary Society* had enjoyed great prosperity during the last three years, its receipts within that period having been more than \$900,000, or \$60,000 more than the receipts for the preceding three years. The number of missionaries was now about 40 per cent. of the number of Congregational pastors in the country who were over other than home missionary churches, and 26½ per cent. of all the additions to church-membership in the denomination during the past three years had been to home mission churches. Attention was called to the fact that the ability of the New England churches to assist the society was declining, as, in consequence of the changes of population, they had more and more work to do at home, while the Middle and Western States were constantly calling for more help. It appeared that the churches were not self-supporting in any of the Western States except Ohio; the Council advised that those churches do more for themselves and the cause. The *American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions* had 256 churches under its care, which reported an increase of 1,882 members during the year. The contributions of the churches for its support represented an average of one dollar for each member. Reports were presented from the *Theological Seminaries* at Andover, Mass., Hartford, Conn., Oberlin, O., and Chicago, Ill. A committee appointed by the previous Council to consider and report upon the question of the "Parish System," presented a report reviewing the history and principles of the system, and suggesting reforms to make its workings more satisfactory. It declared that in all cases the relations of the society and the Church should be so adjusted that the Church should be supreme; held out the idea of a loyal coöperation so arranged as not to impair this supremacy as desirable; referred to the legal changes which would be needed in some of the States to make such an adjustment secure; and presented the form of a constitution for a society to be organized in conformity to the suggestions it offered. The subject was again referred to a committee, with instructions to report to the next Council. A special committee was appointed to inquire into the facts and the vari-

ous usages of the denomination respecting ministerial responsibility and standing, and report to the next triennial Council with such recommendations as they may deem advisable; pending which inquiry and report, the churches were advised to ascertain carefully before employing any minister that he had a regular standing in some recognized ecclesiastical connection. A minute was adopted on the subject of Sabbath observance, which, while it did not attempt a specific definition of the work necessary to be done on the Sabbath, and which has therefore to be considered justifiable, declared that such labor "should be reduced to a minimum, and should be able to plead in justification a clear social necessity." A paper prepared for the meeting by the Rev. Dr. Leonard Woolsey, on "The Bible in Schools," formed the basis for action, in which the Council declared that, "whatever system of schools is adopted by the State, there is a necessity and a duty of teaching moral duties;" and that "in the practical teaching of such duties ethics cannot be altogether dissociated from religion;" and expressed itself opposed to a division of school-funds among various sects, but willing to make concessions, either by the substitution of acceptable versions of the Bible for Roman Catholic pupils, or by the use of a volume of selections from the Scriptures, "which should contain nothing obscure in meaning, or archaic in style, or open to sectarian construction, or some other possible adjustment," to meet the difficulties raised by Roman Catholic parents. A paper was read by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Dexter on "Churchless Pastors and Pastorless Churches," which was referred, with a resolution to the effect that measures should be taken to secure a feasible scheme for the support of all pastors in the denomination, to a committee, to report upon the subject to the next Council. Other papers were read on "Woman's Place in the Religious Work of the Times" (Rev. C. L. Goodsell), "Fellowship Meetings" (Rev. Arthur Little), "The Sunday-school" (Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull), on all of which subjects the Council took action, commendatory of the ideas expressed. A report was adopted declaring that the Sunday-school "is not an organization independent of the Church, but is one form of Church work," emphasizing the importance of instructing the scholars in the great principles of religion and the doctrines and policy of the churches, and commending the Sunday-school work of the American Home Missionary Society. A resolution was adopted declaring it to be the true policy of the churches, *first*, thoroughly to endow the colleges already founded by them in the several Northwestern States, before adding to their number; and, *second*, to unite cordially in the support of State universities where they have been established, and, in connection with it, a report was approved showing that there was no necessary antagonism between the de-

nominal colleges and the State universities. A memorial was presented from the General Association of New Jersey, expressing disapproval of national Councils meeting statedly to give advice in denominational matters, as subversive of Congregationalism, and expressing the conviction that such a body should meet only on special call in given emergencies. The Council resolved, unanimously, in reply, that the objects of its being, as defined in its constitution, were of commanding importance, and that it had faithfully and vigorously addressed itself to their prosecution, "illustrating the wisdom of its establishment, and vindicating its right to live."

A resolution was adopted approving the erection of a monument, in the name of the Council, over the remains of John Robinson, at Leyden, in Holland, and a committee was appointed in aid of the object. Action was taken urging each State body of the churches to effect an organization for promoting the relief of disabled ministers and ministers' families. A committee was appointed to take the same subject into consideration, and report at the next session of the Council. The Publishing Committee were instructed to report to the next Council concerning some uniform system of dealing with nonresident members, and members who have received letters of dismission concerning whom the Church has received no advices or has no knowledge; and with members who have been for a long time absent, and yet refuse to request letters of dismission. A resolution was adopted expressing opposition to the use and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and urging upon ministers and churches activity in favor of agencies to discourage drinking habits, and effect the removal of the external temptations which foster them.

The annual meeting of the *Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec* was held at Guelph, Ontario, beginning June 6th. The Union represents about 100 churches, with a membership of 6,189, to which 1,036 additions had been made during the year. Ninety-eight Sunday-schools were reported, with 953 officers and teachers and 7,893 scholars. The Canadian Congregational Missionary Society reported 36 missionaries engaged in the field, 81 churches and preaching-places supplied, and few churches vacant. The accounts of the year showed a deficit of \$800, which the society would attempt to liquidate by a special collection. The College of British North America, at Montreal, had been attended by 12 students; its income for the year had been \$3,500, and its expenditure \$4,300. The Widows' Fund had invested \$18,045, and the Retiring Pastors' Fund, which had just gone into operation, \$2,378. These funds were under the care of the Provident Fund Society. The magazine, the *Canadian Independent*, was paying its way. It had a circulation of 1,250 copies monthly; 1,500 copies of the *Year-Book* were published yearly.

BRITISH CONGREGATIONALISTS.—The *Congregational Year-Book* gives the following statistics of the Congregational ministers in Great Britain, the colonies, and the British Congregational mission-fields: Ministers in England, and English ministers in Wales, 2,074, of whom 481 were without pastoral charge; Welsh ministers, 422, of whom 50 were without pastoral charge; ministers in Scotland, 120, of whom 23 were without pastoral charge; ministers in Ireland, 26, of whom 2 were without pastoral charge; ministers in the Channel Islands, 8; English ministers on the Continent of Europe, 8, of whom 2 were without pastoral charge; ministers in the colonies, 301, of whom 61 were without pastoral charge; missionaries of the London Missionary Society, 148; native ordained missionaries, 98: total, 3,205. The total number of churches was: In England, 2,014 churches, 247 branch-churches, 844 preaching-stations, 209 evangelistic stations; in Wales, 731 Welsh chapels, 117 English chapels, 84 preaching-stations; in Scotland, 109 churches; in Ireland, 28 churches; in the islands of the British seas, 18 churches; in Canada and Newfoundland, 118 churches; in Australia, 157 churches, 104 preaching-stations; in New Zealand, 16 churches; in Natal, 4 churches, 7 preaching-stations; also, in countries which are mission-fields, churches independent of the London Missionary Society: in the Cape Colony, 19; in Jamaica, 9; in India, 6; in China, 2. The number of churches partly sustained by the London Missionary Society was about 300. Total number of Congregational churches and branch-churches in Great Britain and the colonies, 3,895; number of preaching-stations, 1,039; of evangelistic stations, 209; of vacant churches, 332. The statistics of the Congregational colleges were: In England, 10 colleges, with 32 professors and 280 students; in Wales, 3 colleges, 8 professors, 112 students; in Scotland, 1 college, 3 professors, 9 students; in the colonies, 3 colleges, 9 professors, 29 students; total, 17 colleges, 52 professors, 430 students. There were also ten institutions in heathen lands belonging to the London Missionary Society, training about five hundred native students. The *Year-Book* gives a large list of local institutions and benevolent societies of various kinds, connected with the several associations, and of 3 annual, 1 quarterly, 22 monthly, and 4 weekly periodicals in England; 1 monthly each in Ireland and Scotland; 1 annual, 1 quarterly, 5 monthly, and 2 weekly periodicals in Welsh; 1 annual and 2 monthly periodicals in Canada; 1 annual, 2 monthly, and 1 weekly periodicals in Australia—all published by Congregationalists; 5 French, 3 Italian, and 1 Spanish periodicals, published by members of Continental societies in communion with the Congregational Church.

The *Congregational Union of England and Wales* embodies in its constitution, as the fundamental principle of its organization, that "the Union recognizes the right of every in-

dividual church to administer its affairs free from external control, and shall not, in any case, assume authority, or become a court of appeal." It has connected with it 41 county associations and unions. Affiliated with it are the Union of the Welsh Independents, with 15 associations; the Congregational Union of Scotland, with 8 associations; the Congregational Union of Ireland, the Unions of the Colonies of Ontario and Quebec, Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, Western Australia, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Natal, South Africa, and the Congregational Union of Madagascar.

The 47th annual meeting of the *Congregational Union of England and Wales* was held in London, May 8th. The Rev. J. Baldwin Brown was unanimously elected chairman for the year. The report of the committee presented an account of a number of subjects which had been acted upon during the year, among the most important of which was the setting on foot of inquiries into the spiritual condition of the country, and the provision which existed for a pure and Scriptural ministry of the Gospel. A scheme of questions was in preparation relating to this subject, and ere long a plan of inquiry would be submitted to the county unions. An annual meeting of the secretaries of these associations would form a part of the programme of the autumnal sessions, at which the subject would be considered in consultation. In regard to the scheme of finance which had been before the Union for several years, steps had been taken to promote a thorough discussion of the subject. Of 24 counties where conferences had been held, 20 were, in the main, favorable to the proposal. A number of gentlemen who held diverse views in regard to the scheme had been added to the committee, and it was proposed to reconsider the whole question at a conference of delegates of the county associations to be held in September, in the hope of their formulating a plan which would secure unity of feeling and action in carrying it into effect. The requisite power was given to the Special Finance Committee to summon another representative conference on the subject. The trustees of the Memorial Hall reported that the income of the institution for the year had been £1,623, which was in excess of the estimate; the expenditure had been £1,372, and the indebtedness was £4,000. The total amount of outlay upon the Hall had been £75,457. The library of the Hall had been enriched by a gift of about 10,000 volumes from the widow of the late Mr. Joshua Wilson. A report was presented on the subject of temperance, which recommended an annual temperance sermon in every church; a consideration of the results of recent scientific researches as to the value of alcoholic beverages; the removal of friendly societies from public-houses to school-rooms; petitions for increased restrictions and limitations upon pub-

lic-houses and places for the sale of liquors; and that encouragement be given to movements for the opening of places of refreshment to be conducted on temperance principles, and for the improvement of the conditions of life among the poor, with a view of obviating their liability to intemperance. A petition to Parliament in favor of the Sunday-closing of public-houses was approved. Resolutions were also adopted condemning the traffic in opium. A resolution was adopted approving the course which Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., had pursued upon the Eastern question. A petition was adopted against the "Burials Bill" of the Government, which was under consideration in Parliament.

The 83d annual meeting of the *London Missionary Society* was held in London, May 10th. The Earl of Northbrook presided. The ordinary income of the society for the year had been £63,664, against £62,563, the income of the previous year. Special contributions of £5,398 had been received for the Central African Mission, in addition to the £5,459 contributed the previous year, making the whole amount given for this purpose so far £10,857. The amount received from legacies had been several thousand pounds less than usual, so that the directors, instead of having a balance on hand, were called upon to face a deficiency of £3,848. The expenditures had been unusually heavy, amounting to a total of £117,445. Several of the special objects of the care of the society had, however, already been provided for by special contributions invested on their behalf in previous years. An increase in the interest felt in the work of the society at home was reported, 35 divinity students having offered their services during the year. Four hundred adults had been baptized in China. The Medical Mission had promoted the establishment of hospitals at Hankow, in China, and Travancore, in India, with dispensaries at most of the stations. Good results had accrued from the work of the Woman's Mission, in the teaching to the women of the mission-fields domestic economy and habits of industry, as well as reading and writing. "During the last ten years," says the report, "a great change has been in progress in the position occupied by the English missionaries. Before that time, in not a few cases, they had charge of churches, English and native, which could no longer fairly claim such aid from a missionary society. In 1866 there were seven English churches in our mission-field, supplied by missionaries of the society, which now are wholly independent of its care. There were also 43 native churches, which were then under the direct charge of English missionaries, which now are taught entirely by native pastors, or by English or other ministers, also independent. The work once carried on by the society's missionaries in these 50 cases still exists, is strong and vigorous, and, indeed, may justly be regarded as having

reached a higher stage of Christian life. But that elevation and advance have left 50 English missionaries free to take other forms of service, and specially the aggressive side of missionary life. The Tahitian group of stations has three missionaries, where it had six; the Harvey Islands have two, instead of five; Samoa six, instead of ten; the Loyalties three, instead of five. No church has been given up, no station has been abandoned. On the contrary, the out-stations are more numerous than ever, and their character stands deservedly high. Nor is this all. While this readjustment has been going on year by year, new ground has been occupied, and the old stations in great cities have been strengthened." Continued prosperity had attended the operations of the society's agents in Madagascar. Several model churches had been completed, and the agencies for promoting education had been greatly multiplied. The number of trained evangelists and school-teachers was steadily on the increase. The colleges and the normal schools were in efficient operation. The statistics of the congregations showed about sixty thousand professed members among a quarter of a million of adherents and worshipers. The mission in New Guinea had been reduced by disease, caused by the unhealthy nature of the coasts of the island. A resolution was adopted, recommending its continued prosecution with energy. The opening of the new mission in Central Africa, and the undertaking of it in coöperation with the schemes of the Presbyterian Churches and of the Church Missionary Society, were approved.

The 41st anniversary of the *Colonial Missionary Society* was held in London, May 10th. Mr. S. S. Marling, M. P., presided. The income of the society for the year had been £3,005, and its expenditures about £2,500. Reports were made of the operations of the agents of the society in Canada, the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, and South Africa.

The 58th annual meeting of the *Home Missionary Society* was held in London, May 8th. Mr. Samuel Morley, M. P., presided. The total income of the society had been £4,127 13s. 5d., and the total expenditure £4,433 13s. 4d. The income was supplemented by the total receipts of £20,614 by the associations which coöperated with the society. The report stated that 3,500 Christian workers were connected with the stations of the society; 18,000 children were enrolled in its Sunday-schools, and 2,500 young persons in its Bible-classes.

The 68th annual meeting of the *American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions* was held at Providence, R. I., beginning October 2d. The report of the Prudential Committee showed that the receipts of the year had been: From ordinary donations, offerings for the debt, and centennial offerings, \$341,216.44; from legacies, \$92,763.38; from other sources, \$7,411.63: total income, \$441,-

391.45. The total expenditures for the same period had been \$458,327.17, leaving a deficiency in the treasury of \$16,935.72. The debt of the board, which at the beginning of the year was \$31,050.22, had increased by the 1st of September to \$47,985.94. A statement was presented in the report, showing the comparative annual receipts of the board, by decades, since its organization, as follows: For the first decade, the average receipts were, \$18,660.06; for the second, \$68,818.14; for the third, \$180,511.04; for the fourth, \$254,953.28; for the fifth, \$320,813.96; for the sixth, \$455,037.10. For the seventh decade, the first seven years have elapsed, and the average thus far is \$452,564.01; or, uniting these seven years with the preceding decade, the average for the past seventeen years is \$454,018.20. For the last five years the total receipts had averaged \$458,592.67, and the total expenditure \$471,430.63, per annum. The contributions of the Woman's Boards to the general treasury had been, since 1871: In 1871-'72, \$34,184.26; in 1872-'73, \$42,559.93; in 1873-'74, \$47,509.73; in 1874-'75, \$58,633.71; in 1875-'76, \$75,283.91; in 1876-'77, \$75,514.74.

The following table gives a summary view of the condition of the missions of the board:

MISSIONS.	
Number of missions.....	17
Number of stations.....	81
Number of out-stations.....	531
LABORERS EMPLOYED.	
Number of ordained missionaries (seven being physicians).....	151
Number of physicians not ordained.....	7
Number of other male assistants.....	6
Number of female assistants.....	227
Whole number of laborers sent abroad.....	891
Number of native pastors.....	125
Number of native preachers and catechists.....	255
Number of native school-teachers.....	522
Number of other native helpers.....	270
	1,172
Number of laborers connected with the missions.....	1,563
Pages printed.....	6,498,100
Number of churches.....	256
Number of church-members, so far as reported.....	13,425
Added during the year, so far as reported.....	1,832
Number of training and theological schools.....	16
Number of boarding-schools for girls.....	26
Number of common schools.....	658
Number of pupils in training and theological schools and station-classes.....	551
Number of pupils in boarding-schools for girls.....	827
Number of pupils in common schools.....	24,562
Other adults under instruction.....	1,022
Whole number of pupils.....	26,962

A subscription was taken up during the meetings of the board to raise means to pay the debt of the society, the result of which was that the whole amount of \$48,000 was pledged in the course of a single evening.

A special committee was appointed by the trustees of the American Congregational Union, September 25th, to consider what measures could be adopted to increase the resources of the Union, its efficiency, and its acceptableness to its constituents. This com-

mittee met at New York City on the 21st of November, with a committee which had been appointed by the National Congregational Council in October for the purpose of the conference, to devise measures for carrying out the object sought by the Union. The joint committee, after deliberation, recommended that the specific work of church-building be made distinctive in the name and constitution of the society, and that other work not contemplated in the constitution be transferred to more appropriate agencies; that steps be taken to change the name of the Union to that of the *Congregational Building Society*; that there be but one secretary, and the expenses of the society be brought down to the lowest point compatible with efficiency; that "special gifts" to aid in church-building, which do not pass through the treasury of the society, be not, as heretofore, reckoned among its receipts, but be reported by themselves. These recommendations were approved by the trustees of the Union at a meeting held for the purpose of passing upon them. A recommendation for connecting the officers of the society with those of the American Home Missionary Society, so that it could be aided in its work by the secretaries of the same, was referred to the latter body for consideration.

In France, most of the Congregational churches belong to the Union of Evangelical Churches, which was formed in 1849, and in 1877 embraced 7 churches in Paris, 38 in the departments, and 14 stations. The Union does not exclusively consist of Congregational churches, but each church, on entering the Union, preserves the liberty of determining for itself its own constitution, according to its convictions and necessities. It regulates, accordingly, its own discipline, and the form of its internal government. A general synod of the pastors and delegates of the churches is held every two years. The last meeting was held at Lyons, in October, 1877. Besides the Congregational churches which are in connection with the Union of Evangelical Churches, there are 8 Independent churches in France not connected with the Union. The "Evangelical Society" of France, which was established, in 1833, for the diffusion of evangelical truth without regard to differences of ecclesiastical polity, has gradually, like the London and Home Mission Societies of England, become almost identified with churches that are independent of state support and control. During the year ending March 31, 1877, the expenditure of the Society was £5,760, and 52 agents were aided by its funds, of whom 24 were pastors or evangelists, and 28 teachers and colporteurs. An institution for training evangelists is connected with the Independent Church of Nice. It was opened in November, 1874, and commenced with 12 students. It had, in 1877, three professors.

Switzerland has Independent churches in the cantons of Geneva, Vaud (45), Neuchâtel (21), and Berne (7).

CONGRESS, UNITED STATES. The 2d session of the 44th Congress* commenced on December 4, 1876. (For President's Message see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA, 1876, PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.)

* The following is a list of members at the 2d session of the 44th Congress:

SENATE.

Alabama—George Goldthwaite, George E. Spencer.
Arkansas—Powell Clayton, Stephen W. Dorsey.
California—Aaron A. Sargent, Newton Booth.
Colorado—Jerome B. Chaffee, Henry M. Teller.
Connecticut—William H. Barnum, William W. Eaton.
Delaware—Eli Sansbury, Thomas F. Bayard.
Florida—Simon B. Conover, Charles W. Jones.
Georgia—Thomas M. Norwood, John B. Gordon.
Illinois—John A. Logan, Richard J. Oglesby.
Indiana—Oliver P. Morton, Joseph E. McDonald.
Iowa—George G. Wright, William B. Allison.
Kansas—James M. Harvey, John J. Ingalls.
Kentucky—John W. Stevenson, Thomas C. McCreery.
Louisiana—J. Rodman West (vacancy).
Maine—James G. Blaine, Hannibal Hamlin.
Maryland—George R. Dennis, William Pinkney Whyte.
Massachusetts—George S. Boutwell, Henry L. Dawes.
Michigan—Thomas W. Ferry, Isaac P. Christy.
Minnesota—William Windom, Samuel J. R. McMillan.
Mississippi—James L. Alcorn, Blanche K. Bruce.
Missouri—Lewis V. Borg, Francis M. Cockrell.
Nebraska—Phineas W. Hitchcock, Algernon S. Paddock.
Nevada—John P. Jones, William Sharon.
New Hampshire—Aaron H. Cragin, Bainbridge Wadleigh.
New Jersey—Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Theodore F. Randolph.
New York—Roscoe Conkling, Francis Kernan.
North Carolina—Matthew W. Ransom, Augustus S. Mer-
 rimon.
Ohio—John Sherman, Allen G. Thurman.
Oregon—James K. Kelly, John H. Mitchell.
Pennsylvania—Simon Cameron, William A. Wallace.
Rhode Island—Henry B. Anthony, Ambrose E. Burnside.
South Carolina—Thomas J. Robertson, John J. Patterson.
Tennessee—James E. Bailey, David M. Key.
Texas—Morgan C. Hamilton, S. B. Maxey.
Vermont—Justin S. Morrill, George F. Edmunds.
Virginia—John W. Johnston, Robert E. Withers.
West Virginia—Henry G. Davis, Frank Hereford.
Wisconsin—Timothy O. Howe, Angus Cameron.

HOUSE.

Alabama—Jeremiah Halafsey, Jeremiah N. Williams, Taul
 Bradford, Charles Hays, John H. Caldwell, Goldsmith W.
 Hewitt, Burwell B. Lewis, William H. Forney.
Arkansas—Lucien C. Gause, William F. Slemons, William
 W. Wilshe, Thomas M. Gunter.
California—William A. Piper, Horace F. Page, John K.
 Luttrell, P. D. Wigginton.
Connecticut—George M. Landers, James Phelps, John T.
 Wait, Levi Warner.
Delaware—James Williams.
Florida—Jesse J. Finley, William J. Purman.
Georgia—Julian Hartridge, William E. Smith, Philip Cook,
 Henry R. Harris, Milton A. Candler, James H. Blount, Wil-
 liam H. Felton, Alexander H. Stephens, Benjamin H. Hill.
Illinois—Bernard G. Caulfield, Carter H. Harrison, J. V.
 Le Moine, Stephen A. Hurlbut, Horatio C. Burchard, Thomas
 J. Henderson, Alexander Campbell, Greenbury L. Fort,
 Richard H. Whiting, John C. Bagby, Scott Wike, William M.
 Springer, Adlai E. Stevenson, Joseph G. Cannon, John R.
 Eden, William A. J. Sparks, William R. Morrison, William
 Hartzell, William B. Anderson.
Indiana—Benoni S. Fuller, James D. Williams, Nathan T.
 Carr, Jephth D. New, William S. Holman, Milton S. Robinson,
 Franklin Landers, Morton C. Hunter, Thomas J. Cason, Wil-
 liam S. Raymond, James L. Evans, Andrew H. Hamilton,
 John H. Baker.
Iowa—George W. McCrary, John Q. Tufts, Lucien L. Ains-
 worth, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson, Ezekiel S. Sampson,
 John A. Kasson, James W. McDill, Addison Oliver.
Kansas—William A. Phillips, John E. Goodwin, William
 R. Brown.
Kentucky—Andrew R. Boone, John Young Brown, Charles
 W. Milliken, J. Proctor Knott, Henry Watterson, Thomas L.
 Jones, Joseph C. S. Blackburn, Milton J. Durham, John D.
 White, John B. Clarke.
Louisiana—Randall L. Gibson, E. John Ellis, Chester B.
 Darrall, William M. Levy, William B. Spencer, Charles E. Nash.
Maine—John H. Burleigh, William P. Frye, Edwin Elye,
 Harris M. Plaisted, Eugene Hale.
Maryland—Philip F. Thomas, Charles B. Roberts, William
 J. O'Brien, Thomas Swann, Eli J. Henkle, William Walsh.

Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, the Presi-
 dent *pro tempore*, presided in the Senate, and
 Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, was elect-
 ed Speaker of the House, to fill the vacancy.

In the House, on December 7th, Mr. McCra-

Massachusetts—William W. Crapo, Benjamin W. Harris,
 Henry L. Pierce, Josiah G. Abbott, Nathaniel P. Banks,
 Charles P. Thompson, John K. Tarbox, William Wirt War-
 ren, George F. Hoar, Julius H. Seelye, Chester W. Chapin.

Michigan—Alpheus S. Williams, Henry Waldron, George
 Willard, Allen Potter, William B. Williams, George H. Durand,
 Omar D. Conger, Nathan B. Bradley, Jay A. Hubbell.

Minnesota—Mark H. Dunnell, Horace B. Stratt, William S.
 King.

Mississippi—Lucius Q. C. Lamar, G. Wiley Wells, Hernan-
 do D. Money, Otho R. Singleton, Charles E. Hooker, John R.
 Lynch.

Missouri—Edward C. Kehr, Erastus Wells, William H.
 Stone, Robert A. Hatcher, Richard P. Bland, Charles H. Mor-
 gan, John F. Phillips, Benjamin J. Franklin, David Rea, Rezin
 A. De Bolt, John B. Clark, Jr., John M. Glover, Aylett H.
 Buckner.

Nebraska—Lorenzo Crounse.

Nevada—William Woodburn.

New Hampshire—Frank Jones, Samuel N. Bell, Henry W.
 Blair.

New Jersey—Clement H. Sinnickson, Samuel A. Dobbins,
 Miles Ross, Robert Hamilton, Augustus W. Cutler, Frederick
 H. Teese, Augustus A. Hardenbergh.

New York—Henry B. Metcalf, John G. Schumaker, Sim-
 eon B. Chittenden, Archibald M. Bliss, Edwin R. Meade,
 Samuel S. Cox, Smith Ely, Jr., Elijah Ward, Fernando Wood,
 Abram S. Hewitt, Benjamin A. Willis, N. Holmes Odell, John
 O. Whitehouse, George M. Beebe, John H. Bagley, Jr.,
 Charles H. Adams, Martin I. Townsend, Andrew Williams,
 William A. Wheeler, Henry H. Hathorne, Samuel F. Miller,
 George A. Bagley, Scott Lord, William H. Baker, Elias W.
 Leavenworth, Clinton D. MacDougall, Elbridge G. Lapham,
 Thomas C. Platt, Charles C. B. Walker, John M. Davy, George
 G. Hoskins, Lyman K. Bass, Nelson I. Norton.

North Carolina—Jesse J. Yeates, John A. Hyman, Alfred
 M. Waddell, Joseph J. Davis, Alfred M. Scales, Thomas S.
 Ashe, William M. Robbins, Robert B. Vance.

Ohio—Milton Sayler, Henry B. Banning, John S. Savage,
 John A. McMahon, Americus V. Rice, Frank H. Hurd, Law-
 rence T. Neal, William Lawrence, Early F. Poppleton, Charles
 Foster, John L. Vance, Ansel T. Walling, Milton I. Southard,
 Jacob P. Cowan, Nelson H. Van Vorhes, Lorenzo Danford,
 Laurin D. Woodworth, James Monroe, James A. Garfield,
 Henry B. Payne.

Oregon—Lafayette Lane.

Pennsylvania—Chapman Freeman, Charles O'Neill, Sam-
 uel J. Randall, William D. Kelley, John Robbins, Washington
 Townsend, Alan Wood, Jr., Heister Clymer, A. Herr Smith,
 William Mutchler, Francis D. Collins, Winthrop W. Ketchum,
 James B. Reilly, John B. Packer, Joseph Powell, Sobieski
 Ross, John Reilly, William S. Stenger, Levi Maish, Levi A.
 Mackey, Jacob Turney, James H. Hopkins, Alexander G.
 Cochrane, John W. Wallace, George A. Jenks, James Sheak-
 ley, Albert G. Egbert.

Rhode Island—Benjamin T. Eames, Latimer W. Ballou.

South Carolina—Joseph H. Rainey, Charles W. Butz,
 Solomon L. Hoge, Alexander S. Wallace, Robert Smalls.

Tennessee—William McFarland, Jacob M. Thornburgh,
 George C. Dibrell, H. Y. Riddle, John M. Bright, John F.
 House, Washington C. Whitthorne, John D. C. Atkins,
 William P. Caldwell, H. Casey Young.

Texas—John H. Reagan, David B. Culberson, James W.
 Throckmorton, Roger Q. Mills, John Hancock, Gustave
 Schleicher.

Vermont—Charles H. Joyce, Dudley C. Denison, George
 W. Hendee.

Virginia—Beverly B. Douglas, John Goode, Jr., Gilbert C.
 Walker, William H. H. Stowell, George C. Cabell, John Ran-
 dolph Tucker, John T. Harris, Eppa Hunton, William Terry.

West Virginia—Benjamin Wilson, Charles J. Faulkner,
 Frank Hereford.

Wisconsin—Charles G. Williams, Lucien B. Caswell, Henry
 S. Magoon, William Pitt Lynde, Samuel D. Burchard, Anson
 M. Kimball, Jeremiah M. Rusk, George W. Cate.

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.

Arizona—Hiram S. Stevens.

Colorado—Thomas M. Patterson.

Dakota—Jefferson P. Kidder.

Idaho—Stephen S. Fenn.

Montana—Martin Maginnis.

New Mexico—Stephen B. Elkins.

Utah—George Q. Cannon.

Washington—Orange Jacobs.

Wyoming—William R. Steele.

ry, of Iowa, offered the following resolution relative to counting the electoral votes:

Whereas, There are differences of opinion as to the proper mode of counting the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, and as to the manner of determining questions that may arise as to the legality and validity of returns made of such votes by the several States;

And whereas, It is of the utmost importance that all differences of opinion and all doubt and uncertainty upon these questions should be removed, to the end that the votes may be counted, and the result declared by a tribunal whose authority none can question, and whose decision all will accept as final: therefore—

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this House be appointed by the Speaker, to act in conjunction with any similar committee that may be appointed by the Senate, to prepare and report without delay such a measure, either legislative or constitutional, as may in their judgment be best calculated to accomplish the desired end, and that said committee have leave to report at any time.

It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On December 14th the committee reported back the resolution, with the recommendation that the following substitute be adopted:

Whereas, There are differences of opinion as to the proper mode of counting the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, and as to the manner of determining questions that may arise as to the legality and validity of returns made of such votes by the several States;

And whereas, It is of the utmost importance that all differences of opinion and all doubt and uncertainty upon these questions should be removed, to the end, therefore, that the votes may be counted, and the results declared by a tribunal whose authority none can question, and whose decision all will accept as final: therefore—

Resolved, That a committee of seven members of this House be appointed by the Speaker, to act in conjunction with any similar committee that may be appointed by the Senate, to prepare and report without delay such a measure, either legislative or constitutional, as may in their judgment be best calculated to accomplish the desired end, and that said committee have leave to report at any time.

Resolved, That a committee of seven members be appointed by the Speaker of this House to ascertain and report what are the privileges, powers, and duties of the House of Representatives in counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, and that said committee have leave to report at any time.

The resolution, as amended, was adopted without debate, and notice thereof sent to the Senate.

On December 18th the Senate notified the House of the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the message of the House of Representatives on the subject of the presidential election be referred to a select committee of seven Senators, with power to prepare and report, without unnecessary delay, such a measure, either of a legislative or other character, as may in their judgment be best calculated to accomplish the lawful count of the electoral vote, and best disposition of all questions connected therewith, and a due declaration of the result, and that said committee have power to confer and act with the committee of the House of Representatives named in said message, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The committee appointed on the part of the Senate by the President *pro tem.* were: Messrs. Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, Thurman, Bayard, and Ransom.

In the House, the committee to ascertain and report what are the privileges, powers, and duties of the House of Representatives in counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States were: Messrs. Knott of Kentucky, Sparks of Illinois, Tucker of Virginia, Maish of Pennsylvania, Burchard of Illinois, Seelye of Massachusetts, and Monroe of Ohio.

Committee to meet with the Senate committee as to the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President: Messrs. Payne of Ohio, Hunton of Virginia, Hewitt of New York, Springer of Illinois, McCrary of Iowa, Hoar of Massachusetts, and Willard of Michigan.

In the Senate, on January 13th, Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, from the select committee on counting the electoral votes, submitted, by direction of the committee, a report with an accompanying bill. With one exception, the report was signed by all the members.

The bill to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4th, A. D. 1877, was read the first time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of one o'clock P. M. on the first Thursday in February, A. D. 1877, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted as in this act provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, and the names of the persons, if any, elected, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper, when there shall be only one return from a State, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in

like manner, submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision; and no electoral vote or votes from any State from which but one return has been received shall be rejected except by the affirmative vote of the two Houses. When the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the question submitted.

SECTION 2. That if more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, purporting to be the certificates of electoral votes given at the last preceding election for President and Vice-President in such State (unless they shall be duplicates of the same return), all such returns and papers shall be opened by him in the presence of the two Houses, when met as aforesaid, and read by the tellers, and all such returns and papers shall thereupon be submitted to the judgment and decision, as to which is the true and lawful electoral vote of such State, of a commission constituted as follows, namely:

During the session of each House, on the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, 1877, each House shall, by *viva voce* vote, appoint five of its members, who, with the five associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, to be ascertained as hereinafter provided, shall constitute a commission for the decision of all questions upon or in respect of such double returns named in this section.

On the Tuesday next preceding the first Thursday in February, A. D. 1877, or as soon thereafter as may be, the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States now assigned to the first, third, eighth, and ninth circuits, shall select, in such manner as a majority of them shall deem fit, another of the associate justices of said court, which five persons shall be members of said commission; and the person longest in commission of said five justices shall be the president of said commission. The members of said commission shall respectively take and subscribe the following oath:

"I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon, agreeably to the Constitution and the laws: so help me God!" which oath shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate.

When the commission shall have been thus organized, it shall not be in the power of either House to dissolve the same, or to withdraw any of its members; but, if any such Senator or member shall die or become physically unable to perform the duties required by this act, the fact of such death or physical inability shall be by said commission, before it shall proceed further, communicated to the Senate or House of Representatives, as the case may be, which body shall immediately and without debate proceed by *viva voce* vote to fill the place so vacated, and the person so appointed shall take and subscribe the oath hereinbefore prescribed, and become a member of said commission: and, in like manner, if any of said justices of the Supreme Court shall die or become physically incapable of performing the duties required by this act, the other of said justices, members of the said commission, shall immediately appoint another justice of said court a member of said commission; and, in such appointments, regard shall be had to the impartiality and freedom from bias sought by the original appointments to said commission, who shall thereupon immediately take and subscribe the oath hereinbefore prescribed, and become a member of said commission to fill the vacancy so occasioned.

All the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of each State shall be opened, in the alphabetical order of the States, as provided in section 1 of this act; and when there shall be more than one such certificate or paper, as

the certificates and papers from such State shall so be opened (excepting duplicates of the same return), they shall be read by the tellers, and thereupon the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all such objections so made to any certificate, vote, or paper, from a State shall have been received and read, all such certificates, votes and papers so objected to, and all papers accompanying the same, together with such objections, shall be forthwith submitted to said commission, which shall proceed to consider the same, with the same powers, if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two Houses acting separately or together, and, by a majority of votes, decide whether any and what votes from such State are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in such State, and may therein take into view such petitions, depositions, and other papers, if any, as shall, by the Constitution and now-existing law, be competent and pertinent in such consideration; which decision shall be made in writing, stating briefly the ground thereof; and signed by the members of said commission agreeing therein; whereupon the two Houses shall again meet, and such decision shall be read and entered in the Journal of each House, and the counting of the votes shall proceed in conformity therewith, unless, upon objection made thereto in writing by at least five Senators and five members of the House of Representatives, the two Houses shall separately concur in ordering otherwise; in which case such concurrent order shall govern. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of.

SEC. 3. That while the two Houses shall be in meeting, as provided in this act, no debate shall be allowed, and no question shall be put by the presiding officer, except to either House on a motion to withdraw; and he shall have power to preserve order.

SEC. 4. That when the two Houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or upon objection to a report of said commission, or other question arising under this act, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question ten minutes, and not oftener than once; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours, it shall be the duty of each House to put the main question without further debate.

SEC. 5. That in such joint meeting of the two Houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, immediately upon his left; the Senators in the body of the hall upon the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the hall not provided for the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two Houses, in front of the Clerk's desk and upon each side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared; and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes, or otherwise under this act; in which case it shall be competent for either House, acting separately, in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess of such House not beyond the next day, Sunday excepted, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. And while any question is being considered by said commission either House may proceed with its legislative or other business.

SEC. 6. That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or affect any right now existing under the Constitution and laws to question, by proceeding in the judicial courts of the United States, the right or title of the person who shall be declared elected or who shall claim to be President or Vice-President of the United States if any such right exists.

SEC. 7. The said commission shall make its own rules, keep a record of its proceedings, and shall have power to employ such persons as may be necessary for the transaction of its business and the execution of its powers.

The Chief Clerk read the report, as follows:

The committees of the Senate and House of Representatives appointed under the following several resolutions:

HOUSE RESOLUTION.

Whereas, There are differences of opinion as to the proper mode of counting the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, and as to the manner of determining questions that may arise as to the legality and validity of returns made of such votes by the several States;

And whereas, It is of the utmost importance that all differences of opinion and all doubt and uncertainty upon these questions should be removed, to the end therefore that the votes may be counted and the result declared by a tribunal whose authority none can question and whose decision all will accept as final: therefore—

Resolved, That a committee of seven members of this House be appointed by the Speaker, to act in conjunction with any similar committee that may be appointed by the Senate, to prepare and report without delay such a measure, either legislative or constitutional, as may, in their judgment, be best calculated to accomplish the desired end, and that said committee have leave to report at any time.

SENATE RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the message of the House of Representatives on the subject of the presidential election be referred to a select committee of seven Senators, with power to prepare and report, without unnecessary delay, such a measure, either of a legislative or other character, as may, in their judgment, be best calculated to accomplish the lawful counting of the electoral votes, and best disposition of all questions connected therewith, and the due declaration of the result; and that said committee have power to confer and act with the committee of the House of Representatives named in said message, and to report by bill or otherwise—
beg leave to report to their respective Houses that they have considered the subject named in said resolutions, and have had full and free conference with each other thereon, and now report the accompanying bill and recommend its passage. The substance of the bill embraces:

1. Provisions for the meeting of the two Houses, as required by the Constitution, and the general course of proceeding, and the declaration of the result.

2. Provisions for the disposition of questions arising in respect to States from which only one set of certificates has been received; that each House shall consider the question, and shall only decide against a vote by concurrent, affirmative action.

3. Provisions for so-called double returns from a State; that such conflicting returns and papers shall be submitted to the consideration of a commission, composed of equal numbers of members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives and of the Supreme Court of the United States; that this commission shall be organized and sworn and have power to consider and decide, according to the Constitution and law, what is the constitutional vote of the State in question: and that such decision shall govern the disposition of the subject, unless both Houses shall determine otherwise.

4. It is provided that the act shall not affect either way the question of the right of resort to the judicial courts of the United States by the persons concerned as claimants to the offices in question.

We have applied the utmost practicable study and deliberation to the subject, and believe that the bill now reported is the best attainable disposition of the difficult problems and disputed theories arising out of the late election. It must be obvious to every person conversant with the history of the country and with the formation and interpretation of the Constitution that a wide diversity of views and opinions touching the subject, not wholly coincident with the bias or wishes of the members of political parties, would naturally exist. We have in this state of things chosen, therefore, not to deal with abstract questions, save so far as they are necessarily involved in the legislation proposed. It is, of course, plain that the report of the bill implies that in our opinion legislation may be had on the subject in accordance with the Constitution, but we think that the law proposed is inconsistent with few of the principal theories upon the subject. The Constitution requires that the electoral votes shall be counted on a particular occasion. All will agree that the votes named in the Constitution are the constitutional votes of the States, and not other; and when they have been found and identified, there is nothing left to be disputed or decided; all the rest is the mere clerical work of summing up the numbers, which being done, the Constitution itself declares the consequence.

This bill, then, is only directed to ascertaining, for the purpose and in aid of the counting, what are the constitutional votes of the respective States; and, whatever jurisdiction exists for such purpose, the bill only regulates the method of exercising it. The Constitution, our great instrument and security for liberty and order, speaks in the amplest language for all such cases, in whatever aspect they may be presented. It declares that the Congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof." The committee, therefore, think that the law proposed cannot be justly assailed as unconstitutional by any one, and for this reason we think it unnecessary, whatever may be our individual views, to discuss any of the theories referred to. Our fidelity to the Constitution is observed when we find that the law we recommend is consistent with that instrument.

The matter then being a proper subject for legislation, the fitness of the means proposed becomes the next subject for consideration. Upon this we beg leave to submit a few brief observations.

In all just governments both public and private rights must be defined and determined by the law. This is essential to the very idea of such a government, and is the characteristic distinction between free and despotic systems. However important it may be, whether one citizen or another shall be the Chief Magistrate for a prescribed period, upon just theories of civil institutions, it is of far greater moment that the will of the people, lawfully expressed in the choice of that officer, shall be ascertained and carried into effect in a lawful way. It is true that in every operation of a government of laws, from the most trivial to the most important, there will always be the possibility that the result reached will not be the true one. The executive officer may not wisely perform his duty, the courts may not truly declare the law, and the legislative body may not enact the best laws; but, in either case, to resist the act of the Executive, the courts, or the Legislature, acting constitutionally and lawfully within their sphere, would be to set up anarchy in the place of government. We think, then, that to provide a clear and lawful means of performing a great and necessary function of government, in a time of much public dispute, is

of far greater importance than the particular advantage that any man or party may in the course of events possibly obtain. But we have still endeavored to provide such lawful agencies of decision in the present case as shall be the most fair and impartial possible under the circumstances. Each of the branches of the Legislature and the judiciary is represented in the tribunal in equal proportions. The composition of the judicial part of the commission looks to a selection from different parts of the republic, while it is thought to be free from any preponderance of supposable bias ; and the addition of the necessary constituent part of the whole commission, in order to obtain an uneven number, is left to an agency the farthest removed from prejudice of any existing attainable one. It would be difficult, if not impossible, we think, to establish a tribunal that could be less the subject of party criticism than such a one. The principle of its constitution is so absolutely fair that we are unable to perceive how the most extreme partisan can assail it, unless he prefers to embark his wishes upon the stormy sea of unregulated procedure, hot disputes, and dangerous results, that can neither be measured nor defined, rather than upon the fixed and regular course of law, that insures peace and the order of society, whatever party may be disappointed in its hopes.

The unfortunate circumstance that no provision had been made on the subject before the election has greatly added to the difficulties of the committees in dealing with it, inasmuch as many of the people of the country, members of the respective political parties, will perhaps look with jealousy upon any measure that seems to involve even the possibility of the defeat of their wishes; but it has also led the committees to feel that their members are bound by the highest duty, in such a case, to let no bias of party feeling stand in the way of a just, equal, and peaceful measure for extricating the question from the embarrassments that at present surround it.

In conclusion, we respectfully beg leave to impress upon Congress the necessity of a speedy determination upon this subject. It is impossible to estimate the material loss that the country daily sustains from the existing state of uncertainty. It directly and powerfully tends to unsettle and paralyze business, to weaken public and private credit, and to create apprehensions in the minds of the people that disturb the peaceful tenor of their ways and mar their happiness. It does far more : it tends to bring republican institutions into discredit, and to create doubts of the success of our form of government, and of the perpetuity of the republic. All considerations of interest, of patriotism, and of justice, unite in demanding of the law-making power a measure that will bring peace and prosperity to the country, and show that our republican institutions are equal to any emergency. And in this connection we cannot refrain from the expression of our satisfaction that your committees, composed of equal numbers of opposing parties, have fortunately been able to do what has been attempted in vain heretofore, almost unanimously agree upon a plan considered by them all to be just, wise, and efficient. We accordingly recommend the proposed act to the patriotic and just judgment of Congress.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS, FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN, ROSCOE CONKLING, A. G. THURMAN, T. F. BAYARD, M. W. RANSOM, H. B. PAYNE, EPPA HUNTON, ABRAM S. HEWITT, WILLIAM M. SPRINGER, GEO. W. McCRARY, GEO. F. HOAR, GEORGE WILLARD.		Senate Committee.
		House Committee.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, said: "Mr. President, as a fitting commencement of the consideration of this bill, I ask the Secretary to read the twelfth article of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which the bill proposes to execute."

The Secretary read as follows:

The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted: the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March, next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Edmunds: "Under this article of the Constitution, Mr. President, some eight or ten millions of the citizens of the United States, authorized by the laws to select a Chief Magistrate in the way prescribed in this article, have endeavored to execute that duty; and by a very evenly-balanced number of voices, when you take them as a whole, they are understood to have expressed their preference for two different persons, representing opposing policies of legislation and of government, greater or less in principle, and greater or less in degree, that it is not necessary for me to refer to. And the contest has been so close, when measured by the constitutional standard of voting by States for electors, that it becomes a matter of serious dispute, either rightly or wrongly, between these five millions of voting citizens upon one side and five millions upon another—I express it merely in round numbers

for convenience—which of their respective candidates has been constitutionally elected. And without any provision of law for the execution of what remains to be done under the Constitution in ascertaining what person has received the highest number of electoral votes being a majority of the whole, we are brought face to face with the question of what means are left for deciding the dispute. Undoubtedly a large proportion of the people of the United States on either side of the question sincerely believe that their candidate has been elected, and sincerely believe that if it be not so finally ascertained a great wrong will have been done, not only to their personal rights and wishes, but to the cause of constitutional government.

“So, then, Mr. President, it has appeared to us who have been charged with this most onerous and responsible and unpleasant duty that if the Constitution authorized us to lay down a line of procedure that should be clear and definite in itself, and should lead to any result—and I use the words with deliberation—that should lead to any result, no matter which one, through the calm and orderly progress of the administration of law and through the calm and orderly judgment of a tribunal bound by the most solemn obligations to decide according to the Constitution and the law, it would be a beneficent act for the republic; and, if on the other hand we should fail to do this, our posterity under this form or some other form of government (no man can tell which) would feel that we had failed in the hour of great need in performing a plain duty.

“This, then, Mr. President, is the situation; and under this state of things the committee, with almost absolute unanimity, have reported this bill. Opposing political opinions, opposing political educations, warm wishes, partisan feelings, have subsided on both sides, and what all of us, of all opinions, educations, wishes, and feelings, solemnly unite in reporting to you as a just and upright and lawful way, we recommend to your consideration. What is it that we recommend? I will state:

“The first section of this bill provides in the first part of it for the simple ceremony of the necessary union of the two Houses, or meeting, to state it more exactly, on the occasion of determining who has the highest number of votes of the electors for President and Vice-President of the United States. It then proceeds to provide for the cases in which only one set of papers or returns, as they are called, shall have appeared; and in respect of those cases it provides, substantially, and I do not know but literally, what the bill introduced by my honorable friend from Indiana (Mr. Morton) a year ago, and which passed the Senate, although it was brought back on a motion to reconsider, provided, that no return from a State about which a question should arise, there being only one return, should be left out of the count unless the two Houses should separately agree that it ought to be left out.

“Then we come to the second section, which covers the difficulties that we have to encounter in the present condition of affairs. The second section provides that, if more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, purporting to be the certificate of the electoral votes given at the last election, all those returns shall be opened by the President of the Senate, just as the Constitution says in terms that all the certificates shall be opened by him in the presence of the two Houses. They shall be read by the tellers, which the bill provides for the appointment of, according to the universal practice from the foundation of the Government, only, I believe almost always hitherto one teller has been appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, and this bill provides that there shall be two tellers, an equal number, appointed by each House. Having been read by the tellers, the bill then proceeds to declare that all these double, disputed papers ‘shall thereupon be submitted to the judgment and decision, as to which is the true and lawful electoral vote of such State, of a commission.’ You will observe, Mr. President, precisely the question that is to be sent to this tribunal for its consideration. It is to inquire which of the papers of the conflicting ones is the paper that the Constitution calls for; that is, the electoral vote of a State in the Union, as the Constitution says, as it need scarcely have said, but some language must have been employed. It is the constitutional vote of the State, the voice of the State in the manner prescribed by its Legislature in the selection of electors who have voted for President, that is to be sought for; and it is the person who has the highest number of those votes—I am not now quoting the language of the Constitution, but what everybody understands it to mean—who is to be the President. Therefore this tribunal, or commission, as it is styled in the bill more accurately, is called upon to determine one single question between two conflicting papers purporting to be the constitutional certificates, and that is, they are to determine which of them is in conformity with the Constitution and which of them is not. It then provides for the appointment of the commission, its method of selection; and I shall have something more to say upon the subject of what they are to decide when I come to a later part of the bill which again refers to what they are to do.

“The bill then comes to the selection of the commission. It provides that each House on the Tuesday preceding the first Thursday in February—which changes the day for this occasion to an earlier period than that fixed by the general law, which is the second Wednesday in February—on the Tuesday preceding that day, which I believe in this case is the 30th of January, each House shall by a *viva voce* vote select five members to compose a part

of this commission. Nobody, probably, would criticise the propriety of this mode of selection, if you are to say that the commission is to be composed at all of members of either House, for the whole world is to know how each individual Senator and how each individual member of the House of Representatives has performed his responsible duty in the selection of a person who is to become the sworn judge in as great a dispute as probably ever existed in the world under the law.

"These ten Senators and members of the House of Representatives selected in that way, with five of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, are to compose a commission of fifteen. The judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, as we all know, are composed now of nine persons; and in order that there might be a certain symmetry of equipoise, of relation, it was thought, after much consideration by the committee, that it was advisable to take an equal number of Senators and an equal number of members of the House of Representatives and an equal number of the persons composing the justices of the Supreme Court to form this commission. So five came naturally to be the number referred to. If it had been thought wise to have made the total number of the commission less, nine for instance, as had been suggested, then there would have been three Senators and three members of the House of Representatives and three judges of the Supreme Court; but it appeared to us, after much consideration, that fifteen was, on the whole, the best number, so large as to produce every variety of intellectual capacity and learning, and as to produce confidence against any possible attempt that might be made—scarcely conceivable, to be sure—to unduly influence any one or two or three of this whole number by any of the motives that sometimes, as we know in the history of the world, have been led to influence people who are called upon to discharge high trusts, and at the same time to leave the commission so limited in numbers as that it should be capable of prompt, effective consultation, and deliberate and orderly procedure and decision.

"Then the next step was to ascertain in what manner these five gentlemen out of the nine—all, of course, preëminent in legal learning and in legal experience; all, of course, preëminent in their knowledge and study of the Constitution and the laws of our country; all, of course, equal in that deep respect which they receive from the people of every part of the Union, as in every part of it and for every part of it they daily administer law—should be selected. Of course it was a difficult task, because to select a particular five by name might seem to imply that there was some reason, personal or other, that the other particular part, four, should not be selected. And so, in analogy to what has always been a wise custom in this good Government of ours, it appeared

to us that a distribution of these gentlemen to the various parts of the republic would be a just reason for particular selections. So one named, the justice of the first circuit, comes from the far-off borders of New England, the northeastern part of the country; another, the justice of the third circuit, has his residence and exercises his judicial functions in the centre of the great commercial populations of our Union; a third, he who administers justice in the eighth circuit, has his home and residence in the great Northwest; and the fourth, the justice of the ninth circuit, has had his habitation and has administered justice for many years (except, of course, when attending here and administering justice in the Supreme Court) on what has been said to be the golden slope, that great far-off portion of our republic so rapidly growing in wealth and in everything that makes the material prosperity of a self-governing people. We name them to compose four. Then there was the odd number to be obtained; and in order to guard against prejudice—and I beg Senators to observe my words—to guard against prejudice in the minds of these ten millions of active voters in what has taken place, not to guard against prejudice in judges, not to guard against prejudice in Senators or members, but to do that wise and wholesome thing, to leave no fault-finder in the country a right to complain, we say these four men shall choose the fifth from among their own associate numbers. In the intense criticisms that have been made upon this bill, in the very few days that it has been known, by the extreme upholders of party wishes upon both sides, I have never observed any criticisms upon the absolute fairness and justice of such a mode, provided we could get over the constitutional objections that these newspaper writers and intense politicians seem so suddenly to have discovered and with which no doubt they are so very familiar.

"That then composes a commission of fifteen persons to whom these double returns are to be referred. The bill provides, as we think with great fitness, that the oldest of these associate justices in commission—the venerable Judge Clifford it will be if the bill should pass—shall be the president of it; and it then provides what also I hope that partisans as well as Senators and Representatives will carefully consider, that—

The members of said commission shall respectively take and subscribe the following oath:

I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon, agreeably to the Constitution and the laws: so help me God.

"Having thus constituted the tribunal, we have committed to them this duty: After providing for cases of vacancy, etc., that I need not take your time to speak of, we have committed to them this duty: Objections having

been made to these double returns, or either of them, in writing, in a formal way, stating the ground of them and without argument, this commission 'shall proceed to consider the same, with the same powers, if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two Houses acting separately or together, and, by a majority of votes, decide whether any and what votes from such State are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States.'

"That is what they are to decide upon these papers, to ascertain which of the conflicting claimants, as you may say, to the right to have exercised a voice in this election is the constitutional organ of the State. Is not that exactly what the Constitution requires should be ascertained by somebody, and in some way? Of course every one will agree that it is, that it is the sole question in a case of dispute, and that no other is conceivable. Whatever constitutional voice a State in this Union has sent to you the Constitution declares shall have its weight, without the right of anybody to impugn or to disregard it. So, as I say, the sole question under the Constitution is, what is the constitutional vote of the State? and so, what is the paper, if any, of the two presented that speaks the constitutional voice of that State according to the methods prescribed by the Constitution itself?

"Then it proceeds to say 'and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in such State.' This was necessary because in a certain event, of no person having a majority of all the electors appointed, the House of Representatives is called upon by the Constitution to exercise the function of electing the President of the United States. And so it was thought necessary that this tribunal having these papers before it should make a distinct report upon the number of electors that had been lawfully appointed. Of course the words 'what persons' would have meant exactly the same without the other words, because, if they decided for one of the two double returns rather than the other, the paper itself would show which were the persons who were named in it. But, as a mere matter of convenience of phraseology, the language is in.

"Then it provides, what has been greatly criticised upon both sides of the partisan view of the subject—if I may use that phrase without offense to anybody, and I think I may, for I am a partisan myself—then it provides what has been the subject of criticism, and equally intense, as far as I have observed, from both points of view. Those who wish one of the candidates elected condemn it because it grants too much; those who wish another of the candidates elected condemn it in equally fierce terms because it grants too little; it holds aloft the scale of justice in absolute equipoise, and gives nothing to either. What does it say?

And may therein—

✓ "That is, in the decision which is committed

to them as to what is the constitutional vote of a State—

take into view such petitions, depositions, and other papers, if any, as shall, by the Constitution and now existing law, be competent and pertinent in such consideration.

"There is one party in this country, five millions of these voters to whom I have referred, who desire (I do not say think it can be done, but who desire) that this commission, if created, shall descend below the action of the State authorities and ascertain how many votes were given for this man and that man and the other, with a view, of course, to the success, as they suppose, of their own candidate, if that were done. The other five millions, treating them as a mass, in the same way desire that the law shall be so that they cannot descend behind the action of the authorities of a State, be that action right or wrong, lawful or unlawful. In that state of opposition of claim, what is the simple and obvious principle, not merely of justice and fair play, but of constitutional law, that would apply to such a case?

"The election of the President of the United States for the next four years took place on the first Wednesday in December; that is, upon the supposition that some one had a majority of all the electors appointed, taking that for granted; and the simplest provisions of the law, as it appeared to me and to us all to be, should be those that provided that that dispute touching that election which took place on the first Wednesday in December should be decided by the law as it was on the first Wednesday in December; and if by the law as it was on the first Wednesday in December (and of course it is the same now), as we say, 'now existing law,' the candidate of one party, his rights measured by that law, is entitled to the office, he ought to have it. This would be a strange republic of law indeed, if after, according to one law, the candidate of one party had been elected, the Congress of the United States or anybody else should make a new law by force of which the candidate of some other party got elected. Of course it would be an outrage upon the principles of government. So that we felt perfectly free, not only free but more than free, we felt it to be our bounden duty, that no right should be affected in respect of the candidates of either of these great parties by the law that we pass, and that the right of A or B to this great office must be determined by the law as it stands on the date of the passage of this act. All that we designed this act to do, and all that it does do, is to provide merely the method, by regular steps of lawful procedure, of ascertaining what the law and the fact was on that first Wednesday in December, 1876.

"It has been said by some that this commission, if this law passes, having the powers of the two Houses conferred upon them, may go behind the returns, as the common phrase is. Well, if

the two Houses now possess the constitutional power to do that thing, they also possessed it on the first Wednesday in December, and we have only changed the method in the first instance of taking that step. If the two Houses, by the Constitution of the United States, on the first Wednesday in December and now, have no constitutional right to overhaul the action of a sovereign State in its selection under the Constitution of its electors, then this commission has no right to do it.

"Now, what are we to do? Some say that the two Houses—or any tribunal that is to pass upon a dispute—have the right to go to the bottom, to disregard the action of State authorities, to say that they have exceeded their jurisdiction, or, acting within it, that they have not rightly and purely exercised it. Others say exactly the reverse, and that it would be a far greater injury to the republic that Congress should assume the power of overhauling the action of States than it would be that once or twice, or a dozen times, by the unjust action of the authorities of some State, one President rather than another should be elected. So each side would desire that this law should be framed to meet its particular views, the one side to have it say in explicit terms, 'You shall have authority that this act gives to you, because the act gives it to you, to go down and inquire.' The other would be glad to have it say in explicit terms, 'You shall not go down and inquire, whether the law before you authorized any one to go down and inquire or not.' What could we do? We could do that just, that simple thing, we thought, that we have done, and that is to say that this presidential election must be settled, and settled only upon the Constitution and the principles of law as they existed when it took place.

"Who is to decide what they were when it took place? Exactly the tribunal that must decide everything in the end—whatever tribunal the Constitution and the law constitutes for the purpose of such a decision. This law constitutes a tribunal to decide that very thing, among others. In other words, it is commanded to decide what is the constitutional vote of a State; and, in doing that, it may take into view any evidence of any kind that the Constitution and the law, as it is now, makes appropriate to that subject, and not any other. Can anything be more just than that? Would it not be a departure from every principle of justice, and of constitutional procedure, to do anything else? There we leave it. It must be left somewhere; and it can be left nowhere, under ordinary principles of government, except in the court (if I may call it a court for the purposes of this illustration) that is bound to decide upon the cause. If you are to leave it to the two Houses, as the bill that passed this body less than a year ago did, without any limitation whatever, with as wide a jurisdiction as it was possible to exist, what have

you then? You have large bodies of men, and we all know that, just in proportion as you have large bodies of men, you have a departure, when they are acting together, from that personal sense of individual responsibility to decide according to your intellect and judgment rather than to act with the swift current of warm debate and warm feeling; and you commit the right of these persons in this great contest and controversy, therefore, to a tribunal that is much less likely to be governed by the principles of constitutional law than it is by the feeling and intensity of party wishes and party bias."

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, said: "Mr. President, as the member of the committee who did not agree to this bill, I have thought it proper that I should make a brief statement of the grounds on which I did not concur with my colleagues.

"I regard this bill, Mr. President, as a compromise. It will take its place alongside of the compromise of 1820, and the compromise of 1850. By the compromise of 1820, all the territory south of 36° 30' was given over to slavery; and, when the time came to settle the territory north of that line, the compromise was destroyed. By the compromise of 1850 the institution of slavery got the immediate benefit of the fugitive-slave law, which gave it such prestige, power, and confidence as made it aspire to the complete conquest of the country.

"I believe that Rutherford B. Hayes has been elected President of the United States; he has been elected under the forms of law and according to law, and that he is elected in the hearts of the people; and I believe that if he should be counted in, as eighteen Presidents were successively counted in from the beginning of this Government, he would be inaugurated and there would be no violence and no revolution.

"I brought forward a bill some two years ago, which was afterward reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, for the purpose of having a law for the counting of the electoral vote. I did not claim that that bill was perfect. It was not in view of any contingency or case. It, however, was in one respect a safe bill, and that is, leaving out of view who should count the vote, whether the President of the Senate or the two Houses, it contained no word by which the two Houses could be authorized to go behind the returns of a State, to go behind the decision made by the returning officers of the State appointed by the State for that purpose; and the bill of 1800, if I remember correctly, expressly provided that the two Houses should not go behind the returns so far as to count the votes for electors. I am not an advocate for State sovereignty; I never have been; but I have been a consistent advocate of State rights as I am now. The Constitution of the United States confers upon the States the power to appoint electors in such way as the Legislatures of the

States may prescribe. This is the absolute right of each State. The mode of appointment is left to the Legislature of the State. The determination as to who have been appointed is left entirely to the State.

"Should Congress assume to determine who have been appointed so far as to go behind the action of the officers of the State appointed by the laws of the State for that purpose, Congress would absorb to itself the entire power, would become a grand returning board, without limit and without restraint. The very moment we undertake to go behind the determination of the officers of the State as to the result of a State election and to count and determine the result for ourselves, that moment we establish a revolution which ultimately will be the end of presidential elections. I am not now referring to the certificate of the Governor, which is prescribed not by State laws but prescribed by the act of Congress; but I am referring to that determination of the result of elections as prescribed by the laws of the States. The States have the right to appoint electors; the Legislature has the right to prescribe the method; and the evidence as to the appointment, as to who has been appointed, is left to the States as absolutely and as completely as the appointment itself.

"I listened to the very able speech of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Edmunds) with great interest. He made a distinction, I believe, which is correct, that there are two classes of powers conferred by the Constitution. Where a power is conferred directly upon any department of the Government by the Constitution, that power cannot be taken from that department; that power cannot be delegated; but where the Constitution simply imposes a duty, but does not vest any particular department with the performance of that duty, then Congress may by law determine who shall discharge that duty.

"If I understood the Senator aright, he took the ground that the counting of the votes was a duty imposed by the Constitution, but that the Constitution had not located it, had not said who should do it. He denied that the duty was imposed upon the President of the Senate. He said the President of the Senate was directed to open all the certificates, but he was not directed to count them. He was directed to open them 'and the votes shall then be counted.' The power and duty to count were not located in the two Houses; the Constitution did not say that any more than it said the President of the Senate should count them. It said the votes should then be counted. Assuming, for the sake of the argument, his position to be true that there is nothing in the Constitution, any part of it, that indicates that the President of the Senate shall count the votes as well as open them; assuming it to be true that the Constitution simply imposes a duty to count the votes, but does not say by whom the duty shall be performed, and therefore that

Congress is left free to impose the performance of that duty upon a commission and upon any person it sees proper to put in that situation, his position would be tenable.

"The position of the Senator is that the Constitution created the duty to count the votes, but did not locate the power or duty anywhere, and that Congress, under the general power to pass all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution the powers given to any department or to the Government of the United States, may by law devolve that duty upon a commission or upon any person.

"I understand this position of his to be necessary to another part of his argument, because if the power to count the votes, which I believe he expressly disclaims, is lodged in the two Houses by the Constitution and is not a general power to be executed by law, then this power must be exercised by the two Houses only and cannot be delegated; whereas if it is simply a duty imposed to count the vote, then Congress may locate that duty wherever it sees proper by law. The position of the Senator is that neither the President of the Senate is vested with this power nor are the two Houses of Congress, that neither can exercise it in the absence of a law passed for that purpose; and this brings us then to a very great fact, which is that for eighty-four years Presidents were counted in and inaugurated without any authority in point of law by any person. The President of the Senate had no power to do it because there was no law authorizing him to do it. The two Houses had no power to do it because there was no law authorizing them to do it. It was a part of the Constitution which had not been carried into operation by legislation. Now, sir, is it true that for eighty-four years Presidents were counted in and inaugurated without authority of law? That would be a very great discovery if it were true.

"I believe that this power is vested somewhere, located somewhere, that if it does not belong to the President of the Senate it belongs to the two Houses. It is in one place or the other. But whatever may be the location, in theory, that the two Houses cannot exercise this power without legislation I think is correct.

"I do not intend now to go into an argument as to the right of the President of the Senate to count this vote against the powers of Congress. I am simply stating what I have heretofore understood to be the general doctrine, that in the absence of legislation the President of the Senate must count this vote; that if now we fail to agree upon a bill we should simply leave this question where it has been left for eighty-four years; and that the President of the Senate in counting this vote would be guilty of no greater usurpation than he has been guilty of for three-quarters of a century.

"We are discussing this bill in the presence of a case. We are discussing it in the presence of an actual condition of things. I shall be

anxious to have a fair bill adopted. I was exceedingly anxious to agree with the committee in the recommendation of a fair proposition; but when we are preparing a bill in the presence of a case made up, ready to be tried, the papers all signed and in due order, I insist that it shall be a fair bill under which the condition of things shall not be unfairly changed.

"I wish to say a few words in regard to this bill. If the power to count this vote is vested in the two Houses, and is not in the President of the Senate, then the duty must be performed by the two Houses; it cannot be delegated. This was the precise point, as I understood it, of the argument of the Senator from Vermont, because if he were to admit that the power is vested in the two Houses under the Constitution, he would be compelled to admit, good lawyer as he is, that that power cannot be delegated; but by placing it as a floating power, that is located nowhere until it is located by an act of Congress, then Congress would have the right to deposit this power with a commission.

"The commission created is a mixed commission, partly inside and partly outside, five Senators, five Representatives, and five judges. The judges are taken, not because they are judges, not because they are members of the Supreme Court, but because they are men of eminent character who happen to occupy that position. Four of them are chosen by circuits. The Senator from Vermont hardly did himself justice on Saturday when he argued that they were chosen by circuits on account of geographical distribution. They were chosen by circuits, as I understand it, not because of geographical distribution, but because of the political antecedents of the men who preside in those circuits. When the bill, instead of naming the judges, names the circuits, it presents a harmless little sham that deceives nobody.

"Four judges are taken by the bill because of their political antecedents, two on each side. In other words, the four judges are selected upon political grounds, equally divided, it is said, in order to make the bill a fair one. Nevertheless, selection is made in the Supreme Court on political grounds. If we are to deal with the Supreme Court—and I confess I looked upon that proposition with more favor than the other—I thought we ought to have taken the whole court, and not admit by any form of provision that we believed politics entered into the court; not divide it up on political grounds; not assume that the duties of that court are liable to be influenced by their political prepossessions, but take the whole court as a court. I thought that the least objectionable. It is true the other day, when there was a constitutional amendment here referring this matter to the Supreme Court, I voted against it; but I did so chiefly because it reenacted the electoral college and reenacted an election of President by the House of Representatives by States. But if we are to take an outside

tribunal it seemed to me to be far better that we should take the court and take it as a court, take all the judges, and not pick around among them to get an equal number on political grounds. I thought that was a blow at the court and would do it more injury than any course that could be taken. They are to take a fifth. Four judges are to select a fifth.

"Here is a very grave question presented, right at the threshold: What is the character of these commissioners? Are they officers? They are sworn; the very highest duty is imposed upon them, the decision of the greatest case that can arise under our institutions. If they are officers, are they not to be appointed as other officers under the Constitution of the United States are appointed? Can we take four men by name and authorize them to appoint the fifth and submit to this court thus organized this great case? Is it not a court to all intents and purposes? You call it a commission, but names are nothing. It is a court invested with the very highest jurisdiction to decide both law and fact, expressly charged with deciding the question, What are the powers of each or of both Houses of Congress? and expressly charged with finding the fact as to who have been elected electors for President of the United States. If it is a court, should it not be appointed as the Constitution requires other courts to be, and if these men are public officers, should they not be appointed as officers of the United States are required to be appointed? This is a contrivance, to use the very mildest words, a contrivance, a patched-up thing, five Representatives, five Senators, four judges first, and they to choose a fifth, and thus this tribunal is to be created that is to make a President of the United States. There are no analogies for it in our Constitution or in our laws or in our history. We have no tribunals made up in that way.

"It is a fundamental principle of law, in connection with the election of a President, in preserving and defining the rights of the States, that the action of the States shall be received unquestioned by the Congress of the United States, or by that power, whatever it may be, that shall count the vote; and any authority conferred upon this commission, or that might be conferred by an act of Congress upon the President of the Senate or any other agency selected to go behind the returning board of a State and count the votes, would be, in my judgment, a gross violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution, revolution, and the end of presidential elections under our system.

"I wish briefly to call the attention of the members of the Senate to this bill. I speak of the jurisdictional part, that part conferring jurisdiction upon this commission, and it is the vital part of the bill. We need not deceive ourselves for a moment about this business. We know that both parties are looking intently to that question and at that particular point. We may affect to be oblivious of it

here, but we understand that the decision of this presidential question depends absolutely upon that question; for if the principle shall stand that the action of the State authorities, those that are appointed to count the votes and to say by State laws who are elected, Rutherford B. Hayes is elected, and Mr. Tilden cannot be counted in except by overturning that principle. It is all in that, and the able lawyers of the Democratic party on this floor and everywhere understand that just as well as we do. I call attention to that part of this bill which gives the jurisdiction to this tribunal:

Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all such objections so made to any certificate, vote, or paper from a State shall have been received and read, all such certificates, votes, and papers so objected to, and all papers accompanying the same, together with such objections, shall be forthwith submitted to said commission, which shall proceed to consider the same, with the same powers, if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two Houses acting separately or together—

“I may here remark that the bill proceeds upon a theory different from that of the Senator from Vermont in his argument. He assumes that the Constitution does not locate this power anywhere, but that it is to be located by law, while this bill goes upon the hypothesis that this power is located in the two Houses, and that this commission shall have what the two Houses have, more or less—

which shall proceed to consider the same, with the same powers, if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two Houses acting separately or together, and, by a majority of votes, decide whether any and what votes from such State are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in such State, and may therein take into view such petitions, depositions, and other papers, if any, as shall, by the Constitution and now existing law, be competent and pertinent in such consideration.

“First, they are required to find what were the constitutional votes of a State. They are required to do a thing there which in my opinion the Constitution does not authorize, whether the power to count the votes be vested in the President of the Senate or in the two Houses. They are required to find, for example, under that provision whether the electors were eligible or ineligible as to their qualifications, while I maintain there is no time or place under the Constitution when the votes are counted for an inquiry of that kind. The duty is short and simple. The President of the Senate shall open the certificates in the presence of the two Houses and the votes shall then be counted. There is but one thing to do, and that is to count the votes. There is no time, there is no place, to try the question of the eligibility of the electors.

“This bill requires this commission to find

the facts, whether these electors were duly appointed. We will just put the word ‘elected’ instead of ‘appointed,’ for in this connection it means the same thing. They are required to find were these electors duly appointed? They are not required to find whether they have been duly certified by the State authorities as having been elected. No, sir; but they are required to find the fact were they duly appointed or elected? If it had said that this commission shall find how many electors there were, and whether they were duly certified as having been elected by the State authorities or the returning board created for that purpose, we could understand that; but they are required to find the fact as to who was elected, and thus, as I apprehend this bill, they are required to go behind the returns from the States. If it was intended that they should find who had been certified by the States as having been appointed or elected, that would be simple and easily understood; but the bill quietly and innocently requires the commission to find the fact as to who was duly elected. Then it provides that for that purpose they—

May therein take into view such petitions, depositions, and other papers, if any, as shall, by the Constitution and now existing law, be competent and pertinent in such consideration.

“In finding the fact as to who was duly elected, they are authorized to take into consideration petitions, unsworn evidence, depositions, papers of all kinds, reports, everything that may be put in for the information of Congress. If these things are not to be considered in determining who has been elected, then the reference is useless. If this commission is to be controlled by the State authorities, by those who have been certified as elected by the returning officers of the several States, then they have no occasion to look at these petitions, memorials, and reports. The bill invites them to look at these papers, invites them for a purpose, and there can be no use in looking at them if the other principle of law is to be observed, that they are to be governed by the returns made by the officers of the several States.

“Now, Mr. President, I think I do the intelligence of these distinguished Democratic Senators but justice when I say that they would not go for this bill except that it gave them a chance for the only thing that can count Mr. Tilden in, and that is, to go behind the returns. Outside of that he has no chance, no possible hope; and that these distinguished and eminent lawyers go for a bill which at the very beginning cuts off and shuts out this their only hope, I must be excused for saying that I do not believe it.”

Mr. Conkling, of New York, said: “I have heard it suggested that something in this bill implies, that going behind the faculties of the States, going behind the lawful exercise of that power which the Constitution reposes in the States, and wherewith the Constitution crowns

them, this commission may inquire at large, by canvassing the votes cast in parishes or even precincts, by going into the question whether those who voted were all that should have voted, whether they voted as they wished to vote—in short, that the commission may become a national ‘returning board.’ The law has this ancient maxim—‘that is certain which can be rendered certain.’ We say in this bill, ‘take the Constitution as it stands; that is your guide; there you will find the boundaries of your power; you shall not overpass them; execute the Constitution, and stop.’

“But, says one Senator, why does not the bill specify all the things these men are to do? To ask the question is to suggest unnumbered answers. Answers spring up as the army of Roderick Dhu sprang from the heather, when a whistle garrisoned a glen. In the first place, there is an irreconcilable difference of opinion as to the nature and extent of the power of the two Houses, or either, to pry into or penetrate the act of the States. In the next place, were all agreed, it would be impossible in a bill to embody a treatise or commentary which should provide for every contingency or possibility. It was Dean Swift who made a written schedule for his attendant of all the things he was to do; each and several his duties were set down; but on a Sunday Dean Swift fell into a ditch and called for assistance, but the attendant produced his schedule and said he found nothing there which required him to help anybody out of a ditch on Sunday. It was supposed by the committee, as the sense of its members was only finite, and very finite, that when they called, in addition to five picked men of each House, five experts in the law, men who had been selected from the great body of the nation for their training and adaptation to exploring legal distinctions and ascertaining legal truth, it was hardly worth while to attempt to accompany this trust of provisional authority with a minute bill of particulars of all the things which might be done, and how, and what in detail must not be done.

“It might have been possible, by restraint and exclusion, to put fetters on these fifteen members. Every Senator who hears me knows that any attempt to run the exact boundaries of the power to admit evidence, any attempt by the concurrent action of the two Houses to agree upon a universal solvent, to come to that exact unit of accuracy in defining jurisdiction and pertinence of evidence which all would approve in advance, although a possibility in theory, would be impossible in reality.

“The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes), in a tone which few beyond me hear, inquires whether I mean that they have no limit in this bill. Mr. President, I had supposed that the Constitution had raised not only a hedge and fence, but a wall of limit to the powers it confers. I supposed that, when five of the most largely-instructed and trusted

members of the Senate, and five of the most largely-instructed and trusted members of the House, were authorized to meet five judges of the highest and most largely-instructed judicial tribunal of the land, we might trust to them to settle what a court of oyer and terminer settles whenever it is called upon to determine whether it has jurisdiction to try an indictment for homicide or not. I supposed that, giving it the instrument by which its jurisdiction is to be measured, we could trust this provisional tribunal of selected men to run the boundary and fix the line marking their jurisdiction, and to blaze the trees. I hear a voice ask, ‘Where they please?’ This cannot have been the voice of the Senator from Massachusetts. That Senator is a lawyer, and he knows that judges cannot lawfully do anything because they please. They must stop where the law stops.

“I have repeatedly insisted that the Constitution and the existing law is the boundary; and I believe the act of 1792 is the only statute applicable. No, I am wrong; the act of 1845, touching the choice of presidential electors, may also have a bearing. Inasmuch as the Constitution, the law, and the acts of Congress, of which I think there are but two, prescribe the power; inasmuch as we make the existing law the guide-board; inasmuch as we command and conjure the commission to go according to the Constitution, and to keep within its limits, I supposed it could not be a roving commission to traverse at large the realms of fact, superstition, and fiction.”

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, said: “I hear the Senator state distinctly that this commission is to be bound by the Constitution; but I hear him state just as distinctly that, in his opinion, this commission, being bound by the Constitution, could not invade what I deem to be the prerogatives of the States to settle the title of their own electors. If I could hear him and all of the members of that committee make the same clear and unequivocal assertion I should be greatly comforted. My discontent and apprehension arise from the fact that, while I hear him make this equally unequivocal expression of his own opinion of what the boundary is, I hear others with equal distinctness, and clearness, and positiveness, say that, though they also believe this commission to be bound by the Constitution, they believe the Constitution authorizes them to go into and settle questions which, in my mind, belong exclusively to the States to settle. That is what troubles me, and the Senator will pardon me for interrupting him in the way I have in order to get as distinctly as I could from the members of this committee, not only what I knew before every one of them would say, that the commission would have to limit the exercise of their power by the Constitution, but, inasmuch as one member of this committee believes the Constitution will stop them at one point, and another member of the committee believes it will not, I suggest to the Senator, would it not

be safer for us by a statute to limit them? Then we shall know where the boundary is."

Mr. Conkling: "The boundary of this power is not only one of the bones of contention, but the very marrow of it. If there were no doubt in that regard, we should need no bill. If the two Houses, and the members of the two Houses, were clear and concurrent in their views, we should need no commission. It is because of an irreconcilable conflict of opinion that we propose to execute the Constitution in this way; and, if I have not so said before, I want now to say that, in my opinion, it is not only a competent execution of the Constitution, but one substantial, effectual, and compliant with its spirit strictly. But the Senator from Massachusetts says he has heard the Senator from New York say something, and the Senator from somewhere else say something; may I remind my honorable friend that what I may say in this regard, or even what he may say, is only a puff of air? The commission is to say, on the oaths of its members and subject to our review, what by the Constitution is committed to it. If the Senator from Massachusetts shall be of this commission, what he might think, or if I were to be of it what I might think, would then be of great moment. I submit to him, it is anise and cummin, and not of the weightier matters of the law, to consider what may be thought by this Senator, or that Senator, of the range and province within which this commission may move. They must ascertain for themselves. If the question in the State of New York is whether the Court of Oyer and Terminer only, or also the Court of Sessions, has power to try indictments for homicide, no matter whether it be more or less probable that A B or C D may be convicted in one court or the other, the court passes upon the question of its jurisdiction. So this court of first instance, if it holds for example that it has no power to go behind the certificate of the Governor of Oregon; that, although he certified three men were electors, one of whom confessedly—I say confessedly in the popular sense—never received a majority by which alone he could be chosen; suppose they hold that that certificate is a barrier which neither House can pass, and that the three votes are to be counted, as certified by the Governor of Oregon, so be it; and the two Houses are brought to say whether they will approve, or will disapprove, that decision. On the contrary, suppose they say, 'We will go behind the certificate; we will go behind the certificate in Louisiana, not to inquire about the weight of evidence, not to find out whether the returning board found rightly or wrongly, not even to inquire whether they found honestly or corruptly, but we will go behind the certificates merely to inquire as a jurisdictional question whether the returning board of Louisiana had before it, and was authorized to act upon, the evidence of the popular will.' They so report, and the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, having one vote,

and a potent voice, will pass upon the report. On the contrary, suppose they say they have a right to go a little further than that, and to ascertain whether the returning board of Louisiana, or the Governor of Oregon, was moved by corrupt motive. Suppose they hold that they may search even so far, and condemn what has been done in Oregon because greed or corruption moved the hand that held the pen when the certificate was written. Upon such a ruling the Senator from Massachusetts, sitting as a member of the court of review, is to pass on his oath and on his responsibility as a representative of a State."

Mr. Dawes: "I am sincerely anxious to understand the whole scope of this bill; and, if I understand the Senator aright now, he states that there was in this committee an irreconcilable difference as to how far—"

Mr. Conkling: "The Senator must pardon me there. I did not so state. I spoke of nothing in the committee; I spoke at large, saying that there is an irreconcilable difference of opinion. I avoided saying anything about the committee."

Mr. Dawes: "I think the Senator is right. The Senator has corrected me properly. The Senator says the committee recognized an irreconcilable difference upon how far the Constitution will permit this commission to go into an investigation of matters that belong to the States. To meet that irreconcilable difference, as I understand him to say, they propose in the bill to take the construction of the Constitution from this commission."

"When I pressed the Senator from New York to tell me what he understood to be its limit, how far this court could go in its jurisdiction, I drew out from him the confession that this bill has been so framed that the commission will have no other limit than what its discretion shall put upon this court. At first the Senator from New York told me that they had defined this court as every court in the State of Massachusetts was defined in the limitation of its jurisdiction; but when I called his attention to the fact that the first great prominent feature of a court in Massachusetts was a limit by law to its jurisdiction, the Senator felt it necessary then to treat the State of Massachusetts as out of the pale of any sort of construction which it was proper or good or wise to put upon the jurisdiction of this court. I say to him that, in the object and purpose of this commission, the people of the State of Massachusetts are in sympathy with the committee, and are ready to support it; but they are not ready to create a court that shall go into Massachusetts and take up the work, which they by law have confided to their Governor and Council, to count and determine the vote by which Massachusetts has appointed her electors."

"The Senator says that, if everybody were as perfect as Massachusetts, the electoral vote would count itself. I only wish to say that,

after the debate of to-day, I believe that Massachusetts would hold me responsible if I did not make some effort to define by law the jurisdiction of this court, so that it might not take jurisdiction of that which belongs to the State of Massachusetts, to the State of New York, and to all the States. However much I might have hesitated, before this debate commenced, to undertake to offer any amendment to the work of the committee, so anxious was I to see the bill become a law, yet after the debate of to-day has put upon the record that the phraseology of this bill has been so framed as to put no limit whatever upon the jurisdiction of this court except that which the court itself shall set to its jurisdiction, I beg to offer an amendment to the bill. Therefore, at the end of the eighty-sixth line, on the sixth page, I move to insert the following, and I will only say that it is the language taken from the bill of 1800 as it was reported to the Senate:

Provided, That no petitions, exceptions, or other paper shall be considered by said commission which has for its object to dispute or draw into question the number of votes given for an elector in any of the States, or the fact whether any elector was chosen by a majority of the votes of said State."

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, said: "It will be observed that this bill is enacted for the present year, and no longer.

"This is no answer to the alleged want of constitutional power to pass it, but it is an answer, in great degree, where the mere policy and temporary convenience of the act are to be considered.

"In the first place the bill gives to each House of Congress equal power over the question of counting, at every stage.

"It preserves intact the prerogatives, under the Constitution, of each House.

"It excludes any possibility of judicial determination by the presiding officer of the Senate upon the reception and exclusion of a vote.

"The certificates of the electoral colleges will be placed in the possession and subject to the disposition of both Houses of Congress in joint session.

"The two Houses are coördinate and separate and distinct. Neither can dominate the other. They are to ascertain whether the electors have been validly appointed, and whether they have validly performed their duties as electors. The two Houses must, under the act of 1792, 'ascertain and declare' whether there has been a valid election, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States. The votes of the electors and the declaration of the result by the two Houses give a valid title, and nothing else can, unless no majority has been disclosed by the count; in which case the duty of the House is to be performed by electing a President and of the Senate of electing a Vice-President.

"If it be the duty of the two Houses 'to ascertain' whether the action of the electors

has been in accordance with the Constitution, they must *inquire*. They exercise supervisory power over every branch of public administration and over the electors. The methods they choose to employ in coming to a decision are such as the two Houses, acting separately or together, may lawfully employ. Sir, the grant of power to the commission is in just that measure, no more and no less. The decision they render can be overruled by the concurrent votes of the two Houses. Is it not competent for the two Houses of Congress to agree that a concurrent majority of the two Houses is necessary to reject the electoral vote of a State? If so, may they not adopt means which they believe will tend to produce a concurrence? Finally, sir, this bill secures the *great object* for which the two Houses were brought together: *the counting of the votes of the electoral college*; not to elect a President by the two Houses, but to determine who has been elected agreeably to the Constitution and the laws. It provides against a failure to count the electoral vote of a State in event of disagreement between the two Houses in case of single returns, and, in cases of contest and double returns, furnishes a tribunal whose composition secures a decision of the question in disagreement, and whose perfect justice and impartiality cannot be gainsaid or doubted.

"The tribunal is carved out of the body of the Senate and out of the body of the House by their vote *viva voce*. No man can sit upon it from either branch without the choice openly made by a majority of the body of which he is a member that he shall go there. The five judges who were chosen are from the court of last resort in this country, men eminent for learning, selected for their places because of the virtues and the capacities that fit them for this high station.

"Mr. President, objection has been made to the employment of the commission at all, to the creation of this committee of five Senators, five Representatives, and five judges of the Supreme Court, and the reasons for the objection have not been distinctly stated. The reasons for the appointment I will dwell upon briefly.

"Sir, how has the count of the vote of every President and Vice-President from the time of George Washington and John Adams, in 1789, to the present day been made? Always, and without exception, by tellers appointed by the two Houses. This is without exception. Even in the much commented case of Mr. John Langdon, who, before the Government was in operation, upon the recommendation of the Constitutional Convention, was appointed by the Senate its president for the sole purpose of opening and counting these votes. He did it, as did every successor to him, under the motion and authority of the two Houses of Congress, who appointed their own agents, called tellers, to conduct the count, and whose count being reported to him was by him declared.

"From 1793 to 1865 the count of votes was

conducted under concurrent resolutions of the two Houses, appointing their respective committees to join 'in ascertaining and reporting a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice-President.'

"The respective committees reported resolutions fixing the time and place for the assembling of the two Houses, and appointing tellers to conduct the examination on the part of each House respectively.

"Mr. President, the office of teller or the word 'teller' is unknown to the Constitution, and yet each House has appointed tellers and has acted upon their report, as I have said, from the very foundation of the Government. The present commission is more elaborate, but its objects and its purposes are the same, the information and instruction of the two Houses who have a precisely equal share in its creation and organization; they are the instrumentalities of the two Houses for performing the high constitutional duty of ascertaining whom the electors in the several States have duly chosen President and Vice-President of the United States. Whatever is the jurisdiction and power of the two Houses of Congress over the votes and the judgment of either reception or rejection, is by this law wholly conferred upon this commission of fifteen. The bill presented does not define what that jurisdiction and power is, but it leaves it all as it is, adding nothing, subtracting nothing. Just what power the Senate by itself, or the House by itself, or the Senate and the House acting together, have over the subject of counting, admitting, or rejecting an electoral vote in case of double returns from the same State, that power is by this act, no more and no less, vested in the commission of fifteen men; reserving, however, to the two Houses the power of overruling the decision of the commission by their concurrent action.

"The delegation to masters in chancery of the consideration and adjustments of questions of mingled law and fact is a matter of familiar and daily occurrence in the courts of the States and of the United States.

"The Circuit Court of the United States is composed of the district judge and circuit judge, and the report to them of a master is affirmed, unless both judges concur in overruling it.

"Under the present bill the decision of the commission will stand unless overruled by the concurrent votes of the two Houses.

"I do not propose to follow the example which has been set here in the Senate by some of the advocates as well as the opponents of this measure, and discuss what construction is to be given and what definition may be applied or ought to be applied in the exercise of this power by the commission under this law.

"It will be observed that all the questions to be decided by this commission are to be contained in the written objections. Until those objections are read and filed, their contents must be unknown, and the issues raised by

them undescribed. But whatever they are, they are submitted to the decision of the commission. The duty of interpreting this law and of giving a construction to the Constitution and existing laws is vested in the commission; and I hold that we have no right or power to control in advance, by our construction, their sworn judgment as to the matters which they are to decide. We would defeat the very object of the bill should we invade the essential power of judgment of this commission and establish a construction in advance and bind them to it. It would, in effect, be giving to them a mere mock power to decide by leaving them nothing to decide.

"I heard the question asked of the honorable Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman), by his colleague (Mr. Thurman), the other day, why it was that he should have been condemned a year or so ago for not giving a construction to a certain act entitled 'An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments.' Why, sir, that act was, in all its terms, mandatory. It commanded the Secretary of the Treasury to do a certain act. Now, what we meant him to do was what we should have expressed; and when an order was given by Congress, it was reasonable to ask, 'What construction do you put upon your own order?' And it was such a question the honorable Senator (Mr. Sherman) declined to answer, or to say what he meant in his orders to the Secretary of the Treasury. But in the present case we submit the decision as to the matters in question to a certain tribunal, and we command them to do nothing *but exercise their own judgment*. What that judgment will be we cannot foretell, and we have no right to ask. It is *their* judgment we seek. What does this commission decide? It is to pass upon cases of double returns. As to single returns there is no submission to it. What does it decide? That a certain one of two returns is the true return from a State. This decision being made, the returns are reduced in number to a single return. The case assumes the condition contemplated by section 1 of the bill, relating to votes from any State from which but one return has been received, and which can be rejected only by the affirmative vote of the two Houses; the power of the two Houses is precisely the same in either case, and under both sections of the bill nothing more of their power is relinquished in one case than in the other.

"Mr. President, there are certainly very good reasons why the concurrent action of both Houses should be necessary to reject a vote. It is that feature of this bill which has my heartiest concurrence; for I will frankly say that the difficulties which have oppressed me most in considering this question a year or more ago, before any method had been devised, arose from my apprehensions of the continued absorption of undue power over the affairs of the States; and I here declare that the power, and the sole power, of appointing the electors

is in the State and nowhere else. The power of ascertaining whether the State has executed that power justly, and according to the Constitution and laws, is the duty which is cast upon the two Houses of Congress. Now, if, under the guise or pretext of judging of the regularity of the action of a State or its electors, the Congress, or either House, may interpose the will of its members in opposition to the will of the State, the act will be one of usurpation and wrong, although I do not see where is the tribunal to arrest and punish it except the great tribunal of an honest public opinion. But, sir, that tribunal, though great, though in the end certain, is yet oftentimes slow to be awakened to action; and, therefore, I rejoice when the two Houses agree that neither of them shall be able to reject the vote of a State which is without contest arising within that State itself, but that the action of both shall be necessary to concur in the rejection.

"If either House may reject, or by dissenting cause a rejection, then it is in the power of either House to overthrow the electoral colleges or the popular vote, and throw the election upon the House of Representatives. This, it is clear to me, cannot be lawfully done unless no candidate has received a majority of the votes of all of the electors appointed. The sworn duty is to ascertain what persons have been chosen by the electors, and not to elect by Congress."

Mr. Morton: "I should like to ask the Senator, if it does not interrupt him, whether he regards the five judges acting on this commission as acting in their character as judges of the Supreme Court, if that is their official character, and that this bill simply enlarges their jurisdiction in that respect?"

Mr. Bayard: "Certainly not, Mr. President. They are not acting as judges of the Supreme Court, and their powers and their jurisdiction as judges of the Supreme Court are not in any degree involved; they are simply performing functions under the Government not inconsistent, by the Constitution, or the law, or the policy of the law, with the stations which they now hold. So I hold that the employment of one or more of the Supreme Court judges in the matter under discussion was appropriate legislation. We have early and high authority in the majorities in both House and Senate in the bill of 1800, in both of which Houses a bill was passed creating a commission similar to that proposed by this bill, and calling in the Chief-Justice of the United States as the chairman of the grand committee, as they called it then, a commission as we term it now."

Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, said: "Mr. President, it has been said that this bill is novel. It is novel neither in principle nor in its framework; and he who thinks it is novel must think so because he has not carefully studied the Constitution of his country or read its history with profit. Again, it has been said that it goes outside of the Constitution. It does

not go outside of the Constitution, unless the opinions of the most eminent men who have lived since the Government was formed are worthy of no regard. Again, it is said that it constitutes a court to decide a single and existing case. Why, sir, if that were true, the case to be decided by it is one of such transcendent importance, one upon which the interest and prosperity, and perhaps the peace of forty-odd millions depend, a question so transcendent that the very perpetuity of the republic itself may depend upon its peaceable solution—if it were so that the bill constitutes a court for the decision of a single case, there never was greater reason to constitute a court. Before the importance of this subject other jurisdictions sink into comparative insignificance. If the tribunal to be created by this bill shall render a judgment that in the opinion of enlightened history shall be a sound, and honest, and just judgment, it will be one of the grandest tribunals in the minds of students and in the reverence of the people of this republic that ever sat in this land.

"Again, it is said that it will give the making of the President to one man. Assuming that the five Senators who are chosen will be so partisan, that the five Representatives who are chosen will be so partisan, that the five judges who may be on that tribunal may be so partisan and corrupt that every one of them, disregarding his honor, disregarding his obligations to his country, disregarding his obligation to truth and to law and to justice, disregarding the solemn oath that he is to take as a member of the commission, will be so corrupt that he will have no other guide for his decision than the behest of party, it is said that the decision will be that of one man, as the fifteenth member happens to be a Democrat or a Republican. I say with the Senator from Michigan that if the public men of this country have reached that depth of corruption and degradation, our institutions have lasted too long.

"It has been further said that this bill infringes the prerogative of the President of the Senate. After the argument of the Senator from Vermont and of the Senator from New York I shall certainly not speak upon that point. I have one single remark, however, to make to those who are talking about adhering to precedents, and who say that we want no law, that all we have to do is to go on as we have done for eighty years or more. I want to say to them that I defy any man to show me one single instance in which the President of the Senate ever decided a disputed question in respect to an electoral vote. You cannot find in all our history one single instance. The only time that ever there was an expression by a President of the Senate upon that subject was the positive disclaimer by Mr. Mason that he had any such authority. So much for that.

"Now I come to the amendment of the Sen-

ator from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes). Really I should have liked very much better if the Senator from Massachusetts had come out boldly against the bill, for his amendment is a dagger-thrust at the heart of the bill, and nothing less. He says that this bill is framed because of conflicting views. He is entirely right about that. If there had been no conflicting views in respect to the interpretation of the Constitution among the members of the Senate and the members of the House of Representatives, and between the two Houses, there would be no necessity whatever for the bill. If both Houses were agreed that no vote should be counted unless both Houses concurred in receiving it, there would be no necessity for a bill. If we were all agreed that no vote should be rejected unless both Houses concurred in rejecting it, there would be no necessity for a bill. It is simply because there are these conflicting opinions, and that in the present position and posture of affairs these conflicting opinions are likely to plunge the country into discord, to paralyze business, paralyze trade, unsettle the habits and opinions of the people, destroy respect for the Government, and jeopard the best interests of the republic, that a mode of getting out of this difficulty is provided by the bill. Have Senators reflected how numerous are the points upon which there are conflicting opinions on this subject? Let me enumerate a few of them. I will not say a few, either, but not all by any means.

"When your committee got together, after a free and friendly conversation and discussion of the subject, and the reading of no small amount of history, it was soon discovered that to frame a bill upon the idea of defining by law what the Constitution means, settling that by law would be a simple impossibility, and that no such bill could pass; for you could not frame a bill according to the one theory or the other opposite theory without its being supposed that it gave advantage to one party or to the other party. In the present circumstances of our country, and as the majorities of the two Houses are of different politics, it was perfectly clear that any bill that gave the least advantage, ay, the weight of the dust in the balance, to either party, could not become the law of the land. Therefore it was that we did not attempt to do what the Senator from Massachusetts thinks is so easy to do, namely, to interpret the Constitution in a statute. It would have been the most idle work that ever sane men attempted had we tried to do any such thing. All that we could do was to constitute a tribunal as honest and impartial and fair as we could make it, as likely to be intelligent and learned and honest as we could find, and as likely to command the respect of the country as any we could frame, and submit to that as we submit to our supreme judicial tribunal, the Supreme Court of the United States, the constitutional questions that are involved

in this subject. Is there anything strange or novel in that? Is there a constitutional question, or can there be one, that we do not submit to the final arbitrament of the Supreme Court of the United States? In a case like this, where there is no opportunity of any such submission, where such a submission would be of doubtful constitutionality in view of the power conferred by implication at least upon Congress, is there anything strange in getting the aid, the advice, the judgment of a tribunal so carefully framed to make it honest, to make it able, to make it learned, to make it command the respect of the country, as the tribunal provided for in this bill? Is there anything strange in that, and especially is there anything strange in it when the two Houses of Congress, being charged with this great duty, reserve the power to overrule the decision of that tribunal and to decide otherwise, if the two Houses consider its decision to be wrong? I should like to know where there is anything that is justly subject to censure in a proposition like that.

"But I said that I would state some of the conflicting opinions upon the interpretation of the Constitution to show with what your committee had to grapple, and to show what would be the field of inquiry upon which we should have to enter if we were to take the suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts and proceed to interpret the Constitution by statutory provisions. Let us see what they are. One proposition is, that both Houses must concur to count the vote. That is a proposition very strongly and very logically supported by able men. On the other hand, it is said that the true interpretation is that both Houses must concur to reject a vote. Right upon that fundamental question, so important, there is a direct antagonism of opinion. That is number one.

"Let us go to number two. It is said that the two Houses act as one body, as a joint convention, in counting the vote, and the opposite opinion is that they act as separate organized bodies; the first opinion having the sanction of the great name of Mr. Jefferson and nearly all his supporters in 1800; the second proposition, directly antagonistic to the first, having the support of the more practical men of later times, and, indeed, it had the opinion of the party in the majority in 1800 in the Government. There is the second case of directly antagonistic opinions.

"Let us proceed to a third, that the House of Representatives is the sole judge whether there has been an election, and the opposite opinion is that the House is not the sole judge, but that the Senate has an equal right to decide. What more important question than that was or could be mooted? What question more fundamental in its character could be considered? And yet here are the most antagonistic opinions upon it. Writer after writer—men who have been Chief-Justices of the Supreme

Courts of their States—men who have held positions in the highest judicial tribunals of the land, are out in elaborate opinions on one side or the other side of that great question. How are you to decide that in a bill, and expect it to pass both Houses of Congress?

"That is the third. Let us proceed to the fourth: that touches the amendment. It is, that it is competent to go behind the certificate of the Governor; and the directly opposite opinion, that it is not competent to go behind the certificate of the Governor.

"The fifth is, that it is competent to go behind the decision of a canvassing or returning board, and, in opposition, that it is not competent to do so. Are you going to decide that question, and are you going to decide that in a bill? The Senator from Massachusetts intimates that if his amendment be put in the bill, there are certain Senators here who will not vote for it. He is quite right. He knows he is right. He knows it would not get one vote on this side of the Chamber, and it would not get one vote of a particular party in the other end of the Capitol, and yet he urges it, and still he talks about being in favor of the bill. Why, sir, upon that question, and upon other questions, we are obliged to submit in the first instance to this tribunal, composed as it is, to decide, reserving to ourselves power to reverse its decision if the two Houses can agree to reverse it.

"This question of going behind a returning board has a great many points in it. The Senator from Massachusetts seems to think that the only point in going behind a returning board is, whether we can go clear to the bottom and find out how seven millions of people vote. If he says that he is opposed to that, I say, So am I. But that is one thing. Going behind the decision of a returning board is quite another thing. And that brings me to notice this point of difference. It is held by some that the decision of a returning board may be impeached for want of jurisdiction, and by another set that it cannot be. I commend that to my friend from Massachusetts, who is a lawyer. On the one side, it is said that every act done by any tribunal, from the highest court in the country to that of a single individual, if it is beyond his jurisdiction, is utterly null and void, and that returning boards are no exception to this rule; and if they, beyond their jurisdiction, *ultra vires*, undertake to disfranchise people, every act of disfranchisement is utterly null and void. On the other hand, this proposition is denied. Let me submit to my friend from Massachusetts that the decision of the proposition the one way or the other does not take him down to the seven millions of voters who cast their votes at the last presidential election, nor one step toward it. Furthermore, let me tell him that that does not even touch the integrity of the returning board; for, if these returning boards had been composed of the eleven apostles after

Judas Iscariot had hung himself, and were they as pure as human tribunals could be, yet if they went beyond their jurisdiction, in the opinion of some men their acts would be utterly void.

"Then, sir, comes another question: Supposing them not to have gone beyond their jurisdiction, but to have acted fraudulently, some say that their decision may be impeached for the fraud, because fraud vitiates everything, even the decision of a court; and others say that no such inquiry is admissible at all.

"Then it is said that, if the decision of a returning board can be reviewed, the decision of all other election officers may in like manner be reviewed; and so you would have to review the decision of the one or two or three hundred thousand election officers in all the United States, and see whether they complied with the law or not. On the other hand, it is said that no such absurdity follows. That is the eighth case of conflicting opinion.

"Then the ninth case is this: It is said that, if the acts or omissions of election officers can be reviewed, the qualifications of the voters, the people themselves, and all the circumstances of the election, of bribery, intimidation, etc., may be inquired of; and that proposition is denied on the other side.

"Then the tenth case is: That the decision of the highest State court as to the powers of her returning board is conclusive. The opposite opinion is that it is not conclusive.

"Then the eleventh case of antagonism is: That, in adjudicating what are electoral votes, the strict rules of courts of law must govern in the reception of testimony; and the opposite opinion that a broader rule, the parliamentary rule of evidence, is the true rule.

"Now, sir, not to fatigue the Senate with further illustrations, here are eleven clear and well-stated propositions upon which the most directly antagonistic opinions are held; and the decision of any one of these propositions in this bill, if it could be made, would most probably decide the present contest in regard to who is President-elect. How, then, could anybody expect that your committee would undertake a task that would make their bill a *felo de se*—that would be certain to defeat it, and hold them up as mere partisans, or as men without sense in the conduct of public affairs?

"Sir, we took the only course that was open to us. We provided a tribunal, just as individuals who cannot settle their controversies must go to the courts, in order that they may be settled by a judicial tribunal. Just so, when these two Houses cannot agree, they must call in the benefit of an honest, an able, and a learned tribunal, and weigh its decision before they ultimately decide; and that is all that this bill does. Therefore it is that this bill leaves every question to this tribunal with the power, as I said before, of review and reversal by the two Houses. I will speak more about that presently. It decides not one of

them; it does not intend to decide one of them, except one single one: that is, it puts an end to the pretension that the President of the Senate is the sole judge who is to determine whether States are in the Union, and whether this body of men or that body of men are the electors of President or Vice-President of the United States.

"Mr. President, what are the advantages of this bill? I can only enumerate them; I cannot dilate upon them. In the first place, it does just what I have said: it puts an end to the pretension that the President of the Senate is the sole judge. In the second place, it requires him to produce everything purporting to be a return; for if it did not require him to do that, it would in effect leave him to be the sole judge, by keeping one return in his pocket and producing the other only. In the third place, it requires him to produce the returns in the alphabetical order of the States.

"I do not mean it to be understood, from anything I am saying here, that I have the slightest idea that the present occupant of the chair would do any unfair thing—not the slightest in the world. It is from no want of confidence in him that these provisions are put in the bill, but it is because they are right, and will be of good example. In fact, they are taken from the bill of the Senator from Indiana, which passed the Senate at the last session, long before it was known there would be any such contest as now exists in reference to the election of President. That had, therefore, sir, not the slightest reference to you.

"It requires him to produce the returns in the alphabetical order of the States—a very proper provision, and that ought long ago to have been adopted; for otherwise, if this country should be and the Senate should be cursed with an unscrupulous President, if he had the discretion to produce the returns just in such order as he saw fit, he might give a manifest advantage to one side or to the other.

"In the fourth place, it gives time for the consideration of objections; and in respect to that, I beg leave to say that I wholly dissent from the remarks of the Senator from New Jersey the other day, and from those of my colleague, too, who drew an inference as to the meaning of the Constitution from the want of time to consider these objections. This bill does give time to consider them, and to consider them with a reasonable degree of certainty and intelligence.

"In the next place, it provides for the meeting of the two Houses in a given place, and prevents any conflict between them as to the place of meeting.

"Sixthly. Ascending from these smaller matters, it provides for a tribunal as fair and competent as could be devised. If any man can find a fairer tribunal consistent with the Constitution, I beg him to propose it. But no such proposition has yet been made.

"In the next place, it secures a regular and

orderly mode of procedure; and next, it secures a decision, and thereby avoids a resort to violence. At the same time, it leaves the circumstances of the election open to future and legitimate criticism. In the mean time, it tends to bring peace and prosperity to the country, and to strengthen and preserve our republican institutions.

"These, sir, are the advantages of this bill, and they can scarcely be overestimated. I shall indulge in no rhetoric upon them. If the bare statement of them does not impress every Senator, it would be vain in me to attempt to do it by elocution. Then, sir, if this bill is advantageous, the only remaining question is, Is it constitutional?

"Upon that subject let it be granted that the Constitution contemplates that the votes shall be counted by the two Houses—which is certainly my understanding of the Constitution; yet it must be admitted that no mode of procedure is prescribed. That is left to the law-making power. The case, in its present condition, comes within the express provision of the concluding paragraph of section 8 of Article I. of the Constitution—the familiar paragraph, that Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper, etc. Congress may, according to its best judgment, prescribe the mode; and this bill does nothing more.

"But it has been asked, May the concurrence of both Houses be required to admit or to reject a vote? Certainly, if the two Houses are to count, there must be some rule on this subject. It cannot be that the concurrence of the two Houses is required to accept, and that the concurrence of the two Houses is not required to reject. Those propositions cannot very well stand together. It must be that there is some rule which necessity requires to be adopted; and who is to prescribe that rule? Who can prescribe it but the law-making power? The Constitution has devolved a duty here, just as we devolve a duty on two judges who hold our Circuit Court. The court is held by two judges. What do we do in the case of the Circuit Court? The circuit judge and the district judge constitute the court. What do we do in such a case, but prescribe a rule of decision? and that rule is that, where they differ in opinion, the opinion of the circuit judge shall prevail."

Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, said: "Under the Constitution the electoral vote of the country has been counted once in four years since 1789—nearly a century. Then, sir, there must have been, somewhere, a well-defined power. Where is that power? Either, first, in the President of the Senate; or, second, in the House of Representatives; or, third, in the two Houses, acting either jointly or concurrently.

"A great deal has been said here—I am not going to read books to-night—to show that the President of the Senate has not the power, under the Constitution, to scrutinize, investi-

gate, and determine the electoral votes. One Senator has said that he had no greater power than the Sergeant-at-Arms. I shall not be led into a lengthy argument on that subject. I simply want to state my view. I read from Article XII. of the amendments to the Constitution :

The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted.

"I will read a little further :

The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed ; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President.

"I want to comment on this for a moment ; a mere statement of the case will save elaboration. It is utterly impossible that the framers of that instrument could have intended that the President of the Senate should be the conscience-keeper of the House of Representatives. It is an absurdity. Under a certain contingency the House of Representatives are then and there 'immediately' to elect a President of the United States. Upon the count of the President of the Senate? Not so, sir ; but upon their own scrutiny, their own investigation ; not anybody else's—neither that of the Senate nor that of the President of the Senate. How will they exercise that great duty which is devolved upon them under this contingency, except by making the scrutiny themselves, then and there? And that, let me tell the honorable Senator from Ohio, and the honorable Senator from Delaware, is the reason why this contrivance of theirs ought to sink into the earth. I shall allude to that in another connection.

"Great reliance has been placed here by my honorable friend from Indiana upon a certain, not opinion—it is not to be called an opinion—but a certain remark made by Chancellor Kent in one of his lectures. It is not an opinion. It lacks everything that goes to make up an opinion. I read from Kent, vol. i. :

The President of the Senate, on the second Wednesday of February succeeding every meeting of the electors, in the presence of the members of both Houses of Congress, opens all the certificates, and the votes are then to be counted. The Constitution does not expressly declare *by whom* the votes are to be counted and the result declared. In the case of questionable votes and a closely-contested election, this power may be all-important ; and I presume, in the absence of all legislative provision on the subject, that the President of the Senate counts the votes and determines the result, and that the two Houses are present only as spectators, to witness the fairness and accuracy of the transaction, and to act only if no choice be made by the electors.

"No lawyer of the eminence of Chancellor Kent could, with thought and reflection, give an opinion of that character. If, by the Constitution of the United States, the power is

placed in the President of the Senate, then it is to be exercised by him, no matter what is the character of the certificates which he has opened or of the votes which are there. Therefore this presumption of Chancellor Kent is not worthy of the opinion of a lawyer of his character. Then, I think, as I had the honor of saying here a year ago—and I have not found it necessary to change my opinion—that the scrutinizing, the counting, and the determining of votes is not a part of the duties of the presiding officer of the Senate.

"Now I come to the second point : Is it lodged in the House of Representatives? A very strong argument can be made, and has been made, that the very fact that, under a certain contingency, the House of Representatives is immediately called upon to elect a President of the United States, is sufficient evidence that they are to determine whether a President has been elected. In my judgment, that does not follow. They are to be satisfied by the examination which they make, as one of the Houses, that there has been no President elected ; and, then and there, immediately after they have satisfied themselves of that fact, the duty is devolved upon them by the Constitution of the United States to elect a President of the United States. Perhaps I ought to say here, not to take up much time, that it seems to me absolutely necessary, by the very terms of the instrument, that they must have the power to determine for their own satisfaction the existence of the fact.

"Then, I say, I differ with very eminent lawyers, now residents of this city, who have placed that position before the public mind, while I agree that the House, by its own action, must be satisfied that no candidate for President has a majority of appointed electors. If such be the opinion of the House, obtained by a scrutiny of the votes after you, sir, have opened the certificates, it is their duty to proceed then and there to elect, and they, and they only, can determine. What does the Constitution of the United States mean when it says that, unless a President is elected, then 'immediately' the House of Representatives shall proceed to elect? It means that the House must take action—that the House must determine whether a President has been elected ; and, if not, then to perform the duty which the Constitution devolves upon it.

The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted.

"When? Let us see whether you can contrive a commission and put this business into their hands. 'The votes shall then be counted.' When? 'Then.' Then it goes on further to say that, if a President is not elected by the electoral colleges, the House of Representatives shall choose 'immediately ;' and 'immediately' does not mean next week ; 'immediately' does not mean until after it has had this matter in hand. It means then, instantly—

when the House and Senate have determined on the subject; not the Supreme Court, not a committee, but the House and the Senate. When they have determined the count, if there be no election, then the House is to proceed at once to elect the President of the United States.

"Now, I say that, in my judgment, this power to count and determine is, by the Constitution, conferred upon the two Houses, to be executed by joint or concurrent action. I think Mr. Jefferson said—I have it not at hand before me—that it should have been done by joint action. I think that was his view. However, the practice of eighty years would govern in that matter. Whether it should or should not, there is one pregnant fact that I desire every Senator to take into his mind, and that is this: The number of Representatives and Senators is just exactly the number of your electoral vote.

"Concurrent action has been the rule and precedent for nearly a hundred years; but I now desire to assert—and I have not yet heard it denied by any Senator who favors this bill—that the power to count, scrutinize, and determine the electoral vote is conferred by the Constitution upon the two Houses, and must be by them exercised until the instrument is amended. I know that my honorable friend from Ohio sought to take shelter under the eighth section of the first article, which confers on Congress power 'to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof.'

"Now, permit me to say right here, that that section does not refer to a conferred power which can be executed by the officer or the body on whom it is conferred, any more than you can legislate upon an absolute power conferred by the Constitution upon the President of the United States to be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. You cannot make him lieutenant-general or rear-admiral. No sort of legislation can do it. If this power is absolutely conferred, either directly or by implication, it does not come under that section of the Constitution at all. It executes itself, as the ballot executes itself."

Mr. Thurman: "Does the Senator mean to say that Congress cannot control the power of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy?"

Mr. Eaton: "No, I did not say so. I meant to say that you cannot take from him that position; and I meant to say, that, if you and I have the authority to count and scrutinize and determine these votes, no power on earth can take it from us, and we cannot divest ourselves of that power. That is just what I mean to say, if it be so—and it is my opinion that it is so; I believe it is so. On my constitutional oath I believe that I have that power, and

therefore I cannot vote with you for this bill. I should sacrifice my honor as a man and a gentleman in doing it. The men who believe differently will vote differently. I cannot. I believe this power is vested in the Senate and House of Representatives, and it is for us to exercise it, not dodge nor shirk nor avoid it, but do our duty under it. I shall, so far as I am able."

Mr. Thurman: "Those are hard words—'dodge' and 'shirk.' What does the Senator mean?"

Mr. Eaton: "I beg the Senator to understand that I meant this: I cannot dodge or shirk a power that I believe is vested in me by the Constitution. I had before that said I should be dishonored to do it. God forbid that I should say that my honorable friend here or my honorable friend there should be dishonored in carrying out what they believe to be their constitutional power. I speak for myself, for nobody else.

"Mr. President, I am giving my reasons why I cannot vote for this bill. I do not suppose anybody will conceive that they are of the slightest value, but they are to me. Two new factors are introduced by this bill, entirely unknown before. First, outsiders—five men not known; the very committee, who say (not, perhaps, all of them, but many of them) that the House and Senate have absolute power over this matter—bring in a new factor in the shape of five judges of the Supreme Court. The next factor they bring in is the President of the United States. What business has he in this matter? You cannot make a bill; you cannot pass a law; you cannot legislate upon this subject, unless the President of the United States agree with you, without having two-thirds of the House and two-thirds of the Senate; and it will take two-thirds of both Houses under this bill in order to count an electoral vote, unless the gentleman at the other end of the Avenue agrees to it. It is an absolutely new factor. Heretofore a majority of each House has had the power to count and determine; but the committee say, under this bill, that they must have two-thirds, unless they can get another factor with them—the President of the United States.

"Under this bill the power of the House is taken from it which is conferred by the Constitution. The House, as I said before, under certain contingencies, is to elect the President of the United States. By this bill the House cannot determine whether that contingency arises; it is to be determined by somebody else, not the House.

"I do not care to elaborate on this matter. The measure, in my judgment, is in violation of the Constitution; in violation of that power which is vested in the two Houses, and cannot by them be delegated to any other body or class of men. Therefore I cannot vote for this bill."

The President *pro tempore*: "The amend-

ment of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes) is withdrawn."

Mr. Morton: "I offer the following amendment, to come in at the close of the second section of the bill:

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the said commission to go behind the finding and determination of the canvassing or returning officers of a State, authorized by the laws of the State to find and determine the result of an election for electors."

Mr. Edmunds: "As the possible effect of that amendment, if rejected—as I hope it will be—might be to raise in the mind of some doubtful Senator or judge an implication that, by refusing to adopt such an amendment, we had intended to confer the power to do what is there negated, I move to amend the amendment by striking out, after the word 'provided,' the negative words, so that it will read, 'Provided, that this tribunal shall be authorized to go behind the returns.' I shall vote against that amendment to the amendment, as a matter of course; for the object of the committee, I believe, successfully and undeniably attained, was to have this great cause tried upon the law as it is now, and not to declare that it should be tried upon some new principle of law, whichever way we might think we would be glad to have a new principle of law. In order, therefore, to guard against the slant which the rejection of this amendment might in some minds produce in respect of the opinions of the passers of this bill, I move to amend the amendment so that it will read conferring authority to do the thing that my friend does not wish to have them do, and which I do not wish to have them do. I shall vote against my own amendment, and I shall ask everybody else to do it; and then I shall vote against the amendment itself, and that, being rejected, will leave it without any implication."

The President *pro tempore*: "The amendment to the amendment will be reported."

The Chief Clerk: "It is moved to strike out of the amendment the words 'nothing herein contained shall authorize,' and insert after the word 'commission' the words 'shall have authority;' so as to read:

That the said commission shall have authority to go behind the finding and determination of the canvassing or returning officers, etc."

The President *pro tempore*: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Vermont to the amendment of the Senator from Indiana."

The question, being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:

YEA—Mr. Cooper—1.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Barnum, Bayard, Blaine, Boggy, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chaffee, Christiancy, Clayton, Cockrell, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Dorsey, Eaton, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hamilton, Hamlin, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Kelly, Kernan, Mc-

Creery, McDonald, McMillan, Maxey, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morrill, Morton, Paddock, Patterson, Price, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Sherman, Stevenson, Teller, Thurman, West, Whyte, Windom, Withers, and Wright—61.

ABSENT—Messrs. Anthony, Ferry, Harvey, Hitchcock, Logan, Norwood, Oglesby, Saulsbury, Sharon, Spencer, Wadleigh, and Wallace—12.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The President *pro tempore*: "The question recurs on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Indiana."

The question, being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Clayton, Dawes, Dorsey, Hamilton, Hamlin, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morton, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman, Teller, and West—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Barnum, Bayard, Blaine, Boggy, Booth, Burnside, Chaffee, Christiancy, Cockrell, Conkling, Conover, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Howe, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, McDonald, McMillan, Maxey, Merrimon, Morrill, Price, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sharon, Stevenson, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Windom, Withers, and Wright—47.

ABSENT—Messrs. Anthony, Ferry, Harvey, Hitchcock, Logan, Norwood, Oglesby, Spencer, and Wadleigh—9.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Sargent: "I offer the following amendment: After the word 'therein,' in line 89, page 6, to insert:

And said commission shall sit with open doors, except when in consultation on questions pending before it."

Mr. Edmunds: "I hope that amendment will not be adopted. If you cannot trust to these people, like any other committee or commission, to determine what the fitness of things is about such a matter, you had better not have it."

The President *pro tempore*: "The question is on the amendment of the Senator from California."

The yeas and nays were ordered, and, being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Blaine, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Clayton, Dorsey, Hamilton, Hamlin, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Sargent, Sharon, Sherman, and West—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Barnum, Bayard, Booth, Boutwell, Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chaffee, Christiancy, Cockrell, Conkling, Conover, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Howe, Ingalls, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Morrill, Price, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Teller, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Windom, Withers, and Wright—47.

ABSENT—Messrs. Anthony, Boggy, Bruce, Ferry, Harvey, Hitchcock, Logan, McMillan, Merrimon, Norwood, Oglesby, Paddock, Spencer, and Wadleigh—14.

So the amendment was rejected.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the

passage of the bill, and, being taken, resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Barnum, Bayard, Boggs, Booth, Boutwell, Burnside, Chaffee, Christianity, Cockrell, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Dawes, Dennis, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Howe, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, McDonald, McMillan, Maxey, Merrimon, Morrill, Price, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sharon, Stevenson, Teller, Thurman, Wallace, Whyte, Windom, Withers, and Wright—47.

NAYS—Messrs. Blaine, Bruce, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Clayton, Conover, Dorsey, Eaton, Hamilton, Hamlin, Ingalls, Mitchell, Morton, Patterson, Sargent, Sherman, and West—17.

ABSENT—Messrs. Anthony, Ferry, Harvey, Hitchcock, Logan, Norwood, Oglesby, Paddock, Spencer, and Wadleigh—10.

So the bill was passed.

In the House, on January 25th, the bill from the Senate was taken up and read twice, and referred to the Select Committee on counting the electoral vote. The committee immediately reported the same back, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Hewitt, of New York, said: "Mr. Speaker, although I think that this bill transcends in importance any measure which is likely to come before Congress during the present generation of men, if I were to consult my own inclinations I would be quite content to refrain from taking any part in the debate, and to let the question be decided upon its intrinsic merits, with the clear light which has been shed upon it by the conclusive arguments of the members of the committee who have preceded me. But, unhappily, circumstances which I never could have anticipated have placed me in such a position, with reference to one of the great parties of the country, as to give to four or five millions of voters the right to ask me a question which I am bound to answer; and I may as well admit that they are exercising this right with unbounded liberality, by post and by telegraph. They have acquired this right because I have assured them of my belief that the election in November last resulted in the choice of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President. As nothing has occurred since, which could otherwise than strengthen this conviction, as well in their minds as in my own, they are naturally led to ask me why, as a member of the joint committee which has reported this bill, I have given my assent to a measure which departs from the 'ancient ways' by which the result of twenty-two presidential elections have been determined, and which, if adhered to, would surely result in the formal declaration of the election of our candidates. This question I propose to answer fully, freely, and without any reserve whatever.

"The main opposition which we had to meet in the late election was the influence of the Administration, exerted in the organization of its partisans, in the use of patronage, in the control of the personal services of the office-holders, in the levying of assessments, in the direc-

tion of the press, and in countless other channels, which a party long in power knows well how to use. After their defeat in November there still remained intact the organization, and the powerful will to direct it to its own preservation and perpetuation. The electoral votes necessary to insure the success of its candidates were claimed without delay, and the means taken to have them counted, through the agency of State administrations and returning boards under the control of the Republican leaders in Florida and Louisiana. With the disputed votes in Oregon, 185 votes were thus nominally secured for Hayes and Wheeler, with *prima facie* certificates more or less regular to sustain the claim.

"It only remained to find some means by which these votes could be counted and declared under the existing statute regulating the time and manner of opening the certificates and declaring the result. The plan for effecting this object was speedily agreed upon. The twenty-second joint rule, under which the results of the three last presidential elections had been ascertained and declared, was repealed by the Senate. This deprived the House of the right, previously existing, to throw out the vote of a State by an objection to its validity. Thus the votes of Florida and Louisiana, no matter how fraudulent might be the returns and worthless the certificates based thereon, were made secure to the Republican candidate. But, in order that they might be counted at all, it became indispensable to assert the claim of the Vice-President not merely to open, but to count the votes, first deciding upon their validity in all cases where there were duplicate certificates or disputed elections. This claim was therefore promptly set up, and during this week has been boldly maintained in the Senate Chamber by the men who have been most conspicuous in the management of the late election.

"The scheme was thus complete for counting Tilden out, and counting Hayes in. I became satisfied that, unless this scheme should meet with opposition from the more conservative members of the Republican party, it would be executed; that the President of the Senate *would* count the votes and declare the result; and that the President of the United States would deliver up his high office to the successor so declared, and, by the use of the troops already concentrated in Washington, see that he was duly inaugurated.

"Of course, the House of Representatives would not be silent and passive spectators of this programme. They would insist upon their constitutional right to participate in the counting of the vote, and the ascertainment and declaration of the result. They would count the votes of Florida and Louisiana for Tilden and Hendricks, and would record the result on the Journal, and make the formal declaration of their election to the offices of President and Vice-President. This duty, made incumbent upon them by the Constitution and their oaths

of office, they could not, from any fear of the consequences, refuse to perform.

"Thus would result two Presidents and two Vice-Presidents claiming each to be lawfully chosen, and demanding recognition at home and abroad.

"The logical result of such a state of affairs is civil war; or possibly—but hardly, in the light of contemporary experience among our neighbors—one or the other party might content himself by asserting his rights upon paper, and be satisfied with the empty honors of a *pronunciamento*. But such a course is scarcely to be expected from a race which carried on the wars of the Parliament, which executed Charles I., deposed James II., threw off its allegiance to George III., and preserved the Union against attempted secession, at a countless cost of blood and treasure. But if acquiescence were possible, it would not be peace, prosperity, and plenty for the people. Usurpation never brings contentment or confidence. The springs of industry would be dried up, and the fountains of capital cease to flow. But, what would be worse, the respect for the Constitution, essential to free government, would be destroyed in the minds of more than half the voters of the country. It would be generally accepted that usurpation was to be the law of succession, and by common consent we would be glad to take refuge in military despotism as the only panacea 'for all our woes.' The experiment of free government would thus utterly fail at the close of the first century of its existence—thus confirming the experience of all history as to the ultimate decadence of free nations.

"But if the usurpation were not acquiesced in, civil war with all its horrors would ensue, and the strife would penetrate into every household in the land. The end no man could foresee, save the refuge, sooner or later, in the all-embracing guardianship of an imperial ruler.

"In either event, then, the objects which the Democratic party had most at heart in the recent struggle would be utterly lost. These objects were not the election of any man to the presidency, or the establishment of any special financial policy as contrasted with that of our opponents. In fact, the platforms of the two parties were scarcely distinguishable from each other in principle. What we aimed to secure was—

"First, reform in the Administration, by which the *personal* character it had of late years assumed should cease to exist, and public offices filled by men who could comprehend and act upon the old-fashioned principle, which has been better formulated in the constitution of Massachusetts than elsewhere within my knowledge, that 'government is instituted not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men.'

"The second and still more important object, underlying, indeed, all other motives, was to preserve the Constitution from being destroyed by the use of the military power in the

elections, or in the maintenance, in the several States, of government not resting upon the will of the people.

"A series of statutes doubtless the inevitable fruit of the war of the secession had been enacted, under color of which the Federal authority had been used in a manner which excited the alarm and called for the condemnation of patriotic and thoughtful men without regard to party. Especially in the State of Louisiana, in 1872, had been enacted a scene unprecedented in our history, filling the minds of men with fear for the permanence of constitutional government. By the order of a drunken judge, signed in the dark hours of the night, away from the domicile of justice, the lawful government of a sovereign State had been rudely overturned, and the usurping power which had taken its place was sustained by the arm of Federal power, acting through files of soldiers invading the halls of legislation, and dragging from their seats the representatives of a people to whom a republican form of government had been guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

"The pretended and fraudulent government thus created had been kept in its place only by the military power of the Federal Government; and when once overthrown by a sudden breath of popular discontent, it had been promptly restored by the orders of the President of the United States, through his Secretary of War, the military and not the judicial branch of the Government. Against this violation of the Constitution the best men of all parties did not hesitate to protest; and yet, when the late election came to pass, this fabricated government still existed in Louisiana, controlling all the machinery of justice, of legislation, and of election. Its returning board possessed an odor peculiarly its own, with which every voter in the United States was familiar. Many of these, who had heretofore acted with the Republican party, perceived that, if this practice of military interference should become incorporated, by the tacit consent of the people, into the permanent fabric of the Government, the Constitution would be destroyed, the principles of liberty undermined, and the way prepared for the early establishment of a military despotism. Hence, reluctantly, but moved by convictions of conscience, they joined themselves to the Democratic party, and engaged, as they believed, in a death-struggle for the preservation of their rights and liberties.

"Now these rights and liberties, for which we had made so gallant and successful a fight, would equally perish whether a President should come in by usurpation, even if acquiesced in by the people, or whether, if not acquiesced in, civil war should be the result.

"There was no escape from this deplorable position except by agreement between the conservative and patriotic men of both parties, who prefer the good of the country to the success of party, upon some method by which the incom-

ing President should be accepted by all parties as the lawful Executive of the General Government. For one, partisan as from my position I was supposed to be, but patriotic as I hope henceforth to be regarded, I deemed it my plain duty to labor zealously toward the attainment of some just and constitutional plan, whereby but one President should be declared, and by a title which all citizens would respect, and no considerable number of voters would dispute. It was essential to the formation of such a plan that it should be constitutional; that it should be so absolutely fair between the two political parties, that neither could possibly claim or take any advantage by reason of its provisions; that the scales of judgment should be so evenly poised that the dust in the balance would incline the beam. Such a plan, in my judgment, the committee were able to agree upon and have presented to Congress, and this plan has already received the sanction of the Senate by a majority so overwhelming as to indicate its triumphant passage through this House. No man can predict who will become President by virtue of its operation, but all men can predict that it will be the man who is *lawfully* entitled to be President. If the law should violate the equity of the case, it is ground for the amendment of the law, but not of rebellion against its decrees.

"Unconstitutional! Why, the very spirit and essence, the pineal gland of the Constitution is in the proposed measure. The old Saxon love of liberty and order is there. It contains the genius of Magna Charta, the great petition of right, the settlement of 1688, the Declaration of Independence. It substitutes law and order and right for strife, anarchy, and wrong. It means that whoever shall hold the Executive office, shall hold it by the consent and with the support of all the people of this land. It means that the wheels of business shall again be put in motion, and the welcome hum of vast industries shall again be heard; that the waiting laborer shall have work, and his wife and children bread. It means the supremacy of the civil to the military power, teaching the needed lesson that the soldier is the servant, and not the master, of the people, who pay his wage—the drone in the human hive, to be dispensed with when he becomes troublesome to the workers. It means the preservation of the autonomy of the States, and the right of the people therein to regulate and administer their local affairs, without interference from any quarter. Lastly, it means oblivion of all the bitterness of the past, security for the present, hope for the future."

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, said: "This measure is not a compromise. No litigant compromises any of his rights by submitting his case to an honorable arbitration. It is a fair, a constitutional, and a peaceful method of settling a serious political complication. Let us pass it unanimously. The people, without regard to party, favor it. The business interests of the

country demand it. It will reassure all hearts. It will firmly establish the capacity of the American people for self-government. We have already set a good example to the world in the peaceful arbitration of a great international dispute with Great Britain. Let us settle our domestic differences with like honorable and peaceful methods.

"When this measure becomes a law, as it surely will, there will be a feeling of relief all over the country. A great threatening calamity will have been averted. The revival of trade and commerce will be assured; the hum of industry will again be heard in the land; and our posterity will realize the fact that

'Peace hath her victories
No less renowned than war.'

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said: "The radical and incurable defect of this bill is, that it puts a vast, cumbrous machine in the place of the simple, plain plan of the Constitution; it adopts a method which invites and augments the evils from which we now suffer. That there are difficulties in the present situation, I freely admit; that there may be doubt—honest doubt—in the minds of honest men as to who is elected President, I admit. But I think the bill introduced by my colleague from Ohio (Mr. Foster), which provides for submitting to the Supreme Court those questions of constitutional law about which we differ, would be far better. To the adjudication of that great and honored tribunal all would bow with ready obedience; but this novel, dangerous, and cumbrous device is, in my judgment, unwarranted by the Constitution. If we adopt it, we shirk a present difficulty, but, in doing so, we create far greater ones for those who come after us. What to us is a difficulty, will be to them a peril."

Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, said: "If I am right in the proposition that the duty to be performed in counting the electoral vote does not attach to the character of the Senate and House as the National Legislature, but is the single function of a special organization provided by the Constitution, I think it cannot be doubted that Congress may by law prescribe the means and agencies whereby the assemblage may perform its function with facility and efficiency. If, in order to perfect the machinery of that special organization, Congress by law supplements it with this commission, it cannot be objected to unless it violates some constitutional provision as to its character. The power given to this commission is not the power intrusted to the Senate and House thus assembled of determining who has received a majority of votes, but is simply the power to test the genuineness of a certain class of contested votes, the result of which the two Houses finally determine. Has Congress not the power to do this? Why, sir, the law of 1792 provides the means by which the President of the Senate shall be guided in receiving the electoral certificates, and requires that the

certificate of the vote from each electoral college shall be attested by the Governor of each State. Does that law substitute the Governor for the Senate and House, or infringe upon their power? So, where two returns come from the same State, this bill submits them to the scrutiny of the commission, and requires its attestation to the genuineness of the one which is to be counted, unless the Senate and House determine to reject the finding of the commission.

"As I understand the measure, it rests on three propositions: First, that the President of the Senate has not the right to decide what votes to count and what to reject. Second, that both the Senate and the House have the right to decide and direct what is an honest count of legal votes. Third, that, as neither can surrender this right to the other, and as there are differences of opinion as to the extent of this power—whether it is limited to the ascertainment of the authenticity of the certified returns, or extends to the right of going behind them—it provides for a tribunal to decide these questions in cases of conflicting returns, and to determine which return is the true and which of the controverted votes are the proper ones to be counted. In other words, they will take the advice of a commission, the character of which will guarantee a thoroughly-considered and impartial opinion. Upon that opinion the two Houses assembled will finally act.

"Now, sir, if I had doubts of the wisdom of this plan—which I have not—I would accept it in preference to the alternative which is now before us. If no mode of adjusting or reconciling the present differences can be found, what is the result? Why, that the next President will have to be inaugurated by a method and through processes and agencies advocated and pressed by one party alone, with the view to a single object; and that is, the consummation of its own triumph, to which it believes itself entitled. However this presidential contested election may be ended, unless this bill passes, one or the other party must determine to submit to what it believes to be a fraudulent perversion of law, Constitution, and right, or to resist by force. Either of these results would be an incalculable calamity. In case of submission, the whole moral force of the Government would be destroyed. Both to those who win and those who lose, the Constitution will have become a mere weapon of party warfare, and the manipulation of a venal and corrupt popular vote will be perfected in the hands of bold and bad political adventurers, and in all succeeding elections the forms of constitutional procedure will be more and more recklessly disregarded, until finally the result will be determined, not by the ballot, but by sword and bayonet."

Mr. Payne, of Ohio, said: "Mr. Speaker, it is with inexpressible relief to me that I now approach the moment of the consummation of this great measure of statesmanship and public

policy. From the hour when, under the direction of this House, the Speaker assigned six others with myself—to act with a similar committee of the Senate—to the important duty of considering whether there were some legislative or constitutional mode of adjusting the difficulties and the perils that oppress and environ the nation, I have known no moment of ease or rest. From the moment when I first met in that committee with those gentlemen, distinguished as they are for their position in this House and before the country, knowing that, as public men and as partisans, we have differed widely, but with conscientiousness and with firmness; when I saw that the hopes of the nation were centred upon this joint committee of Congress, and that upon their wisdom, their forbearance, their patriotism, their statesmanship, hung the stability of society and of business from one end of this country to the other, I have felt a weight upon my spirits, and have seen no relief until this hour of deliverance, under the blessing of God, has at last come.

"To my friends here who would go on and count the vote in the old way, let me say a word. You propose that the two Houses shall have nothing to say about it, except to grace the proceeding with their dignified presence; they have nothing to say about the count of the votes.

"As to the claim that the President of the Senate, against the protest of both Houses of Congress, can count the votes and declare the result, and that the successful candidate is to be inaugurated as President, it ought to be a sufficient answer to say, that the great majority of the people of the United States would regard that as a bold and unjustifiable usurpation of power; and, unless compelled by the strong arm of power, the people of the United States would never acquiesce in or recognize any such usurped power. This grand army of the republic—twenty-two hundred strong, I believe—or as many of them as can be excused from police duty throughout the Republic, would not stand very much in the way of the people carrying into execution their indignant rejection of such a claim.

"Now let me come to the other side of the House, for I have a word to say to those Democrats who say that the Constitution is sufficient in itself; that we do not need this legislation. You reject this claim set up on behalf of the President of the Senate, and you say that this power is in the two Houses of Congress. I grant you that the two Houses of Congress possess this power—that their power in this regard is coequal. I do not grant you that the power of the House is greater than that of the Senate, nor do I believe that claim can be maintained. But grant that it is equal to the Senate: will you tell me how you are to count the vote for President on the second Wednesday of February next, under the present law? Why, sir, we have no law. The

twenty-second joint rule has been repealed on the part of the Senate."

(Here the hammer fell.)

The Speaker: "The time for debate has expired."

The question was taken, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Bagby, George A. Bagley, John H. Bagley, Jr., Banning, Beebe, Bell, Bland, Bliss, Blount, Boone, Bradley, Bright, John Young Brown, Buckner, Samuel D. Burchard, Burleigh, Cabell, William P. Caldwell, Campbell, Candler, Caulfield, Chapin, Chittenden, John B. Clarke of Kentucky, John B. Clark, Jr., of Missouri, Clymer, Cochran, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Crapo, Culberson, Cutler, Darraill, Davis, Davy, De Bolt, Dibrell, Douglas, Durand, Eden, Ellis, Faulkner, Felton, Field, Finley, Foster, Franklin, Fuller, Gause, Gibson, Glover, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Andrew H. Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, Hancock, Hardenbergh, Benjamin W. Harris, Henry R. Harris, John T. Harris, Harrison, Hart-ridge, Hartzell, Hatcher, Hathorn, Haymond, Henkle, Hereford, Abram S. Hewitt, Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Hill, Hoar, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, Hoskins, House, Humphreys, Hunter, Hunton, Jenks, Frank Jones, Kehr, Kelley, Lamar, Franklin Landers, George M. Landers, Lane, Leavenworth, Le Moynes, Levy, Lewis, Luttrell, Lynde, Mackey, Maish, MacDougall, McCrary, McDill, McFarland, McMahon, Meade, Metcalfe, Miller, Money, Morgan, Morrison, Mutchler, Neal, New, Norton, O'Brien, Oliver, Payne, Phelps, John F. Phillips, Pierce, Piper, Platt, Potter, Powell, Rea, Reagan, John Reilly, James B. Reilly, Rice, Riddle, John Robbins, William M. Robbins, Roberts, Miles Ross, Sampson, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Schleicher, Seelye, Sheakley, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stanton, Stenger, Strait, Stevenson, Stone, Swann, Tarbox, Teese, Terry, Thomas, Thompson, Throckmorton, Washington Townsend, Tucker, Turney, Robert B. Vance, Waddell, Charles C. B. Walker, Gilbert C. Walker, Walling, Walsh, Ward, Warner, Warren, Watterson, Erastus Wells, G. Wiley Wells, Whitehouse, Whitthorne, Wike, Willard, Alpheus S. Williams, James Williams, William B. Williams, Willis, Wilshire, Benjamin Wilson, James Wilson, Fernando Wood, Yeates, Young, and the Speaker—191.

NAYS—Messrs. John H. Baker, William H. Baker, Ballou, Banks, Blackburn, Blair, Bradford, William R. Brown, Horatio C. Burchard, Buttz, John H. Caldwell, Cannon, Carr, Caswell, Cate, Conger, Crounse, Danford, Denison, Dobbins, Dunnell, Durham, Eames, Evans, Flye, Forney, Fort, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Hale, Haralson, Hendee, Henderson, Hoge, Hubbell, Hurd, Hurlbut, Hyman, Thomas L. Jones, Joyce, Kasson, Kimball, Knott, Lapham, Lawrence, Lynch, Magoon, Milliken, Mills, Monroe, Nash, O'Neill, Packer, Page, Plaisted, Poppleton, Pratt, Purman, Rainey, Robinson, Rusk, Singleton, Sinnickson, Slemmons, Smalls, A. Herr Smith, William E. Smith, Stowell, Thornburgh, Martin I. Townsend, Tufts, Van Vorhes, John L. Vance, Wait, Waldron, Alexander S. Wallace, John W. Wallace, White, Whiting, Andrew Williams, Charles G. Williams, Jere N. Williams, Alan Wood, Jr., Woodburn, and Woodworth—86.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bass, Cason, Collins, Egbert, Hays, King, Lord, Odell, William A. Phillips, Sobieski Ross, Schumaker, Stephens, Wheeler, and Wigginton—14.

So the bill was passed.

In the Senate, on January 29th, a message was received from the President, as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

I follow the example heretofore occasionally permitted, of communicating in this mode my approval

of the act to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877, because of my appreciation of the imminent peril to the institutions of the country, from which, in my judgment, the act affords a wise and constitutional means of escape.

For the first time in the history of our country, under the Constitution as it now is, a dispute exists with regard to the result of the election of the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

It is understood that upon the disposition of disputes touching the electoral votes cast at the late election by one or more of the States depends the question whether one or the other of the candidates for the presidency is to be the lawful Chief Magistrate. The importance of having clearly ascertained, by a procedure regulated by law, which of the two citizens has been elected, and of having the right to this high office recognized and cheerfully agreed in by all the people of the Republic, cannot be overestimated, and leads me to express to Congress, and to the nation, my great satisfaction at the adoption of a measure that affords an orderly means of decision of a gravely-exciting question.

While the history of our country in its earlier periods shows that the President of the Senate has counted the votes and declared their standing, our whole history shows that in no instance of doubt or dispute has he exercised the power of deciding, and that the two Houses of Congress have disposed of all such doubts and disputes, although in no instance hitherto have they been such that their decision could essentially have affected the result.

For the first time the Government of the United States is now brought to meet the question as one vital to the result, and this under conditions not the best calculated to produce an agreement, or to induce calm feeling in the several branches of the Government or among the people of the country. In a case where, as now, the result is involved, it is the highest duty of the law-making power to provide in advance a constitutional, orderly, and just method of executing the Constitution in this most interesting and critical of its provisions. The doing so, far from being a compromise of right, is an enforcement of right and an execution of powers conferred by the Constitution on Congress.

I think that this orderly method has been secured by the bill, which, appealing to the Constitution and the law as the guide in ascertaining rights, provides a means of deciding questions of single returns through the direct action of Congress, and in respect to double returns by a tribunal of inquiry, whose decisions stand unless both Houses of Congress shall concur in determining otherwise; thus securing a definite disposition of all questions of dispute in whatever aspect they may arise. With or without this law, as all of the States have voted, and as a tie vote is impossible, it must be that one of the two candidates has been elected; and it would be deplorable to witness an irregular controversy as to which of the two should receive or which should continue to hold the office. In all periods of history controversies have arisen as to the succession or choice of the chiefs of states; and no party or citizen loving their country and its free institutions can sacrifice too much of mere feeling in preserving, through the upright course of law, their country from the smallest danger to its peace on such an occasion; and it cannot be impressed too firmly in the heart of all the people, that true liberty and real progress can exist only through a cheerful adherence to constitutional law.

The bill purports to provide only for the settlement of questions arising from the recent elections. The fact that such questions can arise demonstrates the necessity, which I cannot doubt will before long be supplied, of permanent general legislation to

meet cases which have not been contemplated in the Constitution or laws of the country.

The bill may not be perfect, and its provisions may not be such as would be best applicable to all future occasions; but it is calculated to meet the present condition of the question and of the country.

The country is agitated. It needs and it desires peace, and quiet, and harmony, between all parties and all sections. Its industries are arrested, labor unemployed, capital idle, and enterprise paralyzed, by reason of the doubt and anxiety attending the uncertainty of a double claim to the Chief Magistracy of the nation. It wants to be assured that the result of the election will be accepted without resistance from the supporters of the disappointed candidate, and that its highest officer shall not hold his place with a questioned title of right. Believing that the bill will secure these ends, I give it my signature.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, January 29, 1877.

Mr. Conkling said: "Mr. President, I move that this important and wise message be printed, and lie on the table."

The motion was agreed to.

In the Senate, on January 30th, on taking and counting the votes, it appeared that the following Senators were unanimously chosen members of the Electoral Commission, namely: Messrs. George F. Edmunds, Oliver P. Morton, Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Allen G. Thurman, and Thomas F. Bayard. On February 26th the place of Mr. Thurman was filled by Mr. Kernan, owing to the physical inability of Mr. Thurman.

The House, by a *viva-voce* vote, appointed Messrs. Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, Eppa Hunton, of Virginia, Josiah G. Abbott, of Massachusetts, George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and James A. Garfield, of Ohio, members of the commission on the part of the House of Representatives.

The following resolution was concurred in by both Houses:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That, during the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, no persons, besides those who now have the privilege of the floor of the House of Representatives, shall be admitted to the south wing of the Capitol extension, except upon tickets to be issued by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives; to be issued to Senators and Representatives and others, and shall be distributed by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The following communication was also sent to the House:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877," approved January 29, 1877, the undersigned, associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States assigned to the first, third, eighth, and ninth circuits, respectively, have this day selected Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, the associate justice

assigned to the fifth circuit, to be a member of the commission constituted by said act.

Respectfully submitted.

NATHAN CLIFFORD,
SAM. J. MILLER,
STEPHEN J. FIELDS,
W. STRONG,

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, assigned respectively to the First, Third, Eighth, and Ninth Circuits.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1877.

On January 31st the members of the Electoral Commission assembled and organized.

On motion of Mr. Commissioner Bradley, the rules reported were considered *seriatim*, and, after being amended, were adopted as follows, namely:

RULE I. The commission shall appoint a secretary, two assistant secretaries, a marshal, and two deputy marshals, a stenographer, and such messengers as shall be needful; to hold during the pleasure of the commission.

RULE II. On any subject submitted to the commission, a hearing shall be had, and counsel shall be allowed to conduct the case on each side.

RULE III. Counsel, not exceeding two in number on each side, will be heard by the commission on the merits of any case presented to it, not longer than two hours being allowed to each side, unless a longer time and additional counsel shall be specially authorized by the commission. In the hearing of interlocutory questions, but one counsel shall be heard on each side, and he not longer than fifteen minutes, unless the commission allow further time and additional counsel; and printed arguments will be received.

RULE IV. The objectors to any certificate or vote may select two of their number to support their objections in oral argument, and to advocate the validity of any certificate or vote the validity of which they maintain; and, in like manner, the objectors to any other certificate may select two of their number for a like purpose; but, under this rule, not more than four persons shall speak, and neither side shall occupy more than two hours.

RULE V. Applications for process to compel the attendance of witnesses, or the production of written or documentary testimony, may be made by counsel on either side. And all process shall be served and executed by the marshal of the commission or his deputies. Depositions hereafter taken for use before the commission shall be sufficiently authenticated if taken before any commissioner of the Circuit Courts of the United States, or any clerk or deputy clerk of any court of the United States.

RULE VI. Admission to the public sittings of the commission shall be regulated in such manner as the president of the commission shall direct.

RULE VII. The commission will sit, unless otherwise ordered, in the room of the Supreme Court of the United States, and with open doors (excepting when in consultation), unless otherwise directed.

On February 1st the president of the commission sent the following notice to Congress:

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the House of Representatives that the commission constituted under the act of Congress, approved January 29, 1877, entitled "An act to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877," has met, and, the members thereof having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed by law, organized,

and is now ready to proceed to the performance of its duties.

Very respectfully,
NATHAN CLIFFORD,
President of Commission.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

On the same day, February 1st, the House notified the Senate that it was ready to receive that body for the purpose of proceeding to open and count the votes for President and Vice-President. At one o'clock the Senate entered the Hall of the House.

The President *pro tempore* of the Senate took his seat as Presiding Officer of the joint meeting of the two Houses, the Speaker of the House occupying a chair upon his left.

Senators Ingalls and Allison, the tellers appointed on the part of the Senate, and Mr. Cook and Mr. Stone, the tellers appointed on the part of the House, took their seats at the Clerk's desk, at which the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House also occupied seats.

The Presiding Officer: "The joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress for the counting of votes for President and Vice-President of the United States will now come to order. In obedience to the Constitution, the Senate and House of Representatives have met to be present at the opening of the certificates, the counting, and the declaring of the results of the electoral votes for the President and the Vice-President of the United States for the term of four years commencing on the 4th day of March next. In compliance with law, the President of the Senate will now proceed, in the presence of the two Houses, to open all the certificates of the several States, in alphabetical order, beginning with the State of Alabama."

Having opened the certificate of the State of Alabama, received by messenger, the Chair hands to the tellers the certificate to be read in the presence and hearing of both Houses.

Senator Allison (one of the tellers) read in full the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Alabama, giving 10 votes for Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, for President, and 10 votes for Thomas A. Hendricks, of the State of Indiana, for Vice-President of the United States.

The Presiding Officer: "The certificate of the vote of the State of Alabama having been read, the Chair has opened and hands to the tellers the duplicate certificate received by mail from the same State, which will likewise be read."

Mr. Stone (one of the tellers) proceeded to read the duplicate certificate.

Senator Conkling (interrupting): "I venture to interrupt the reading, to suggest it can hardly be necessary to read *in extenso* the duplicate certificates received by mail; and if that should be the impression of the Presiding Officer and of the two Houses, I make the further suggestion that hereafter, when the tellers read

a certificate, the tellers not reading had better overlook the duplicate certificate at the same time, in order that a comparison may thus be made."

The Presiding Officer: "The suggestion of the gentleman from New York has been heard. Is there objection to following that suggestion? The Chair hears none, and it will be followed hereafter."

Mr. Stone (one of the tellers) then concluded the reading of the duplicate certificate of the State of Alabama.

The Presiding Officer: "Are there any objections to the certificate of the State of Alabama? The Chair hears none, and the votes of the State of Alabama will be counted. One of the tellers will announce the vote, so there can be no mistake."

Mr. Cook (one of the tellers): "The State of Alabama gives 10 votes for Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, for President of the United States, and 10 votes for Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice-President."

The Presiding Officer: "The Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Arkansas, received by messenger, and the corresponding one received by mail. In accordance with the suggestion of the Senator from New York, but one will be read, and the other will be examined as the original is read. The tellers will follow the reading of the one received by messenger in every case with the one received by mail."

The tellers then proceeded, in the manner indicated, to announce the electoral votes of the States of Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, and Delaware, it being mentioned in each case that the certificate of the election of the electors was signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State; and in each case the Presiding Officer asked whether there were any objections to the certificate; and, there being none, the vote in each case was then counted.

The Presiding Officer: "The Chair hands to the tellers a certificate from the State of Florida, received by messenger, and the corresponding one by mail."

Mr. Stone (one of the tellers) read the certificate *in extenso*, giving 4 votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and William A. Wheeler, of New York, 4 votes for Vice-President.

The Presiding Officer: "The Chair hands another certificate, received by messenger from Florida, and the corresponding one received by mail."

Mr. Stone (one of the tellers) also read *in extenso* the certificate from the State of Florida indicated, giving 4 votes for Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, for President, and 4 votes for Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice-President.

The Presiding Officer: "Still another certificate from the State of Florida has been received by messenger, January 31st, and it is

now handed to the tellers, and the corresponding one received by mail, January 30th."

Senator Allison (one of the tellers) read the certificate, and then Senator Ingalls (another of the tellers) proceeded to read the papers accompanying the certificate.

Senator Conkling: "I understand the teller is proceeding to read a list of the counties and returns in detail; and, the counties being twenty-nine in number—"

Mr. Springer: "Thirty-nine."

Senator Conkling: "Thirty-nine—I will correct myself—all appearing in long printed lists. I know the act of Congress under which the two Houses have met requires these certificates and papers shall be read. I rise, after consultation with some members of either House about me, to suggest that, by consent, the announcement of the result of these lists by the tellers be deemed by the two Houses a reading satisfying the act, and that these papers go, as they must go under the statute, to the provisional tribunal raised to examine them in the first instance. I can see nothing to be gained by a reading literally of all the figures attenuated upon that printed list."

The Presiding Officer: "Is there objection to the suggestion of the Senator from New York that the reading of this list be dispensed with, except the footing? (After a pause.) The Chair hears none."

Senator Ingalls (one of the tellers) read the footing of the votes and the remaining portion of the certificate.

The Presiding Officer: "Are there objections to the certificates from the State of Florida?"

Mr. Field, of New York: "The following is an objection to the votes, certificates, and lists mentioned in the return first read. I send it to the desk."

The Presiding Officer (having examined the paper sent up): "The objection complies with the law, having attached the signatures of Senators and Representatives. The Clerk of the House will read the objection."

The Clerk of the House reads as follows:

The undersigned, Charles W. Jones, Senator of the United States from the State of Florida; Henry Cooper, Senator of the United States from the State of Tennessee; J. E. McDonald, Senator of the United States from the State of Indiana; David Dudley Field, Representative from the State of New York; J. Randolph Tucker, Representative from the State of Virginia; G. A. Jenks, Representative from the State of Pennsylvania; and William M. Springer, Representative from the State of Illinois, object to the counting of the votes of Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphries, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, as electors of President and Vice-President of the United States in, for, or on behalf of the State of Florida, and to the paper purporting to be a certificate of M. L. Stearns as Governor of the said State, that the said Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphries, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, were appointed electors in, for, or on behalf of the said State, and to the papers purporting to be the lists of votes cast by the said Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphries,

William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, for President and Vice-President of the United States, and to the votes themselves, for the reasons and upon the grounds following among others, that is to say:

1. For that the said Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphries, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, were not appointed by the said State of Florida in such manner as its Legislature had directed, or in any manner whatever, electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

2. For that Wilkinson Call, James E. Yonge, Robert B. Hilton, and Robert Bullock, were appointed by the said State, in such manner as its Legislature had directed, electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

3. The manner of appointing electors of President and Vice-President of the United States in, for, or on behalf of the State of Florida, was by the votes of the qualified electors at a general election held in said State on the 7th day of November, 1876; and the qualified electors of the said State did, on the said 7th day of November, 1876, execute the power by appointing Wilkinson Call, James E. Yonge, Robert B. Hilton, and Robert Bullock, to be such electors; which appointment gave to the appointees an irrevocable title that could not be changed or set aside, or conferred on any other person.

4. For that the pretended certificate, or paper purporting to be a certificate, signed by M. L. Stearns as Governor of said State, of the appointment of the said Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphries, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, to be electors, was and is in all respects untrue, and was corruptly procured and made in pursuance of a conspiracy between the said M. L. Stearns, Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphries, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, and other persons to these objectors unknown, with intent to deprive the people of the said State of the right to appoint electors, and to deprive Wilkinson Call, James E. Yonge, Robert B. Hilton, and Robert Bullock, of their right to said office, and to assert and set up fictitious and unreal votes for President and Vice-President, and thereby to deceive the proper authorities of this Union.

5. For that the said papers, falsely purporting to be the votes for President and Vice-President of the State of Florida, which are fictitious and unreal and do not truly represent any votes or lawful acts, and are now here objected to, were made out and executed in pursuance of the same fraudulent conspiracy by the said persons purporting to have cast said votes.

6. For that the said pretended certificates and the pretended lists of electors connected therewith, so made by the said M. L. Stearns, if the said certificates and lists ever had any validity, which these objectors deny, have been annulled and declared void by a subsequent lawful certificate of the executive of the State of Florida, duly and lawfully made, in which the said Wilkinson Call, Robert Bullock, James E. Yonge, and Robert B. Hilton, are truly and in due form declared to have been duly appointed by the said State in the manner directed by its constitution, and also by an act of the Legislature of the said State, in which the title of the said Wilkinson Call, James E. Yonge, Robert B. Hilton, and Robert Bullock, as such electors, is declared to be good and valid. And further, by the judgment of the Circuit Court of the said State of Florida for the second judicial circuit, that being a court of competent jurisdiction, upon information in the nature of *quo warranto* brought on the 6th day of December, 1876, before said pretended electors in any form voted for President or Vice-President, as aforesaid, by the State of Florida, on the relation of the said Wilkinson Call, Robert Bullock, James E. Yonge, and Robert B. Hilton, against the said Charles H. Pearce,

Frederick C. Humphries, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, whereby the defendants, after having appeared, pleaded, and put in issue the questions of their own right and title and that of the relators to act as such electors, and after full hearing, it was duly and lawfully adjudged by said court that the said Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphries, William H. Holden and Thomas W. Long were not, nor was any one of them elected, chosen, or appointed, or entitled to be declared elected, chosen, or appointed as such electors or elector, or to receive certificates or certificate of election or appointment as such electors or elector; and that the said respondents were not, upon the said 6th day of December, or at any other time, entitled to assume or exercise any of the powers or functions of such electors or elector, but that they were, upon the said day and date, usurpers, and that all and singular their acts and doings as such were and are illegal, null, and void. And it is further considered and developed that said electors, Robert Bullock, Robert B. Hilton, Wilkinson Call, and James E. Yonge, all and singular, were at said election duly elected, chosen, and appointed electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and were, on said 6th day of December, 1876, entitled to be declared elected, chosen, and appointed as such electors, and to have and receive certificates thereof, and upon the said day and date, and at all times since, to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and duties of such electors, and to have and enjoy the pay and emoluments thereof.

For that the four persons last named did, as such electors, on December 6, 1876, cast the four votes of Florida for Mr. Tilden as President and Mr. Hendricks as Vice-President, and as well in that respect as in all others acting in entire and perfect conformity with the Constitution of the United States, certified the same vote to the President of the Senate.

They did everything toward the authentication of such votes required by the Constitution of the United States or by any act of Congress, except section 136 of the Revised Statutes; and in conformity with the aforesaid judgment of the Florida court, the Governor of Florida, who had been duly inducted into office subsequent to December 6, 1877, did, on the 26th day of January, 1877, give to the last-named four electors the triplicate lists prescribed by said act of Congress (Revised Statutes of the United States, section 136), which they forwarded, as prescribed by the act of Congress, as a supplement to their former certificate in that behalf. And in support of said objections and claims the undersigned beg leave to refer to the reasons and documents submitted herewith, and to such petitions, depositions, papers, and evidence as may be hereafter produced, and as may be competent and pertinent in considering the said objections and claims.

Among the papers herewith submitted are the following, namely:

1. So much of the official *Congressional Record* of February 1, 1877, as contains the report of the House committee on the recent election in Florida.
2. The original report of said committee.
3. A certified copy of the act of the Legislature of Florida, approved January 17, 1877, entitled "An act to procure a legal canvass of the electoral vote of the State of Florida, as cast at an election held on the 7th of November, 1876."
4. A certificate of the State canvasser of the election held November 6, 1876, dated January 19, 1877.
5. A certified copy of an act of the Legislature of the State of Florida, approved January 26, 1877, entitled "An act to declare and establish the appointment by the State of Florida of electors of President and Vice-President."
6. The certificate of George F. Drew, Governor of the State of Florida, of the names of the electors chosen on the 7th day of November, 1876, bearing date January 26, 1877.

7. The certificate of Wilkinson Call, J. E. Yonge, R. B. Hilton, and Robert Bullock, elected and appointed by the State of Florida, of the vote cast for President and Vice-President by them, bearing date of January 26, 1877.

8. The record of the proceedings and judgment of the Circuit Court of Leon County, second judicial circuit of the State of Florida, on information in the nature of *quo warranto*, in the name of the State of Florida *ex rel.* F. C. Humphries, Charles H. Pearce, William H. Holden, and T. W. Long; also, a certified copy of the act of the Legislature of the State of Florida, approved January 26, 1877, aforesaid, and the certificate of the State canvassers aforesaid, and the proceedings and judgment on the information aforesaid, transmitted to and received by the House of Representatives on the 31st day of January, 1877.

CHARLES W. JONES, HENRY COOPER, J. E. McDONALD, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, J. R. TUCKER, G. A. JENES, WILLIAM SPRINGER,	} Senators. } Members of the House of Representatives.
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The Presiding Officer: "Are there further objections to the certificates from the State of Florida?"

Senator Sargent, of California: "In behalf of certain Senators and members of the House of Representatives who signed the same, I present three papers containing objections; the first one of which I send to the Clerk's desk, and ask to have it now read."

The Secretary of the Senate read as follows:

An objection is interposed to the certificates, or papers purporting to be certificates, of the electoral vote of the State of Florida as having been cast by Wilkinson Call, J. E. Yonge, R. B. Hilton, and Robert Bullock, upon the ground that said certificates or papers are not authenticated according to the requirements of the Constitution and laws of the United States so as to entitle them to be received or read, or the votes stated therein, or any of them, to be counted in the election of President and Vice-President.

S. B. CONOVER, A. A. SARGENT, JOHN SHERMAN, H. M. TELLER, WM. WOODBURN, MARK H. DUNNELL, JOHN A. KASSON, GEO. W. MCCRARY,	} Senators. } Members of the House of Representatives.
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Senator Sargent: "On the same behalf, I present the paper which I send up and ask to have read."

The Secretary of the Senate read as follows:

An objection is interposed to the certificates, or papers purporting to be certificates, of the electoral votes of the State of Florida as having been cast by James E. Yonge, Wilkinson Call, Robert B. Hilton, and Robert Bullock, upon the ground that said certificates or papers do not include or are not accompanied by (in the package or inclosure in which they were received and opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two Houses) the certificate of the executive authority of the State of Florida, of the list of the names of said electors, Yonge, Call, Hilton, and Bullock, or any of them, as being said electors; nor are said certificates or papers objected to accompanied by any valid or lawful certification or authentication of said electors, Yonge, Call, Hilton, and Bullock, or any of them, as having been appointed or as being electors to cast the elec-

total vote of the State of Florida, or entitling the votes of said Yonge, Call, Hilton, and Bullock, or either of them, to be counted in the election of President of the United States or of Vice-President of the United States.

S. B. CONOVER,	} Senators.
A. A. SARGENT,	
JOHN SHERMAN,	
H. M. TELLER,	} Members of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM WOODBURN,	
MARK H. DUNNELL,	
JOHN A. KASSON,	
GEORGE W. McCRARY,	

Senator Sargent: "On the same behalf, I present the further objection which I send to the desk."

The Secretary of the Senate read as follows:

An objection is interposed to the certificates, or papers purporting to be certificates, of the electoral votes of the State of Florida as having been cast by J. E. Yonge, Wilkinson Call, Robert B. Hilton, and Robert Bullock, upon the ground that by a certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Florida, in all respects regular and valid and sufficient under the Constitution and laws of the United States, and duly authenticated as such, and duly transmitted to and received by and opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, it appears that Frederick C. Humphries, Charles H. Pearce, William H. Holden, and T. W. Long, and each of them, and no other person or persons, were duly appointed electors to cast the electoral vote of the State of Florida, and that the said above-named electors did duly cast the votes, and did duly certify and did transmit the said electoral vote of the State of Florida to the President of the Senate; by reason whereof the said certificates or papers purporting to be certificates objected to are not entitled to be received or read, nor are the votes therein, or any of them, entitled to be counted in the election of President of the United States or of Vice-President of the United States.

S. B. CONOVER,	} Senators.
A. A. SARGENT,	
JOHN SHERMAN,	
H. M. TELLER,	} Members of the House of Representatives.
WM. WOODBURN,	
MARK H. DUNNELL,	
GEORGE W. McCRARY,	
JOHN A. KASSON,	

The Presiding Officer: "Are there any further objections to the certificates from the State of Florida?"

Senator Jones, of Florida: "I send up, to be read, a further objection."

The Secretary of the Senate read as follows:

The undersigned object to the counting of the votes of F. C. Humphries as an elector for the State of Florida, upon the ground that the said Humphries was appointed a shipping commissioner under the Government of the United States at Pensacola, Florida, heretofore on the 3d day of December, 1872, and qualified as such thereafter on the 9th day of December, 1872, and continued to hold the said office continuously from the last-named day until and upon the 7th day of November, 1876, and thereafter until and upon the 6th day of December, 1876; wherefore and by reason of the premises the said F. C. Humphries held, at the time of his alleged appointment as an elector of said State, and at the time of casting his vote as an elector thereof, an office of trust and profit under the United States, and could not be constitutionally appointed an elector as aforesaid.

C. W. JONES, Senator.
C. G. THOMPSON,
Member of the House of Representatives.

The Presiding Officer: "Are there further objections to the certificates from the State of Florida?"

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa: "I present a further objection, duly signed by members of the Senate and House of Representatives, to the last paper purporting to be a certificate and read at the Clerk's desk."

The Clerk of the House read as follows:

1. The undersigned object to the last paper read, purporting to be a certificate of electors and of the electoral votes of the State of Florida, and to the counting of the votes named therein, because the same is not certified as required by the Constitution and laws of the United States, the certificate being by an officer not holding the office of Governor, or any other office in said State, with authority in the premises at the time when the electors were appointed, nor at the time when the functions of the electors were exercised, nor until the duties of electors had been fully discharged by the lawful college of electors having the certificates of the Governor of Florida at the time of the action of said lawful college, and duly transmitted to the President of the Senate as required by law.

2. Because the proceedings as recited therein as certifying the qualifications of the persons therein claiming to be electors are *ex post facto*, and are not competent under the law as certifying any right in the said Call, Yonge, Hilton, and Bullock, to cast the electoral vote of the said State of Florida.

3. Because the said proceeding and certificates are null and void of effect as retroactive proceedings.

A. A. SARGENT,
JOHN SHERMAN,
Senators.
JOHN A. KASSON,
S. A. HURLBUT,
Members of the House of Representatives.

The Presiding Officer: "Are there further objections to the certificates from the State of Florida? (After a pause.) If there are none, the certificates and papers, together with other papers accompanying the same, as well as the objections presented, will now be transmitted to the Electoral Commission for judgment and decision. And the Senate will now withdraw to its Chamber."

Accordingly (at three o'clock and five minutes P. M.) the Senate withdrew.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

The commission met for consultation on February first, and, on motion of Mr. Justice Clifford, the following-named gentlemen were selected as officers of the commission: *Secretary*, James H. McKenney. *Assistant Secretaries*, B. E. Cattin and George A. Howard. *Marshal*, William H. Reardon. *Deputy Marshals*, Albert S. Seely and J. C. Taliaferro. *Stenographer*, D. F. Murphy.

A communication from the two Houses of Congress in joint session was presented by Mr. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate, and read as follows:

HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 1, 1877.

To the President of the Commission: More than one return, or paper purporting to be a return, or certificate of electoral votes of the State of Florida having been received and this day opened in the pres-

ence of the two Houses of Congress, and objections thereto having been made, the said returns, with all accompanying papers, and also the objections thereto, are herewith submitted to the judgment and decision of the commission, as provided by law.

T. W. FERRY, President of the Senate.

The President: "It is suggested, and I think very properly, that the doors may now be opened, and that proper persons be admitted."

Mr. Commissioner Payne: "Now I move that the certificates, with the papers, be printed at as early an hour as possible."

The President: "The motion before the commission is, that the three certificates in the case of Florida be printed, and the objections thereto. If that is your pleasure, you will say 'Aye.' (Putting the question.) It is a vote."

The President: "How soon can they be printed?"

Mr. Commissioner Field, of California, said: "Should we not have copies of the papers presented?"

The President: "I suppose the certificates and objections may be printed in a very short time. The Secretary will understand that the motion is intended to include the certificates and the objections and the papers that accompany the certificates, and nothing else. It is desirable that they should be printed with as little delay as possible."

Senator Sargent, of California, said: "The objectors, the persons whose names are signed to the paper, are Senators Conover, Sargent, and Sherman, and Mr. McCrary, Mr. Kasson, Mr. Woodburn, and Mr. Dunnell, members of the House. There has been no opportunity up to this moment of consulting with these gentlemen, to ascertain which of them will state their objections to the commission."

The President: "Two objectors may represent the case in this tribunal."

Senator Sargent: "So we understand by the rules."

The President: "Will Mr. Field state the names of the objectors on the other side?"

Mr. Representative Field, of New York, said: "The objectors to the first return are Senators Jones, of Florida, and Cooper, and Representatives Thompson, Jenks, and myself."

The President: "I am requested now to call for the names of counsel who appear in the case on each side."

Mr. Representative Field: "We have several counsel on our side. We have Mr. O'Connor, of New York, Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, Judge Trumbull, of Illinois, Mr. Merrick, of Washington, and Mr. Green, of New Jersey."

The President: "Counsel not exceeding two in number on each side are allowed to participate in argument."

The President: "Who are counsel on the other side?"

Mr. Evarts: "I will state that Mr. Stoughton, Mr. Stanley Matthews, Mr. Shellabarger, and myself, are expected to represent objectors in some of the cases which will appear."

Senator Sargent: "In reply to the question

of the commission as to which of the objectors would present the case on behalf of the objectors aside from counsel, on conference it is determined that Mr. McCrary and Mr. Kasson will so appear."

The President: "My impression is—although I do not make that decision in behalf of the commission—that the several objections to the returns from a State constitute one case, and two objectors will be heard upon one side and two on the other; and after they shall have been heard, two counsel will be heard upon one side and two upon the other. Unless otherwise advised by the commission, that will be the ruling."

Mr. Representative Field: "Will you allow me to say that perhaps there may be some misunderstanding in regard to that rule, unless I state to you precisely the facts?"

The President: "Proceed, sir."

Mr. Representative Field: "There are objections to the four votes of Florida on each side; that is to say, we object to the four votes mentioned in the first returns."

Mr. Commissioner Edmunds: "Which are they?"

Mr. Representative Field: "They are, if I may use the names of the candidates, the Hayes electors. We object, on our part, to those votes, certificates, and lists."

Mr. Commissioner Edmunds: "And the other gentlemen object to the others?"

Mr. Representative Field: "Mr. Sargent, Mr. Kasson, and the gentlemen on the other side specifically object to ours. Then there is the additional objection made by Senator Jones, of Florida, and others, to one of the Hayes electors as ineligible under the Constitution. That is a distinct matter, and we supposed it would be taken up quite distinctly. It is a minor affair, and should not encumber the principal one. And if the commission will allow us, we will designate Mr. Thompson and Mr. Jenks. I suppose the discussion of that will not take up much of the time of the commission; but at all events, as a matter of form, if you will allow us, we will suggest that Mr. Thompson and Mr. Jenks be the objectors in those, and then, as to counsel, we will advise to-night, and inform the commission to-morrow what counsel represent us."

The President: "Under the circumstances, I will put the motion that, when the commission adjourns, it adjourn until to-morrow at half-past ten o'clock."

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Commissioner Miller moved that the objections to certificates in the Florida case be heard as one objection to each set of electors, and be argued together; which was adopted.

FRIDAY, February 2, 1877.

The commission met at half-past ten o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment, all the members being present.

The President: "The case before the commission is that of Florida. Inquiries were made yesterday, 'What is the case?'—to which I beg to respond, that it consists of three certificates with the accompanying papers, and the objections to the same. Two of the objectors on each side will be allowed to speak in the opening of the case. Those representing the objections to certificate No. 1 will speak first; and I would remind them that the fourth rule allows them two hours, in which they will state the case in the opening arguments in support of their objections, and also in support of any other certificate which they claim to be valid. When they have concluded, two objectors on the other side will speak, under the same rules and limitations. I will not give any directions now as to counsel; that will come afterward."

Mr. Representative Field: "Before proceeding, if you will allow me, I beg to speak to a preliminary matter. I observe that Rule 5 speaks of evidence. Now, I am in some doubt about the course of proceeding. If evidence is admissible, it should be stated, we suppose, before beginning the argument. We are prepared with witnesses from Florida to state, at the bar or in any manner that the court may indicate, by deposition or otherwise, all that is necessary to prove the allegations of our objection. We suppose that the papers which have been presented here contain sufficient evidence and are receivable; but I ought to state *in limine* that I do not wish to proceed with the argument under the impression that we have not other evidence. Of course, saving the question whether the evidence is competent, I wish to say that we have the evidence, and we can produce it here, or anywhere that the commission may direct, and offer to do it now, or at any other time or in any other manner."

"I thought I ought not to proceed with my statement without making that preliminary suggestion."

Mr. Commissioner Strong: "Mr. President, it seems to me that the rules which we have adopted place the objectors in precisely the same position that counsel are placed in who open a case before it is submitted to a jury. We propose—such is my understanding of the rule—that the objectors shall occupy exactly that position in their statement of their objections, to state what the objections are, and how they propose to support them. The other questions will come up afterward in regard to the admissibility of evidence."

Mr. Representative Field: "That is quite satisfactory."

Mr. Commissioner Strong: "That is my understanding at this time."

The President: "You can proceed, Mr. Field, with the case at a quarter before eleven. Your side will have two hours."

Mr. Representative Field: "Mr. President and gentlemen of the Electoral Commission: It will be my endeavor, in the statement which I

shall make, to set forth with as much conciseness as I may the facts that we expect to prove and the propositions of law which we hope to establish."

"The power devolved by the Federal Constitution upon the States of this Union was, in the State of Florida, exercised by the Legislature of the State directing the appointment of presidential electors to be made by the qualified voters of the State at a general election. That election was held on the 7th of November, 1876. It was quiet and orderly, so far as we are informed, throughout the State, and it remained only to gather the result of the voting. That result was a majority in favor of the electors who, for convenience sake, I will designate as the Tilden electors. Nevertheless, a certificate comes here, signed by the then Governor of the State, certifying that the Hayes electors had a majority of the votes. By what sort of jugglery that result was accomplished, I now take it upon me to explain."

"By the laws of the State the counties are divided into polling-precincts, and the votes of the polling-precincts are returned to the county clerk at the county seat, where they are canvassed, and the county canvassers certify to the State canvassers. I have occasion to mention canvassers only in one county. That county was decisive of the result; but if it were not, *ex uno disce omnes*. The county to which I refer is Baker County. The canvassers were by law to be the county judge, the county clerk (or, rather, I think he is called the clerk of the Circuit Court for the county, but I call him, for convenience, the county clerk), and a justice of the peace, to be by them called in for their assistance. In case either the judge or the clerk is absent or cannot attend, the sheriff of the county is to be called in his place. The law provides that the canvass by the county canvassers shall be on the sixth day after the election, or sooner if the returns are all received."

"In this county there were but four precincts, and the returns from them were all received in three days. On the 10th of November the county clerk, considering that the returns being in further delay in the canvass might be embarrassing—for what reasons it does not devolve on me to say—requested the county judge to join him in the canvass. The county judge refused. The clerk then asked the sheriff to join him, but he declined. The clerk thereupon called to his assistance a justice of the peace and made the canvass; and a true canvass it was, as all parties agree, I think. I have never heard anywhere the suggestion that the votes as certified by them were not the true votes. But it so happened that the county judge on the same day—the 10th—issued a notice to the county clerk and to a justice of the peace to attend him at the county seat on the 13th—which, as you will remember, was just six days after the election—at noon, for the purpose of making the count. On that day

and hour the county clerk and the justice thus requested attended. The county judge, however, absented himself, although he had given the notice. He was invited and urged to go on with the canvassing. The record shows that he laughed, and said he thought that what had been already done was enough. The sheriff was then applied to, and he refused. Thereupon the county clerk and a justice of the peace—another justice called in—re-canvassed the votes, giving the same result precisely, and certified them to the State canvassers, stating in the certificate the reasons why neither the county judge nor the sheriff was present. The office of the clerk was then closed for the day.

"In the evening of that day the same county judge and the same sheriff, taking to their assistance a justice of the peace who had been commissioned by Stearns only on the 10th, and who had never acted before, entered the office surreptitiously, opened a drawer and took out the returns, threw aside two precincts, certified the two remaining, and sent that certificate to the State canvassers. You are now to say whether this certificate of these men, under these circumstances, in the darkness of the night, throwing out two precincts, and certified to the State canvassers, without any reason why the county clerk was not present, shall be taken as the voice of that county of Florida.

"Now let me go from this county canvass to the State canvass. When the State canvassers were at work there were certain significant telegrams passed between Florida and Washington. I omit the names of the correspondents, except that of the Governor, Stearns—the same whose certificate is before you, certifying to the election of the Hayes electors. The examination is thus reported:

Q. Do you recollect any telegram at Lake City about the 25th of December, asking—

"(I will say, the Chairman of the National Republican Committee)—

any questions about attacking the returns?

A. I remember one dispatch—I cannot give the date—asking on what grounds they should assail these counties, or words to that effect.

Q. What was the answer?

A. There was a dispatch subsequently received; whether or not it was the answer to it, you must draw your own conclusion. The words in it were "fraud, intimidation." There was another word, which may have been "violence;" but I am not sure that it was "violence."

"Thereupon the State canvassers did—what? They took the third canvass from Baker County and amended it, as appears in the *Congressional Record* of February 1, page 65, and added, 'amended by canvassing all the precinct returns,' and that statement in the full canvass is the true one as to Baker County; that is, they got at a true result in respect to that county by taking the false certificate and amending it so as to take in all the returns. But what did they then do? Stearns was a candidate for the office of Governor. He was then Governor, and he was a candidate for the

succession. His opponent was Mr. Drew. The canvassers were Stearns's appointees, to go out of office with him, and to remain in office if he was counted in. They took the returns from the other counties and threw out enough to give the State to the Hayes electors, and to Stearns as Governor.

"Thus the matter stood upon the State canvass thus made. You will observe that it gave the true vote of Baker County, but eliminated from the votes of other counties certain precincts enough to elect their patron Stearns. But it did not remain so, as I will show in a moment; for this elimination being declared by the Supreme Court illegal, the canvassers thereupon, in order to prevent a majority appearing for the Tilden electors, recalled their amendment of the Baker County false return, and used it in all its falsehood.

"These are all facts which we offer to make good by such evidence as the commission may prescribe, by a cloud of witnesses, and by a host of documents.

"This monstrous fraud being thus far accomplished, the people of the State took it upon themselves to see if they could right the wrong, and they did it with a spirit and a success which does them all honor. First, Drew, the candidate for Governor on the other side, went into the Supreme Court of the State and applied for a mandamus to compel this canvassing board to restore to their canvass the eliminated precincts; and the Supreme Court decided that the State canvassers had no power under the laws of Florida to eliminate votes, but they were bound to count every lawful vote put into the ballot-box; that they were neither electors nor judges otherwise than of what votes were put in; and, in obedience to that, they restored to the canvass the rejected precincts and certified a majority for Drew, and Drew took his place and is now the lawful and accepted Governor of the State.

"What did the Tilden electors do? They commenced, in a Circuit Court of Florida which had competent jurisdiction, an information in the nature of *quo warranto* against the Hayes electors. They charged, in the information, that they, the relators, were the lawful claimants of the office, and that the others were usurpers. That information was commenced before the Hayes electors voted on the 6th of December. The case proceeded in the regular course of legal proceedings until it came to trial and judgment, first upon a demurrer, and then, the demurrer being overruled and an answer interposed, upon the issues and proofs; and here is the judgment of the court. After the recitals:

It is, therefore, considered and adjudged that said respondents—

"Who were the Hayes electors—Humphries, and so on—

were not, nor was any one of them, elected, chosen, or appointed as such electors or elector, or to receive certificates or certificate of election or appointment as such electors or elector, and that the said respon-

dents were not, upon the said 6th day of December, or at any other time, entitled to assume or exercise any of the powers and functions of such electors or elector; but that they were, upon the said day and date, mere usurpers."

The President: "We are hearing the statement of one side now."

Mr. Representative Field: "The whole record is certified and exemplified in due form."

"I will go on with the reading:

And it is further considered and adjudged that the said relators, Robert Bullock, Robert B. Hilton, Wilkinson Call, and James E. Yonge—

"These are the Tilden electors—

all and singular, were at said election duly elected, chosen, and appointed electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, and were on the said 6th day of December, 1876, entitled to be declared elected, chosen, and appointed as such electors, and to have and receive certificates thereof, and upon the said day and date, and at all times since, to exercise and perform all and singular the powers and duties of such electors, and to have and enjoy the pay and emoluments thereof. It is further adjudged that respondents pay to relators the costs of the action.

"So much for the action of the judicial department of Florida. Everything was done, I take it upon me to say, which it was possible to do, so that I am warranted in asserting that, if there be any way known to the law by which in such a case a defrauded State can right itself through the courts of the State, that way has been taken.

"In the mean time the Hayes electors had voted and sent their lists of votes to the President of the Senate, with the certificate of Stearns to their appointment.

"There was no canvass or certificate of the State canvassers to their appointment, other than that first made, which the Supreme Court had ordered to be rectified on the application of Mr. Drew, and the rectification of which, therefore, could go no further than the canvass of the Governor's vote. The same rectification, applied to the electoral votes, would of course give the majority to the Tilden electors; but to avoid the appearance of this, the canvassers pretended to alter the vote first given by them to Baker County, and reduce it to the two precincts mentioned in the third and false return of the county canvassers. This attempt was rebuked by the Supreme Court, in an order directing the State canvassers to confine their action under the mandamus to the votes for Governor; so that there really appears upon the records of the State canvassers no semblance of any authority for Stearns's certificate other than the first canvass, which the Supreme Court branded as illegal and false.

"Now look at what the Legislature of Florida has done. The Legislature is the department of the Florida government which could alone direct how the power devolved by the Federal Constitution could be performed. This Legislature has passed two acts, to which I call your attention. In view of the fact that the Su-

preme Court had made the decision which I have mentioned, the Legislature passed

An act to provide for a canvass according to the laws of the State of Florida, as interpreted by the Supreme Court, of the votes for electors of President and Vice-President cast at the election held November 7, 1876.

"The law was approved January 17th. It provides that the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and the Comptroller of Public Accounts, or any of them, together with any other member of the Cabinet who may be designated by them, shall meet forthwith at the office of the Secretary of State, pursuant to a notice to be given by the Secretary of State, and proceed to recanvass the votes. They did meet and recanvass pursuant to that law, and they certified the result according to the fact, giving the majority to the Tilden electors. The second law declared that the Tilden electors, naming them, were elected on the 7th day of November, and that they had voted, and directed that the same electors should meet; that the Governor should give them a certificate of their election, pursuant to the recanvass; and that they should make out duplicate lists of the votes, and transmit them to the President of the Senate at Washington; and the proceedings under that law make up the third return which has been read."

Mr. Commissioner Bradley: "What was the second return?"

Mr. Representative Field: "The second return to the President of the Senate was the return of the Tilden electors.

"The first return was made by the Hayes electors, and sent with the certificate of Stearns as Governor. The second return contains the certificates of the Tilden electors without the certificate of the Governor, but with a certificate of the Attorney-General, the only dissenting member of the Board of State Canvassers, certifying that they were elected. Then, the third return contains the action of the State authorities subsequently to the two first, for the purpose of ratifying and confirming, so far as it was possible for the State authorities to do it, the second return; and they therefore not only passed a law for the recanvass of the votes, which recanvass took place and resulted in a certificate of the election of the Tilden electors, but they passed another act reciting that the election had been in favor of the Tilden electors, and that the Tilden electors had met and voted on the 6th of December, but without a certificate of the Governor, and directing the Governor of the State to forward a supplementary certificate for its confirmation; and directing, moreover, for abundant caution, that there should be new lists made out and a new certificate by these electors, who were to be re-assembled for the purpose, the certificates all to be forwarded to the President of the Senate, as they would have been but for the conspiracy in November. Those papers make the third return.

"Now, if the commission please, we are told that the certificate of the Governor (Stearns), which has been forwarded to Washington annexed to the lists of votes of the Hayes electors, countervails all this evidence, and that, no matter what amount of testimony we may offer, documentary or oral, we can never invalidate the signature of Marcellus L. Stearns; and it is to that question that I shall devote what remains of my address. It is putting the question in an erroneous form to put it thus: 'You cannot go behind the certificate.' The form should be reversed: Can the certificate go before the truth, and conceal it? I prove these facts, or offer to prove them. On the other side—if I have rightly understood the objections made yesterday in the joint convention—on the other side there is no suggestion that we are not right in the facts; there is no avowal that the true and lawful vote of the State of Florida was not given for the Tilden electors; but the claim is, that 'there is the certificate of M. L. Stearns, and that stands as a barrier against all these witnesses, and the truth cannot be proven. The truth is buried under this certificate. Neither you, exercising for this occasion the powers of the two Houses of Congress, nor the two Houses themselves, acting separately or together, can consider any fact whatever to the contrary of which Stearns has certified.'

"Let me ask, in the first place, upon what foundation that doctrine rests? Who tells you that you are to take that certificate as conclusive evidence against anything that can be proved on the other side? By what rule of evidence, by what precept of law, are you deprived of the right to investigate the truth? Is it not a universal rule that every judge is invested *ex necessitate* with the power to take into consideration all pertinent evidence in respect to the facts upon which his judgment is to be pronounced, unless there is some positive law declaring that certain certificates or other documentary evidence shall be conclusive? I venture to say that that is the universal rule, and that there is no court of general jurisdiction known to American or Anglo-Saxon law in which it is not a fundamental principle that whenever a court can inquire into facts necessary to its judgment, it may take all the pertinent evidence—that is to say, all evidence that tends to prove the fact—unless it is restricted by some positive law. Now, then, show me a positive law that makes the certificate of Stearns evidence against the truth? Where is it? In what book? It is not in the Constitution. It is not in the laws of Florida. Is it in any law of Congress? The only act of Congress applicable is that which provides that the Executive of the State shall deliver to the electors a certificate that they are such electors; but that act does not declare that this certificate shall be conclusive—neither declares it nor implies it. Suppose I offer to prove that the certificate is wholly false—fabricated for the

purpose of cheating the State out of its vote, and the other States out of their rights? Take the State, one of the oldest and proudest in this Union of States—the State of Massachusetts, of which my friend Mr. Commissioner Abbott is so worthy a representative—and suppose that the honored Governor of that State were so debased as to certify that the Tilden electors had received the votes of a majority of the good and true voters of Massachusetts: will any man tell me that it must be taken as absolutely true?—that you cannot prove it to be false? Where is the law for that? Nay, more: I venture to affirm that, if an act of Congress had declared that that certificate should be conclusive, the act would have been unconstitutional. For what reason? For this reason: The Constitution, as if the foresight of the fathers grasped the conflicts of future years, declares that the person having the highest number of votes shall be the President. Not the person declared to have the highest number of votes, but 'the person having the highest number.' No certificate can be manufactured to take that away. If you had declared by act of Congress, in the most express and positive terms, that the certificate of the Governor delivered to the electors should be conclusive against all proof, you would have transcended the limits of the organic law. You cannot say that the certificate of the Governor of Massachusetts shall override the votes of the electors of Massachusetts in their choice of President. Therefore it is I say not only that you have not done it, but you could not do it. You could not do it if you would, as I am sure you would not if you could.

"Is not your right to inquire into the very truth implied by the law under which you act? What are you to do? You are to declare whether any and what votes are the votes provided by the Constitution; not to declare what are the votes certified by Governor Stearns. That was known well enough beforehand. You are to certify what are the lawful votes upon which a President of forty-five millions of people is to be inducted into office.

"Is not the same right implied in the notion, which I find to prevail everywhere, that Congress might authorize a writ of *quo warranto* to try the title of President within the purview of the Constitution? Can that be doubted? The Constitution has declared that the person having the highest number of votes shall be the President; not the one certified. Congress has not as yet invested any tribunal with the power to try the title to the presidency by *quo warranto*. No such law exists, I am sorry to say. Such a law, if I might be permitted to say so, ought to be made. It is no small reproach to our statesmanship that for a hundred years no law has been provided for this great exigency.

"I have not been able to satisfy myself that there is any provision for a writ of *quo warranto* in the case of President. But my argu-

ment is that, whether there be a law now existing or not, it is competent to Congress to pass such a law; and if a law to provide for a writ of *quo warranto* would be constitutional, then it is constitutional to impose a like duty on any other tribunal to investigate the title. That is to say, if you could devolve that duty upon any tribunal by means of a writ of *quo warranto*, you can devolve it by other means. If the Governor's certificate would not be conclusive there, it is not conclusive here. The right to inquire into the fact exists somewhere; and if nowhere else, it must be here.

"Thus thinking that Congress could devolve upon some tribunal the authority to inquire into the title of the President, and that such authority would necessarily give to the tribunal investigating the right to go into the truth, notwithstanding any certificate to the falsehood, I argue that here before this Electoral Commission, invested with all the functions of the two Houses, you can inquire into the truth, no matter what may have been certified to the contrary.

"Furthermore, I submit to the commission that there is another rule of law which necessarily leads us to answer affirmatively the question whether the truth can be given in evidence notwithstanding the certificate: and that is, that fraud vitiates all transactions, and can always be inquired into in every case except possibly two. I will not argue now that the judgment of a court of record of competent jurisdiction can be impeached collaterally for fraud in the judge. Opinions differ. If it cannot be impeached, it must be because such an impeachment would lead to an inquiry that would be against public policy. It would be a scandal to inquire into the bribery or corruption of a judge while the judge is sitting to administer justice; and therefore, from motives of public policy, it may be the rule that, until the judge is impeached and removed, you cannot inquire into the corruption of his acts. And it may also be true that you cannot inquire into the validity of an act of a Legislature upon the ground of fraud or bribery. But, with those two exceptions, I venture to claim that there is no act and no document anywhere that you cannot impeach for fraud. Now, this canvassing board and this Governor were not invested with any such sanctity as are judges of courts of record. They were not dispensing justice between litigating parties, and it would not be against public policy to inquire into the corruption or invalidity of their acts. Not a single consideration that I have ever heard of, or which I can imagine, would lead us to the conclusion that you cannot inquire into the truth of their certificates; and I put it to the commission that they corruptly acted if they were bribed or led astray by hunger for office or the thirst for power or the thirst for gold. You can impeach their acts. Who is it whose acts we are now seeking to impeach? It is the then Governor of Florida, Stearns—Stearns, the man

who sent the telegram asking on what grounds the votes of counties could be thrown out, and who received, for answer, 'fraud, intimidation,' or something else—Stearns, the man who controlled the canvassing board sitting to certify whether he and they were to continue in office."

The President: "One of the objectors to the second certificate will now be heard, on the same rules and conditions prescribed in respect to the objectors to the first."

Mr. Representative Kasson: "What is the case before the commission? First, a certificate, as required by the Constitution and laws of the United States and in conformity with the statutes of the State of Florida, certifying the electoral votes of one of these States which my honorable friend who last spoke before the recess (Mr. Tucker) was pleased to call 'sovereign States' of this Union. That certificate is the one which was first opened and read in the joint session. There is a second so-called certificate opened in the joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress in which the persons signing the same preface their own certificate by one signed by an officer not recognized by the laws of the United States nor by the statutes of Florida as a certifying officer, being the Attorney-General of the State of Florida. He certifies that there is no provision of the law of Florida 'whereby the result of said return can be certified to the Executive of said State;' admitting by that certificate, if it has any force at all, that his action is without the law and without any sanction of the statutes of the State. Next, the self-styled electors certify to their own election and their own qualifications, and that they themselves notified the Governor of their own election. That is Certificate No. 2—a certificate of unauthorized persons and uncertified persons in the view of the laws, State and national, and that was presented and opened, in pursuance of the recent act of Congress, for what it is worth.

"There is a third certificate still more extraordinary—still more wanting in all the legal elements of electoral verification, and which asks for itself consideration. It is a certificate which is thoroughly *ex post facto*, certified by an officer not in existence until the functions of the office had been exhausted; a certificate which recites or refers to posterior proceedings in a subordinate court and in a superior State court, the latter expressly excluding the electoral question; a certificate which is accompanied by that sort of a return which a canvassing board might under some circumstances report to the State officers, but which has never been sent to the Congress of the United States or to the President of the Senate for their consideration in the one hundred years in which we have been a Republic. Every date of the judicial orders and of the laws authorizing the executive acts certified, the official existence of the very officers who certify them, the proceedings in the court as recited in them, are all subsequent to that time

which by the Constitution and laws of the United States is the date fixed for the final performance of electoral functions.

"These two certificates, therefore, are wanting in all the elements of constitutional and legal validity which should exist to give them audience before this commission. They conform in no respect to the laws of the country as they now are, or to the laws of the State as they were on the 6th day of December, when the functions of the electors were ended. More than that: if the first certificate, designated as Certificate No. 1, is a constitutional and legally-certified expression of the vote of the State of Florida, that question, being settled in favor of this certificate, obviates the necessity for considering the certificates numbered 2 and 3.

"I shall, therefore, cheerfully confine the argument to Certificate No. 1, because, if the objections to that certificate are invalid, and the certificate itself is valid, of course that dismisses all need of consideration of the other certificates, and we shall have ascertained what is the constitutional and legal electoral vote of the State of Florida.

"Now, it is not within the scope of my purpose to answer otherwise than generally that argument which took up most of the time of the objectors who opened this discussion. I must affirm, however, to this commission, that the first objector was in error in saying that we on this side had nothing to say contradicting his assertions of the frauds. We say everything in denial of fraud in the State officers. We affirm fraud in directly the reverse sense, and frauds which you would ascertain in the very steps to which he calls our attention, in the action of certain county canvassers certifying results for Tilden electors. For example, when he refers to Baker County, I entirely dissent from his view of the facts as existing of record in that case; but if you go into that question in Baker County to verify his assertions, we should inevitably ask that you go into Jackson County, where, under other political domination, they rejected 271 votes actually cast for the Hayes electors. We should ask you to go into Alachua County, and find at one precinct a railroad-train of non-resident passengers getting off on their passage through and voting the ticket which was supported by the objector (Mr. Field) who made the allegation against Baker County. We should invoke your attention to Waldo precinct, of the same county, to find that they had vitiated that poll also by what is called 'stuffing the ballot-box.' And so on with other counties passed upon by the State board.

"We answer, then, the allegation that their charges of fraud have not been denied by us, by stating that, if they are ever reached in the exercise of your jurisdiction, we propose to show, and shall show in that contingency, that there was such a case of fraud in the incipency of that vote which they claim should elect their candidate, as would astonish not only this

commission, but the whole country, by its presentation. I unite with my friends in condemning fraud wherever it exists. It should not only vitiate the result which it produced when it is ascertained by the proper tribunals, but it should also condemn every man, public or private, who participated in it. We are not here to defend fraud. We are here, however, to say not only that the allegation of it as made on the other side is not correct, but that the very next step behind the county canvassers confronts you with some of the grossest cases of the violation of the popular right to freely cast the vote, and to have that vote counted, which has ever been found in the history of this country.

"I leave that question now. I do not believe that this commission, by the Constitution or laws, was ever intended, or has the power, to go to the extent that would be required if they attempted to probe these mutual allegations of fraudulent voting and fraudulent canvassing to the bottom by judicial investigation and judicial decision.

"It seems to me that our honorable friends on the other side have been misled by the judicial atmosphere of this hall, consecrated usually to the jurisdiction of a constitutional court of justice.

"They have presented to you the following questions upon which it is absolutely necessary to come to a decision, upon their theory of your jurisdiction:

"1. Is this commission a general canvassing board, with power to recanvass the popular vote of the State of Florida?

"2. Is this commission a national court of appeal from the State canvassing boards?

"3. Is this commission a judicial court of appeal from the State Circuit Court of Florida in proceedings by writ of *quo warranto*?

"The affirmative of all these propositions is taken by our opponents. They do affirm that you are a canvassing board with power to recanvass the vote of Florida cast by the people; they do affirm that you are not merely a canvassing board, but a national court of appeal from the action of the canvassing board of Florida. They do affirm that you are a court so judicial that from the action of the State Circuit Court of Florida you can take jurisdiction by reviewing that action; and they do affirm that there is no limit to your power to investigate into the honesty and integrity of the action of the returning board of Florida, and to determine originally, with the powers of a court, to whom the certificate of election should have been awarded.

"This represents the legal position of our opponents. I ask, therefore, What are the powers of this commission? I need not remind the honorable gentlemen composing it that the assumption of these powers implies that we are to have no election of a President and Vice-President of the United States by the time limited for the commencement of the

functions of their offices. You cannot say to those gentlemen, 'We will go behind the regular certificates provided by the Constitution and the law just so far as will accommodate you to find whether it is true or not that what you allege to be fraud was done against your interest in one or two counties.' We must, if we go behind the electoral college, go where all the allegations of fraud on both sides assert its existence. It is the popular vote that those gentlemen say you are to review, to canvass, and to ascertain. Where does this commission get its power for that? By the act organizing the commission, you are vested with the right to consider just so much of this alleged case as Congress might consider; and when I say 'Congress,' I include, of course, the two Houses. Let me ask, then, What is that limit? We must clear our minds from what has grown within the later years to be most dangerous to the reserved rights of the States and to the rights of the people, namely, the assertion of unlimited universal power of each House, or both Houses, to assume jurisdiction over all things or questions having a national aspect or relation. No such undefined grasp was intended by the Constitution. Suppose this act—and I beg the attention of gentlemen to it—suppose this act had provided that, instead of surrounding the president of this commission with these gentlemen and conferring these indefinite powers, Congress had chosen to surround the President of the Senate with only the representatives of the Senate and of the House, would you have thought of attributing judicial power to them? The same power that justifies Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, in providing that the counting should be done by this commission, would have justified them in providing that the counting should be done by the President of the Senate alone. Admitting that Congress has power to that extent to regulate the counting, you must guide yourselves by the same principles in determining your jurisdiction that you yourselves would decide limited the jurisdiction of the President of the Senate as sole counting agent were he designated by this act to count the votes alone.

"Now, suppose that act in existence, and you have it by law that the Vice-President shall not only open, but shall himself count the votes. If the Constitution had said, 'and the votes shall then be counted *by him*,' the same result would have been attained. If, instead of 'by him,' you add the two words, 'by Congress,' you do not vary the power at all. Whatever counting is to be done is to be done either by the President of the Senate or by the two Houses of Congress. In either case it is only to 'count.' That is the substance. The rest is agency. Would you maintain for one moment, if that were the provision either of Constitution or law, that the President of the Senate should count the votes?—that he had the right to send out commissioners to take

depositions; 'to take into view' all other papers; to reach evidence at will; to canvass the popular vote of the State of Florida; to organize the whole machinery alike of executive canvassing boards of a State and of all the judicial courts of the State? Is there a gentleman on this commission from either House of Congress, or from the Supreme Bench, who would tolerate for a moment the exercise of such power under the simple language, 'shall count the votes'? If not, then the act has given no additional power to fifteen men beyond that power which, by the like terms, would have been conferred upon one man; and hence I affirm that there is in this law no power whatever to do more than is necessarily implied in the words, 'and the votes shall then be counted.'

"If that be so, then we come to the next question, What does the word 'count' mean? And is the power of that sort that implies something not ministerial, or within the narrow circuit of discretion that belongs to the ministerial power? Does it imply, as gentlemen on the other side claim, the unlimited circuit of the judicial power? If it does, your Constitution in its very framework and organization is violated.

"The first three articles of the Constitution divide the functions of this Government into legislative, executive, and judicial. The third article affirms positively that the judicial power is vested in one Supreme Court, and in inferior courts to be established.

"So the first article says that all legislative power granted is vested in the Congress of the United States. So the second article says that the executive power is vested in the President. Your limits are drawn by the Constitution of your country, which tells you that the several powers of this Government, the three great powers, shall not by any contrivance be merged or mingled in any tribunal, whether constituted of the three divisions, or of any or either of the three. The safety of our people hangs upon it; the safety of our States hangs upon it; all the elements of national safety hang upon the observance of that division of the functions of government. It is the greatest act in the progress of modern civilization as contrasted with the ancient and the Eastern, which combined all functions in one supreme head. It withholds each department of power from assuming either of the other essential powers of the Government, that the people may be saved from the tyranny of irresponsible authority.

"The claim made on the other side confuses and merges them in so far as you are asked to exercise judicial functions in the determination of rights. The very language used this morning was, that your powers were coextensive in this matter with those of a court trying a proceeding by *quo warranto*. Are you, then, a court under the third article of the Constitution?

"I therefore think it may be assumed that the indefinite language of this act of Congress confers no such powers as claimed upon this delegated commission, organized to tide over a difficulty, and to do the ministerial act of counting the votes in the stead of the President of the Senate.

"I have spoken of the narrow circuit of discretion that surrounded the ministerial act of counting.

"Now, what is that narrow circuit of discretion? It is broad enough to ascertain whether the papers before you as certificates are genuine and not counterfeit, and are duly and truly verified by State authority as required under the Constitution and laws. It is broad enough to ascertain whether the Electoral College has complied with the law. This is a ministerial examination. Do the papers upon their face contain evidence of fraud, of doubt, of irregularity, of error? Is Certificate No. 2 on its face more regular, more free from apparent fraud, more worthy of being received in evidence, than Certificate No. 1? Is Certificate No. 3 a truer certificate, more in compliance with law, and bearing upon its face the greater evidences of its authenticity? Which is the authentic certificate and the authenticated vote? These are the questions to be ministerially settled. Neither Congress nor any officers created by it have the right to recount popular votes; for the Constitution says expressly it is the *electoral votes* that are to be counted—not the popular vote. Over this Congress has no power under the presidential clauses of the Constitution.

"Every phase of the discussion confronts us, in a narrower or broader circle of reasoning, with this one question, Are you to revise and adjudicate all the proceedings of State elections for electors of President and of all State tribunals relating thereto appointed by State laws? We always come around to that. Or are you to count what is properly certified and presented to you? If you affirm the first proposition, you must declare the Constitution amended by this tribunal—*ipso facto* amended; so that it shall read: 'Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal,' etc., *subject, however, to revision by the Congress of the United States, who shall have power to overrule the State authorities in determining the college of electors*. Would the Constitution ever have been adopted with that construction?

"We are brought inevitably to such an amendment by construction. Yet the Constitution sought to preserve absolutely the right of the State to appoint its electors without Federal dictation. It required every ballot to be cast on the same day throughout the Union, that it might be free from every centralized influence. Every member of the commission knows what the history of the adoption of this clause is, and yet we are brought perpetually by the claims of the other side to this one

question: Shall we now go on and complete the absorption of this most absolute, independent, and unquestioned right of the States to appoint their electors in their own way, and hold that it is subject to revision and change by the two Houses of Congress?

"The objectors asked, Are we, then, to take the certificate of the proper State officers against the truth? Is there any reason why, on the other hand, it should not be asked, Are we to take the certificate of these fifteen gentlemen against the truth? There is a necessity in public affairs, and in the very organization of society and of political communities—an absolute necessity—to have some final jurisdiction. There must be, somewhere, an authority by which we stand, even if it be impeached by charges of fraud. Where is that authority? Is it here? Is it in the Governor? Is it in the canvassing board? Is it in the State Legislature? Is it in the State judiciary? Where is it? I submit that, for the purposes of this case and under the Constitution and laws, it is found where the State authority concludes; and that if the Constitution and laws of the United States, in manner, in time, in substance, so far as shown by the duly certified results, are conformed to, there is the determination of the case.

"I regret to pause, may it please the commissioners, to repel the suggestions made against this returning board. It was said that the court had found their return fraudulent. There is no evidence in the records of the court that that allegation is true. I have read the decision, and, in answering their argument, I must say there is not an allusion to the fact that that canvassing board acted fraudulently. It was alleged that their action, which had conformed to the action two years before, was a misinterpretation of their rights under the law; and in the document submitted a few moments ago to the commissioners, I think on the second page, there is a copy of the essential section of the law. The important language of the act to which I wish to call the attention of the commissioners, in the statutes of Florida regulating the powers of this board, is this:

If any such returns shall be shown or shall appear to be so irregular, false, or fraudulent, that the board shall be unable to determine the true vote for any such officer or member, they shall so certify, and shall not include such return in their determination and declaration.

"Thus it will be seen that the canvassing board of Florida were to inquire if these returns appeared to be so irregular, false, or fraudulent, that the board was unable to ascertain the true vote. That was their function. In exercising that function they not merely passed upon the returns of the county canvassers, but upon the certified results in precincts.

"The court said they had overstepped the law. And here I must remind the gentlemen

composing the commission, that, when they made the canvass which I have styled Canvass No. 2, under order of the Supreme Court of Florida, it will appear they then reported not only the result in respect to Governor, but they also reported the result in respect to electors. That result of the second canvass showed the election of the Hayes electors, but by a reduced majority. These electors appear to have run two or three hundred votes ahead of the State ticket, and the canvass left them still some two hundred majority. That appeared on the record. It does not appear on the printed document which has been submitted on the other side here, I suppose, because the court ruled that they intended their order to only apply to State officers; and therefore they struck out, after it had once gone in the record, the result as to the electors; but it was originally a part of the proceedings under order of the court, which, if gone into, will show the fact that not only Canvass No. 1 showed the election of the Hayes electors, but Canvass No. 2 had, under the order and in accordance with the ruling of the Supreme Court, showed both the election of the Democratic State ticket and the election of the Hayes electors.

"Then we come to Canvass No. 3, made after the college was *functus officio*, and there you find that, not satisfied at all, they appointed a new board of State canvassers. From that new board they left out the Attorney-General of the State. This, I suppose, was owing to the fact that his opinion had been, as to the law of the case in many points of the canvass, with the Republican members of the board. These papers which have been laid on your desk show that, instead of the Attorney-General being a member of the new State canvassing board, the Treasurer of the State was substituted.

"Now, I ask if you are to recognize canvass after canvass, and the changing results of partisan affiliations, the changing desires of individuals, the changing influences surrounding the canvassing board, and the whole political aspect of the State? Are you to change your rules of law, and to say that canvass after canvass may be made after function exhausted, and that the last canvass made under the circumstances should prevail, *ex post facto* entirely, *ex post facto* by law authorizing it, *ex post facto* by executive authority, *ex post facto* by the constitution of the board, *ex post facto* by the exhaustion of the functions of the officers themselves elect, *ex post facto* because the very terms of the officers elected had expired?

"The case is made when it is found to be in accordance with Constitution and law in time, manner, and due certification of authenticity. Can it be upset? Yes, if legal provision is made therefor. 'Where?' says the gentleman. I answer, Within the jurisdiction where the laws provide for the appellate or original determination of rights. 'But,' says the gentle-

man, 'suppose no such provision of law is made?' Then I answer, that a *casus omissus* of proper authority is no reason for the usurpation of that authority where not a scintilla of constitutional law has placed it. If the allegation were true, it simply shows the necessity of further legislation where that legislation ought to exist. If it be untrue, the whole ground and fabric of the argument here falls to the ground."

The President: "I inquire of counsel for the information merely of the commission, that we may know how to act in consultation. Do you propose to offer evidence before proceeding to the argument?"

Mr. Merrick: "Mr. O'Connor requests me to answer your honor that we expect to offer evidence, which is now here, before proceeding with the argument. We have been under the impression that the evidence was already before the commission, without any necessity for a further offer on our part."

The President: "That is sufficient, sir. What is the proposition of counsel on the other side?"

Mr. Evarts: "We have no evidence to offer, unless there should be a determination to admit evidence inquiring into facts, and evidence should be produced against us which we should then need to meet."

The President: "Should the commission decide to receive evidence, you expect to have the privilege of offering it afterward?"

Mr. Evarts: "We do."

SATURDAY, February 3, 1877.

The commission met at half-past ten o'clock A. M. pursuant to adjournment, all the members being present. There were also present: Hon. Charles O'Connor, of New York, Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, of Pennsylvania, R. L. Merrick, Esq., of Washington, Ashbel Green, Esq., of New Jersey, William C. Whitney, Esq., of New York, of counsel in opposition to Certificate No. 1; Hon. William M. Evarts, of New York, Hon. E. W. Stoughton, of New York, Hon. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, of Ohio, of counsel in opposition to Certificates Nos. 2 and 3.

The President: "I will state to the counsel at the bar that the proceedings under Rule 4 are concluded. Proceedings will now take place under Rule 3, two counsel on a side being allowed.

"Doubtless some question will arise as to the best mode of proceeding. It occurs to the Chair, without speaking for the commission, that a convenient and just mode may be that counsel representing the objectors to Certificate No. 1 should make their offers of proof in a concise, well-arranged, classified form, and then that the counsel representing the objectors to the second certificate should make their offers of proof, based, of course, upon the condition that proof should be admitted, it being under-

stood by the Chair that they probably may object to all proofs on the part of the counsel representing objections to Certificate No. 1. They can therefore make their provisional offers of proof in case there shall be a decision that proofs are admissible. Then the commission will have before it a case, and so will the bar. The case then would be, if that course should be adopted and pursued, the certificates with the accompanying papers, the objections, and the offers of proof upon which the counsel on the one side and the other would be heard. Then the commission would in a great degree have before it the whole case, and all the questions that arise under it.

Mr. O'Connor: "Mr. President and gentlemen of the commission: Advised of the position which this controversy stood in, and the stage of it at which we had arrived, by the question somewhat suddenly propounded last evening to us before the adjournment, I have endeavored in the *interim* to adjust a statement of what seemed to me to be desirable matter in the nature of evidence to be laid before this commission.

"I did not prepare that exactly in the form of an offer of evidence; but, although that be not its form, that is the substance of what I have written, which presently I will read, there not having been time even to make a fair copy of it, much less to have it printed.

"My object in framing what I propose to read to the court was not to conform to any particular view that I have heard exactly from any quarter, but to place the commission in possession of the general facts of the case in this brief and condensed form, so that the proper course of proceeding might go on, and that proper course be adjudged of and determined in a fair view of the matter by the commission.

"I now proceed to read the paper on which I have written our propositions:

"1. On December 6, 1876, being the regular law-day, both the Tilden and the Hayes electors respectively met and cast their votes, and transmitted the same to the seat of Government. Every form prescribed by the Constitution, or by any law bearing on the subject, was equally complied with by each of the rival electoral colleges, unless there be a difference between them in this: The certified lists provided for in section 136 of the Revised Statutes were, as to the Tilden electors, certified by the Attorney-General; and were, as to the Hayes electors, certified by Mr. Stearns, then Governor. All this appears of record, and no additional evidence is needed in respect to any part of it."

"Perhaps I convey no new light by saying that, but it is for the sake of presenting as distinct matter the view we take.

"2. A *quo warranto* was commenced against the Hayes electors in the proper court of Florida on the said 6th day of December, 1876, before they had cast their votes, which event-

uated in a judgment against them on the 25th of January, 1877. It also determined that the Tilden electors were duly appointed. The validity and effect of this judgment is determinable by the record; and no evidence seems to be desirable on either side, unless it be thought (1) that the Tilden electors should give some supplemental proof of the precise fact that the writ of *quo warranto* was served before the Hayes electors cast their votes, and (2) unless it be desired on the other side to show the entry and pendency of an appeal from the judgment in the *quo warranto*."

"With these two possible and very slight exceptions the whole case on this branch of it depends upon the record.

"3. To show what is the common law of Florida, and also the true construction of the Florida statutes, the Tilden electors desire to place before the commission the record of a judgment in the Supreme Court of that State on a mandamus prosecuted on the relation of Mr. Drew, the present Governor of that State, by force of which Mr. Stearns was ousted and Mr. Drew was admitted as Governor. This judgment, together with the court's opinion, is matter of record, and they require no other proof; nor is there any technical rule as to the manner in which this commission may inform itself concerning the laws of Florida."

"If I may be permitted to interject, it will be seen that I am endeavoring to show how very little there is in the shape of proof to delay this commission in proceeding directly to argument.

"4. The legislation of Florida subsequently to December 6, 1876, authorizing a new canvass of the electoral vote, and the fact of such new canvass and the due formal transmission thereof to the seat of Government, in perfect conformity to the Constitution and laws except that they were subsequent in point of time to December 6, 1876, are all matters of record, and already regularly before the commission.

"5. The only matters which the Tilden electors desire to lay before the commission by evidence actually extrinsic will now be stated.

"1. The Board of State Canvassers, acting on certain erroneous views when making their canvass, by which the Hayes electors appeared to be chosen, rejected wholly the returns from the county of Manatee, and parts of returns from each of the following counties: Hamilton, Jackson, and Monroe."

"I trust I have omitted none, but I have had no consultation.

"In so doing the said State board acted without jurisdiction, as the Circuit and Supreme Courts in Florida decided. It was by overruling and setting aside as not warranted by law these rejections, that the courts of Florida reached their respective conclusions that Mr. Drew was elected Governor, that the Hayes electors were usurpers, and that the Tilden electors were duly chosen. No evidence that

in any view could be called extrinsic is believed to be needful in order to establish the conclusions relied upon by the Tilden electors, except duly-authenticated copies of the State canvass'—that is; the erroneous canvass as we consider it—and of the returns from the above-named four counties, one wholly and in others in part rejected by said State canvassers.

"II. Evidence that Mr. Humphries, a Hayes elector, held office under the United States."

"This may be deemed anticipatory, and perhaps not proper to come from me.

"6. Judging from the objections taken by those supporting the Hayes electors, and the opening argument offered in their behalf, the supporters of the Tilden electors are led to believe that no evidence is needed or intended to be offered by the supporters of the Hayes electors, except: first, that the above-mentioned appeals were taken; and secondly, that Mr. Humphries had resigned."

"If I may be permitted to say a word, the commission will perceive that I have acted here with a view to support my idea that the facile method is to take these proofs subjected to all question; that there is not enough of matter to produce delay or confusion or conflict in respect of those extrinsic proofs that give rise to a judgment in discretion that it might be inconvenient. On the contrary, there is so little, and it is almost so completely pure matter that might be called of record, that we can get rid of the matter of evidence very promptly and easily and beneficially as to time and as to results, unless the commission please to adopt such a method as will make us, on the first little scrap of testimony being offered, present our whole case on both sides, and have the whole merits decided."

Mr. Black: "If your honors please, I think the suggestions that have come from the commissioners, and what has been said by Mr. O'Connor, as well as what has fallen from the gentlemen on the other side, relate to the most important duty that you have to perform; and therefore I shall be pardoned, I trust, for making a remark or two at this moment."

The President: "Do you desire to make further offers of proof?"

Mr. Black: "No, sir; I desire to suggest the course of proceeding which I think this tribunal is bound, by its legal duties, to take, for the purpose of reaching the justice of this cause."

The President: "It is not the moment for argument now."

Mr. Black: "It is the moment for suggesting the course of proceeding and our rights with reference to the evidence which is to be given. I insist upon it that the evidence is in, and that we are not bound to make any offer at all."

The President: "That, I think, is part of your argument after the cause is set down for argument, and not a preliminary statement."

Mr. Commissioner Miller: "Let me suggest that Mr. O'Connor has made a proposition to

submit certain evidence. If counsel on the other side have no objection to it, there is no occasion for further argument. If counsel on the other side submit to have that evidence come in, it will come in, and we can go on."

The President: "I think Judge Black had better defer until we hear from Mr. Evarts; otherwise there may be misunderstanding. We will hear Mr. Evarts."

Mr. Evarts: "The question whether the certificates transmitted from the States that fall within the warrant of such transmission by the Constitution and laws of the United States constitute the material upon which the duty of counting the vote of the State is to proceed, or whether the authority vested by the Constitution with the power to count can seek or receive extrinsic evidence of any kind, in any form, to be added to the certificates in the hands of the President of the Senate under the Constitution, is no doubt a principal inquiry of law and of jurisdiction in this commission, which, once settled upon principle and by your decision, will go to a certain extent in superseding or predetermining your action upon the merits."

Mr. Commissioner Strong: "Mr. Evarts, allow me to suggest that perhaps I do not understand Mr. O'Connor's position. I have not understood Mr. O'Connor as offering evidence at all. He has suggested what he supposes to be in evidence, and suggested what he might offer; but there has been no offer made, so far as I have understood him. If there has been an offer made, your province, it seems to me, is simply to withhold objection, or to object to the admission of the evidence so offered."

Mr. Evarts: "Am I to understand that my objection cannot be accompanied with any observation?"

Mr. Commissioner Miller: "If you object, we will hear argument. We cannot hear argument before anything is offered."

Mr. Commissioner Bradley: "I understand Mr. O'Connor to suggest that the extrinsic evidence mentioned by him be received provisionally for the purpose of the argument, and not to be decided upon by the commission at present. That is what I understood Mr. O'Connor. If that is his position, then it is simply a question of convenience whether that would be the better course, or whether we had better have an argument upon the question of the admissibility of evidence now alone, before going into an argument on the merits. As the argument on the admissibility of evidence would necessarily greatly involve the merits, it seems to me, unless counsel on the other side have forcible objections to that plan, Mr. O'Connor's suggestion is a good one, because it would then unify the argument—make one argument of the whole case; and the court, upon the close of it, would decide both questions: first, whether the argument was admissible; and, if it was, then as to its effect."

Mr. Commissioner Hoar: "Mr. President,

suppose Mr. O'Connor's offer of testimony be objected to by the other side, and then the commission hear the argument of the case as it then stands, resembling more nearly than any other judicial proceeding that I think of an argument made on a demurrer to the plaintiff's evidence, the evidence not being considered as in, but as offered."

The President: "That was the view of the Chair."

Mr. Commissioner Hoar: "Now, if we should hear the counsel on both sides on the case presented by the certificates which are before the commission, upon the offer of evidence made by Mr. O'Connor, and objected to by the other side, it seems to me that that would present (I do not know what other questions may arise in the case) one principal question of the case in the most clear, convenient, and quick form."

Mr. Commissioner Thurman: "Mr. President, I should like to inquire of counsel who support Certificate No. 1, what objection they have to all the evidence being received subject to all exceptions, not precluding any objection to it whatsoever? It appears from the statement of Mr. O'Connor that the testimony to be produced by him is in a very small compass. How great may be the volume of testimony, if any, produced on the other side, I do not know. But what objection is there, as this is a trial not by jury but by a court, to receiving all this testimony subject to all exceptions, and then arguing its admissibility with the main argument in the cause, allowing counsel, if it become necessary by the adoption of that course, more time than the third rule allows—such further time as may be necessary in order to consider the question of the admissibility of the evidence as well as the main question? What objection is there to that? I should like Mr. Evarts to answer."

The President: "In the absence of other discussion, I will state the view of the Chair. I shall regard the paper read by Mr. O'Connor as an offer of proof. Nothing, therefore, remains to the other side except to object or waive objections."

Mr. Evarts: "Then I am not prepared to reply to Mr. Commissioner Thurman."

The President: "It is hardly necessary, because you are to have full argument as well as a brief explanation of the objection."

Mr. Evarts: "I rose to speak to the precise point—"

The President: "Do you object to the offer of proof?"

Mr. Commissioner Thurman: "I suggest that Mr. Evarts ought to answer my inquiry."

Mr. Evarts: "I rose originally to speak to the very point to which Mr. Commissioner Thurman has drawn my attention."

The President: "Very well, sir; you may reply to that inquiry. I wished to get at the case as soon as may be. That was my purpose."

Mr. Evarts: "I will be as brief as I can,

and certainly fall quite within the fifteen minutes. The proposition is that the preparation of the case, as ready for argument upon its exhausted and completed merits on either alternative of the views of this commission as to the exclusion or admission of evidence, shall be made up by provisional acceptance of the mass of proof, whatever it may be, to be discussed as to admissibility and pertinency and efficacy in the conclusions of the tribunal as a part of the final argument. That I understand to be the proposition.

"The difficulty with that is, it requires the inclusion of all the countervailing proof that we, opposing their certificate or supporting ours, have a right to present under some determination of this court as to that right; for, if you go beyond the evidence furnished from the hands of the President of the Senate into an inspection and scrutiny of the election in the State as upon a trial of right to the office, then we say that the tribunal that accepts that task and is to fulfill that duty is to receive evidence that will make the scrutiny judicial and complete, from the primary deposit of the votes to the conclusion of the election. Now, this commission, as I suppose, does not contemplate a provisional introduction of all that evidence, oral, documentary, record, and otherwise, on our part, which comes in without objection, and subject only to the sifting of a final argument. That is my suggestion in reference to this intimation of convenience of a *de bene esse* introduction of evidence. The evidence by which, under the instruction of this commission that we have the right, we are let into a scrutiny of the election in Florida, is a scrutiny which can only be exhausted by oral testimony and by the fundamental original transactions of the election. That is the difficulty in selecting a part of the evidence to be admitted provisionally as furnishing the ground and area of a final discussion, because it does not include the evidence upon both sides which, under some *post hoc* determination of the court on the final argument, may be properly introduced.

"Now, I object to the evidence now offered."

Mr. Commissioner Miller: "Mr. President, I move that counsel on each side be allowed two hours to discuss the question raised by Mr. Evarts's objection to testimony, as to whether any other testimony will be considered by this commission than that which was laid before the two Houses by the presiding officer of the Senate."

Mr. Commissioner Thurman: "Mr. President; Suppose, then, that the commission should decide that further evidence should be considered, we should not have determined one thing as to what that further evidence should be. We should only have decided that evidence beyond the mere face of the papers presented by the President of the Senate to the two Houses should be received, but we should not have ad-

vanced one single step toward deciding what kind of evidence should be received. Here the two Houses have sent this inquiry to this commission, with all the powers that the two Houses, acting separately or together, possess; and obviously on that bare statement the question arises, What powers have the Houses?—what may the Houses—not by main force, but what may they constitutionally—receive as testimony? And that question is for us to decide; for, whatever they may constitutionally receive as testimony in deciding this question, it will be certainly admitted that we, having their powers, may receive. And that brings up the question suggested by the counsel who last spoke. I think, therefore, while I am perfectly willing that this question shall be argued—and indeed it ought to be argued—the scope of the argument must go much further than that suggested by Mr. Justice Miller, and it must embrace the question of whether or not we are to take into consideration the testimony that has been taken by either of the Houses, and also the question what further testimony may be offered here. Therefore, I think the question to be submitted for argument ought not to be narrowed to the mere question of whether we can go beyond the face of the papers that were handed in and opened by the President of the Senate; for when we have decided that, if it be decided one way that we can go further, we have not advanced one single step toward deciding what we can receive, and we should have to have another argument.”

Mr. Commissioner Miller: “I am willing to modify the motion in accordance with the suggestion of the Senator from Ohio.”

The President: “The motion, as modified, is as follows:

“That counsel be allowed two hours on each side to discuss the question whether any evidence will be considered by the commission that was not submitted to the two Houses by the President of the Senate; and if so, what evidence can properly be considered; and also the question, What is the evidence now before the commission?”

The President: “The question recurs on the original motion of Mr. Justice Miller, as modified.”

The motion was agreed to.

The President: “The order of speaking will be that indicated yesterday, unless otherwise instructed by the commission. One of the counsel supporting the objections to Certificate No. 1 will open. Both the counsel supporting the objections to Certificate No. 2 will follow. Then the other counsel supporting the objections to Certificate No. 1 will close. The case is before you under the motion of Mr. Justice Miller already adopted by the commission, and, if the counsel are ready, the commission is ready to hear them.”

Mr. O'Connor: “I hope I may be allowed to say, Mr. President, that your direction to pro-

ceed immediately in an argument which appears to us to involve essentially the whole merits, has rather confused our order of battle. We bow to it, however, most respectfully; but it somewhat embarrasses us; and it has not been thought that it would answer any useful purpose to make the counsel who is expected to deliver the reply to also deliver an opening. It would be clumsy and inconvenient in a great many respects; and we have had some difficulty in arranging so as to present a fair and proper argument covering the whole ground to-day, without consuming too much of our three hours. It appears to us that Judge Black and Mr. Merrick should be allowed to divide the time that we consider it proper to occupy to-day, if that is agreeable to the commission.”

The President (to the commission): “Shall three counsel be allowed to speak on each side, if they desire, without enlarging the time? That is the motion.”

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Merrick: “Mr. President and gentlemen of the commission: The order passed by the honorable commission this morning, as remarked by Mr. O'Connor, has somewhat changed our order of battle, and we are compelled, though but indifferently prepared, to enter upon the discussion of the grave and important questions which you have required us to argue. We came into court expecting to proceed regularly with the Florida case; and, believing that the testimony taken by the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives upon this subject was regularly before the commission as testimony in the case, without being liable to any objection on account of its formality, supposed that its effect and ultimate admissibility would be considered by the court when it came finally to determine the main questions involved in the cause. But that case is practically suspended for the present, and the counsel are required to argue an abstract proposition of law submitted by the commission, involving an inquiry into the general powers of this commission under the organic act, and as to what evidence is now before you, and what further evidence it may be competent for counsel to offer and introduce.

“First, then, may it please your honors, as to the powers of the commission. The law of the United States under which this commission has been established and organized provides as follows in regard to electoral certificates from States which have sent up duplicate or triplicate certificates, and to any of which objections may be made at the time such certificates are opened in the presence of the two Houses:

When all such objections so made to any certificate, vote, or paper from a State shall have been received and read, all such certificates, votes, and papers so objected to, and all papers accompanying the same, together with such objections, shall be forthwith submitted to said commission, which shall proceed to consider the same, with the same powers, if any, now possessed for that purpose by the two Houses, acting separately or together, and, by a

majority of votes, decide whether any and what votes from such State are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in such State, and may therein take into view such petitions, depositions, and other papers, if any, as shall by the Constitution and now existing law be competent and pertinent in such consideration.

"The language that I have read from the law embraces a succinct and clear declaration of the powers of this commission, and is the only part, I believe, that has direct reference to the testimony we regard as at present before the commission. As to the formal regularity of the evidence that is already before you, I presume there can be no objection. A question was raised in each of the two Houses of Congress after the late presidential election, early in their session, as to what votes, if any, should be counted from the States of Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Oregon. Upon that question committees were duly appointed under the authority of the respective Houses to take testimony. In reference to the case of Florida, the committees from the two Houses respectively proceeded to that State and took testimony in accordance with the uniform methods and custom adopted by committees representing Congress and discharging duties similar to those imposed upon these committees. That testimony, having been so taken, was returned to the two Houses of Congress; and when objection was made to the counting of the votes from that State at the time they were opened by the President of the Senate, in pursuance of the mandate of that portion of the law to which I have referred, the certificates from the State of Florida, being three in number, with the papers accompanying those certificates and the objections and the evidence that had been taken by the committees of the House in reference to the regularity and the legality of the vote contained in these certificates, were all transmitted to this commission. I respectfully submit that this evidence, so transmitted, is now before this commission and properly in the cause. Wherever either House of Congress has assumed to exercise the power of instituting an inquiry into a disputed fact, it has uniformly appointed special committees or invested standing committees with authority to summon witnesses and take testimony in regard to that fact; and in this case each of the two Houses appointed its committee to take testimony upon the issue raised in reference to the electoral vote of Florida. That testimony was regularly returned to the two Houses, that were to act upon that vote under the Constitution of the United States; and such as was taken by the committee of the House has been transmitted by the House in joint session to this commission, which possesses and is to exercise all the power of the two Houses, or either of them, in the premises.

"I therefore presume, may it please your honors, that there can be no question in reference to the regularity of that testimony, what-

ever question may be raised in reference to its admissibility, under the issues you are to try and in reference to its effect upon those issues. I speak now of the mass of testimony generally that was laid upon this table, and respectfully submit that it is now before the commission, and, so far as I am advised, there is no other evidence, with the exception, possibly, of some relating to the particular hour of the day at which the writ of *quo warranto* was served upon what have been called the Hayes electors; and with that exception, as stated in the paper read by Mr. O'Connor this morning, I believe there is no question upon which the counsel for the objectors propose to offer any extrinsic evidence whatever.

"This evidence, which has thus been sent to the commission by the two Houses, is of two separate and distinct characters. First, there is the evidence that was inclosed in the certificates returned from the State of Florida. There were, as I have stated, three certificates: the first certificate being that of the Hayes electors, accompanied by the certificate of the Governor of Florida given to those electors; the second certificate was accompanied by the certificate of the Attorney-General of Florida; and the third was accompanied by certain judicial records, which, under the express language of the organic act, were referred to this body for their consideration.

"The other testimony, to which I have already referred, was extrinsic evidence, taken by the committee acting under the authority and in obedience to the mandate of the House of Representatives.

"And I may remark that, when the House committee took this testimony, there was full opportunity given to all parties interested in the result of the inquiry to summon whatever witnesses they might desire to have examined, and to cross-examine all that were brought forward. The examination-in-chief was taken with the regularity of all the rules of evidence, and cross-examination was permitted with the broadest latitude those rules allow. And if we were required to repeat the experience of that committee under the authority of this commission, and retake that evidence, there could probably be no witness summoned who was not before the committee, possibly no question propounded that was not propounded by some by some of the members of that committee, and no cross-interrogatory propounded that was not propounded, and the answer to which is not now before this honorable tribunal.

"But as this commission is invested with all the powers of Congress, under the law, the question recurs upon the materiality and admissibility of the evidence, without regard to its form; and this brings me to the inquiry as to what are its powers. I owe your honors an apology for undertaking to argue so important a subject, for I did not come into court prepared to perform that duty; and in assuming to

discharge it now, I am submitting myself to that subordination that prevails in the profession, and obey the orders of my senior counsel.

"It was said, in the opening statement made by the objectors upon the other side, that this commission possessed no other than simply a power to perform a ministerial duty; that it possessed no other than a power to enumerate the votes; that the certificate of the Governor of the State was final and conclusive, and there was no authority in this commission, whatever might be the proof, to correct that certificate for mistake or vacate it for fraud. They told you that it imported absolute verity beyond the reach of any evidence, however strong and however conclusive, and beyond the reach of the power of the State itself either to correct, modify, or annul it; and, carrying out the position assumed by the objectors on the other side, it would follow that if, in reference to the certificate of Governor Stearns, Governor Stearns himself had, subsequent to the date of that certificate, come before the two Houses of Congress in sackcloth and ashes, begging on behalf of his State to have some error in that certificate corrected, it could not be done. If he had come with penitential sorrow, confessing himself to have been guilty of any fraud, however enormous—I am merely supposing a case—and made it patent that that certificate was the representative of a falsehood and a fraud, and not of truth, yet the certificate was beyond reach of the truth, and it was necessary to crystallize its falsehood into a practical fact.

"May it please your honors, in view of that position upon the other side, as well as in taking appropriate positions in the opening of this argument, it becomes necessary to look at that paper and see what it is, and whence it derives this extraordinary sanctity—ininitely holy, beyond any judicial record, and beyond any record that can be made between nations in their most solemn compacts. By the act of Congress, section 136 of the Revised Statutes, it is provided as follows:

It shall be the duty of the Executive of each State to cause three lists of the names of the electors of such State to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the electors on or before the day on which they are required by the preceding section to meet.

"There is nothing in this section declaring that the certificate to which it refers shall be conclusive evidence of anything. There is nothing in this section declaring in words as to what particular fact that certificate shall be directed. There is nothing in this section making it mandatory upon the Governor to issue that certificate; and if there had been, it would have been something transcending the powers of Congress under the Constitution to put there, for Congress could not reach the Executive of a State by any enactment as to his official duty. It was not within the power of Congress to make it mandatory upon the Gov-

ernor to issue that certificate; and if it was not within the power of Congress to make it mandatory upon the Executive of a State to issue that certificate, can it be possible that it was within the power of Congress to say that the certificate, if issued, should be conclusive, or that the certificate should be necessary evidence in the absence of which the electoral vote should not be counted? Congress could not have required the Executive to issue the certificate, and could not have declared that the certificate should be the conclusive and only evidence of the election of the electors of the several States, because, in addition to what I have already submitted, the Constitution of the United States itself provides for the authentication of those electors, and that requirement is for an authentication from themselves; and if Congress superadds to that authentication an additional authentication which it makes a condition-precedent to counting the vote, it would be an act in violation of that provision of the Constitution, as well as in contravention of the relations of the Federal to the State Government. I do not question the power of Congress to require authentication, and to specify whatever manner of authentication it desires, in order to relieve any difficulty in determining who are the agents appointed by the State to cast its electoral vote; but the power that I deny to exist is the power to specify some authentication as an absolute condition-precedent to counting the vote, and to declare that, in the absence of that authentication so required by Congress, the electoral vote shall not be counted at all.

"Recurring to that section of the law in the Revised Statutes which I have read, I respectfully submit, as a proposition of law, that where certificates are required as matters of evidence, or where the law specifies evidence of any kind going to a particular fact with which the law so specifying the evidence is dealing, such evidence is never regarded in any court of law as conclusive beyond the power of rebuttal, unless the law specially provides that it shall be conclusive. Where the law says that such and such a paper or fact shall be evidence of a certain conclusion, that fact and that paper so specified as evidence of that conclusion are never beyond the power of rebuttal, unless the law has declared in specific terms that it shall be the only evidence, and shall be unimpeachable.

"I have referred to that clause of the Constitution which requires the electors to certify to their own appointment, and the manner in which they have executed their office; and I submit in this connection that it is not within the power of Congress to tie its hands so that it can never inquire into the truth of the due appointment of the electors and the electoral vote. It is not within the power of Congress to estop the two Houses from ascertaining what is the true vote. The language of the article referred to requires the return of the vote by

the electors—requires them to name in their ballots the persons voted for as President and Vice-President—to make distinct lists—to return the certificate of their vote to the President of the Senate—and then it proceeds as follows:

The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted.

“The learned objectors upon the other side stated yesterday that the word ‘counted’ was the controlling word in the sentence, and that, giving that word its proper and only signification, the clause that I have read conferred no other power upon the two Houses of Congress than the power of enumeration. I respectfully submit that the controlling word in that sentence is ‘votes’—‘the votes shall then be counted’—and that the word ‘votes’ controls the word ‘counted;’ and when you refer to the word ‘counted,’ you have to go back and see what it is that you are required to count. What is it, may it please your honors, that is to be counted? It is ‘the votes;’ and if those votes are cast by persons not duly appointed electors under the law of the State, they are not votes; and when you count them, you count something the Constitution did not authorize you to count. Therefore, in executing your duties under this clause, you must, before you count, ascertain what are votes. Having ascertained what are votes, you count those votes, throwing aside whatever ballots you shall find that are not votes. Under this article of the Constitution, and this particular clause of the article, I respectfully submit that there is in the two Houses of Congress a power to determine what are votes.

“Then the question arises as to how far you shall go in taking testimony to determine what are votes; but, as preliminary to that question, I beg leave to add that, if the Constitution has devolved upon the two Houses of Congress the duty of counting the votes—the true votes—and the necessary power of determining what are the true votes, Congress possesses no power to say what shall be conclusive and unimpeachable evidence of those votes; but in the performance of their high function the two Houses must ascertain what are the true votes, without any limitation placed upon them by Congress, and without being so restrained that they cannot go into the inquiry as to the truth. Congress may prescribe modes of authentication, but merely modes of authentication as aids, and not as conclusive evidence or restraints upon the Houses in their action. We therefore submit that any legitimate evidence going to determine what are the true votes is proper and competent evidence before this tribunal.

“And, may it please your honors, upon the question of whether you can go behind the certificate of the Executive of the State, and whether the certificate is conclusive or not

upon Congress, I beg to refer you to a high and most responsible authority—an authority that has the sanction of some of the most distinguished names that now adorn the passing history of the Republic. In 1873 the question came before Congress as to the counting of the Louisiana vote. The electors met; they voted; they sent up to the President of the Senate the certificate required by Article XII. of amendments to the Constitution, stating for whom they had voted, and inclosed in that certificate so sent up the certificate of the recognized Governor of Louisiana certifying to their due appointment; and all their proceedings were regular on their face from beginning to end. There was no objection made, and none intimated, to those proceedings, because of their nonconformity to the statutes of the United States. When that vote was opened, objection was made to it; but, prior to the time when the vote was opened, it was understood that there was some difficulty in reference to that vote, of some kind or other. The Senate of the United States directed its Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire into the circumstances attending the election of the electors of that State. That committee went into the inquiry; it examined witnesses, and they were also cross-examined. All the facts that were needed and desired lying behind that certificate were gone into fully by that committee. Having gone into all those facts, they made their report to the Senate. In that report, made February 10, 1873 (which is to be found on page 1218 of the *Congressional Globe*, part 2, third session of the Forty-second Congress), the chairman of the committee, one of the honorable commissioners whom I have now the privilege of addressing, states as follows:

If Congress chooses to go behind the Governor's certificate and inquire who had been chosen as electors, it is not violating any principle of the right of the States to prescribe what shall be the evidence of the election of electors, but it is simply going behind the evidence as prescribed by an act of Congress; and, thus going behind the certificate of the Governor, we find that the official returns of the election of electors from the various parishes of Louisiana had never been counted by anybody having authority to count them.

“In the conclusion of the report Senator Morton says:

Whether it is competent for the two Houses, under the twenty-second joint rule (in regard to the constitutionality of which the committee here give no opinion), to go behind the certificate of the Governor of the State, to inquire whether the votes for electors have ever been counted by the legal returning board created by the law of the State, or whether, in making such count, the board had before them the official returns, the committee offer no suggestions, but present only a statement of the facts as they understand them.

“Now, in reference to the power of the joint rule of the two Houses, it is proper, before I proceed further, that I should make a single remark. That joint rule could give to the two

Houses no power they did not possess under the Constitution. It could neither enlarge nor abridge their constitutional powers. It is beyond the authority of Congress, or of any other tribunal, to enlarge or abridge the powers with which the Constitution has vested that body. A joint rule might formulate that power; a joint rule might indicate the manner in which that power should be exercised; a joint rule might prescribe the methods of proceeding in the execution of the power; but it could neither give power nor diminish power. In this report the only objection made to the vote of Louisiana is, that the returns for electors in that State had never been canvassed or counted. It was conceded that the certificate of the Governor was regular—perfectly regular on its face; and the honorable chairman of the committee, after stating those facts, says that he declines to make any suggestion to Congress as to what disposition ought to be made of the vote.

"May it please your honors, the evidence taken by that committee was before the two Houses of Congress when they met to count the vote four years ago. The intimation of the objection in the report was before those two Houses, and that intimation found shape and substance and form in a motion made by the Senator from Wisconsin, that the vote of Louisiana should not be counted. I am aware that that Senator at the time maintained that Louisiana was not a State bearing such relation to the Federal Union as authorized her to participate in the election of a Chief Magistrate; but in that position, it is a well-known political and historical fact, few or none of the Senators sympathized. He made his motion, stating different grounds for the motion; but the only ground before the Senate, conceding that Louisiana was a State and could participate in that election—the only ground before the two Houses of Congress upon which her vote could be excluded by any possibility or under the process of any sophistry or logic—was that, although the certificate of the Governor to the election of the electors was regular in form, yet the return lying behind that certificate, and upon which that certificate purported to be founded, had never been canvassed. The question came up for determination in the Senate on the 12th day of February, 1873 (as will be seen by reference to page 1293 of the same volume), and it was voted upon. Mr. Carpenter's resolution, that the vote should not be counted, was determined in the affirmative, and the vote was not counted."

Mr. Commissioner Edmunds: "Have you there, and will you read, the resolution adopted by the Senate on that occasion?"

Mr. Merrick: "The only one I have been able to find is Mr. Carpenter's resolution, 'that the votes should not be counted.' He objected to the vote, stating various grounds; but the only resolution I have been able to find is a simple resolution that the vote of Louisiana should not be counted."

Mr. Commissioner Edmunds: "Without stating in terms the grounds on which it proceeded?"

Mr. Merrick: "Yes, sir; I indicated that."

Mr. Commissioner Edmunds: "I was only inquiring for information."

Mr. Merrick: "But I supplemented the indication by this further statement, that there was no ground before the Senate upon which the vote could have been excluded, as far as I can ascertain from the record, except that the vote for electors had not been canvassed. If there is any other ground stated in the report of the committee, I have been unable to find it. Mr. Carpenter entertained a different opinion from nearly every Senator as to the peculiar relations of Louisiana to the Federal Union. He may have voted upon that ground; but I believe that no other Senator, or not more than one or two, shared his opinion. I believe his honor who made the inquiry of me voted in the affirmative on the resolution that the vote should not be counted.

"Now, may it please your honors, I refer to this precedent as authority for two propositions: First, that the testimony taken by a committee of either of the Houses inquiring into the regularity and legality of an electoral vote is competent testimony to be considered when the question arises as to what disposition you shall make of that vote. Secondly, that it is competent for Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, to go behind the certificate of the Governor, and throw out a vote where the testimony proves that that certificate does not properly indicate the wishes of the people in the individuals that certificate designates as the agents of the State; and, those facts being established, it is competent to discard the vote.

"But, may it please your honors, in the case of the State of Florida we shall not ask for evidence going behind the certificate. This case presents itself to the court in a peculiar aspect. The evidence which we shall offer, and which we claim to be admissible as to that State, is evidence furnished by the State herself, as indicated in the proposition read by the distinguished gentleman with whom I have the honor to be associated (Mr. O'Connor).

"Two propositions as to evidence, then, come before your honors:

"First, whether the United States through its Congress, or either or both Houses of Congress, can, in reference to an electoral vote, institute an original inquiry itself, and by a committee of either House take testimony going behind the certificate of the State, and invalidate that certificate on its own motion, when the State still adheres to the regularity of that certificate. That is one question—a very important one; but there is another, totally different from that.

"Second, whether, when the Houses of the Congress of the United States come to inquire into the electoral vote and ascertain which

vote shall be counted, it is competent for them to receive evidence furnished by the State herself in reference to the certificate her Governor may have given.

"Your honors perceive at once the wide difference in the two cases; and I respectfully submit, in connection with that proposition, that if the power does not exist in the two Houses of Congress as a primary and original power separately to take testimony going behind the certificate, then it must exist in the State to correct its own certificate, or impeach it for fraud or falsehood; or else we may be inevitably tied to an accident or mistake, and a presidential election may turn upon a certificate which is known to all the world to be an accident, a falsehood, or a fraud, which can neither be impeached by the State that gave it because of fraud, accident, or mistake, nor interfered with in any way by the Federal Government to which it is addressed, but must be a substantial and perpetual truth in the presence of convincing evidence that it is an active and living lie.

"In the case of the State of Florida, taking up the second proposition, the State herself, after the meeting of the electors, ascertaining that this certificate given by Governor Stearns was given either in mistake or fraud, and founded upon an irregular and illegal canvass of the votes according to the laws of Florida, by her Legislature passed a law directing another canvass to be made. But she did not pass that law, even, until she had appealed to her judicial tribunals to interpret the laws previously existing and relating to the subject. Having appealed to those tribunals to interpret these laws, and in the mandamus case having received from her tribunal of last resort an opinion giving construction to those previously-existing laws, by which opinion it became apparent that the returning board had transcended its legal duties and jurisdiction and made a return which was erroneous under the law, her Legislature then, on the basis of that opinion, directed another canvass of the vote to be made in accordance with the judicial construction of the law. When that canvass was made and returned to the Legislature, her Legislature passed another act on the basis of that canvass, declaring that the parties to whom the certificate had been issued by Governor Stearns had not been appointed, and designating the persons who had been chosen as the agents of the State to speak her voice in the electoral college. But she has gone further. A *quo warranto* was issued against these parties who assumed to exercise the electoral office under the certificate granted by Governor Stearns, and that *quo warranto* having come before the judicial tribunals, they, in the exercise of a jurisdiction given to them by the State laws of Florida, decided that the men who had received that certificate were not elected, but that other men were elected; and those other men so elected received a certi-

cate from the Governor of Florida, and in the execution of the office to which they had been appointed by the people in the previous November discharged their duties as electors, and voted on the day designated by the law of the United States.

"Now, then, may it please your honors, you have from that State this evidence—evidence from her Legislature, evidence from her Executive, evidence from her judicial tribunals—that the electors to whose vote we object were not the duly appointed electors of Florida; and through all the departments of her government Florida therefore comes to the United States Congress and begs that you (for you now exercise that power, and it is vested in you) will protect her people from the enormity of having their voice simulated by parties never appointed to speak in her behalf. Is not that competent evidence to go before the House of Congress? If it is not, and if Congress itself cannot, in the exercise of its original power, go forward and inquire into the manner and due election of these electors, then you have placed the whole Government and Administration of the United States in the power of any Executive who may issue his certificate to a party never voted for at all, while the unanimous vote of the State may have been in favor of another party. You may take the whole population of Florida, and although they may never have voted for A and B at all, and though the vote may have been unanimous in favor of other parties, if the Governor chooses to issue his certificate to A and B, that certificate becomes binding upon Congress, and may cast a presidential election. If this be the law, may it please your honors, then who will 'deliver us from the body of this death?' It is beyond the power of Congress to grant relief; it is beyond the power of this tribunal.

"I find that I have consumed, may it please your honors, more than the time allotted me."

The President: "The side that has been opened has spoken one hour and twenty minutes. We will now hear the other side."

Mr. Matthews: "Mr. President and gentlemen of the commission: What are we engaged in doing? What is this commission organized to effect? It is, to assist in that business which under the Constitution is called counting the electoral vote. This is all the power that Congress has on that subject. It makes no difference who is to do it. The debate up to the passage of this act was whether the President of the Senate should do it, or whether the two Houses of Congress should participate with him in it; and a variety of opinions, from the year 1800 up to now, has been entertained and expressed by distinguished statesmen on both sides as to where the power was lodged. But it is immaterial now. The question is not, *Who does it?* but, *What is it that is to be done?*

"It was said by the objectors on our side—I think it cannot be controverted—that count-

ing, in its primary meaning, is merely enumeration, and is limited to that in all cases where the subjects of the count are definitely ascertained. To be sure, it is an important question, as put by the learned counsel on the other side—What is to be counted? There is no dispute on that. It is the electoral votes; and the cases which are referred to this tribunal are those of two sets of votes, and the power, therefore, is implied to distinguish between these several sets of votes, and ascertain which is the vote lawfully to be counted.

“What is the nature and extent of that implied power incident to this right to separate the lawful from the unlawful electoral votes? for upon the question of the limit of the inquiry which this body is authorized to make under the act which organizes it depends the solution of the question as to what evidence it may look to for the purpose of determining the fact which is the subject of its inquiry. I think it involves, undoubtedly, the exercise of certain discretion and judgment. It may involve the decision of some questions of fact not determinable merely by inspection of the paper purporting to contain the vote, or to constitute the vote; as, for example, the very case put by one of the learned gentlemen on the other side: its genuineness, or whether it be a forgery—whether, if it be proven by a seal, the seal be the genuine seal. It may also involve the decision of some question of law, as, for example, whether the paper offered is one known to the law or made in conformity with the law.

“But this power, however described, whether as ministerial, administrative, political, or otherwise, must be carefully distinguished from that judicial power which is exerted by judicial courts under the jurisdiction to try the title to an office by the prerogative writ of *quo warranto*. In the exercise of that jurisdiction, the court, armed with its proper process and the machinery of trial by jury, and for the enforcement of evidence, goes to the *very truth and right of the matter*, without regard to the paper title. It ascertains, by a scrutiny and the testimony of witnesses, who in fact received the legal number of legal votes to vest him with actual title to the office. Is it proposed here to do that? Why, if your honors please, what length of time would be required to investigate by recounting and recounting the popular vote that lies at the foundation of the electoral vote in every State in the Union, or even in those which are the subjects of dispute in this count? And if you cannot go down to the bottom—if you cannot, in probing and searching for frauds and errors and mistakes, go through the long and black catalogue of crime—why stop at the first, in order to take advantage of all the rest? If this work is the work of this tribunal, then it is to be made thorough and searching. Certainly there is not any principle of law or good morals which, if the door be opened to that inquiry,

requires you to stop before you have got through.

“I think it is plain that this commission is not engaged in the exercise of that jurisdiction. It is not invested with any portion of that judicial power which is conferred or constituted by the Constitution of the United States; and Congress, not possessing it itself, could not confer it upon such a body as this, which is created for the mere purpose of assisting in the count of the votes, because it is not such a court as Congress is authorized to create for the purpose of receiving a grant of the judicial power of the Constitution. I do not doubt that the jurisdiction to try the title to the office of President and Vice-President, being judicial and properly exercised under the power to issue writs of *quo warranto*, may be vested by law in the Federal courts, as a case at common law arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States; but, until vested, it remains dormant. Whether in point of fact such legislation exists, either by a direct act of Congress or indirectly by the adoption of the Maryland statutes in the District of Columbia, is a question upon which I am not advised; but the fact that such a jurisdiction either has been or may be evoked out of the Constitution, is an unanswerable reply to the doctrine that Congress, or this tribunal sitting in its stead, has a right to make judicial inquiry as in *quo warranto* into the title of any office. I claim, provided there be no actual legislation such as I have spoken of by Congress, in respect to *quo warranto* in regard to President and Vice-President, that there is no law, either State or Federal, in reference to the office and function of an elector. I maintain that there is no law, either State or Federal, whereby that title can be judicially investigated and determined after he has cast his vote.

“I maintain that no State can exercise such jurisdiction after that event, because, although, by the terms of the Constitution of the United States, each State by its Legislature may determine the mode of the appointment, and in fact make the appointment of its electors, yet the function of voting for President and Vice-President is exercised under the authority of the Constitution of the United States; and if it were possible that such jurisdiction existed in State tribunals under the authority of State laws, it would be an easy matter, in the great strife and struggle of political parties in the various States that constitute the Union after the election, to interpose by judicial process such delays in respect to the quieting of the title of the parties having the regular and formal appearance of election as to defeat by an injunction, as well as a *quo warranto*, the right to cast the vote at the time when by the Constitution and laws of the United States it is necessary that it should be cast. And so it would be in the power of party and faction at any time, when beaten at the polls by the popular vote, to resort to these extraordinary writs

under State authority, and defeat their adversaries by the interminable delays of litigation.

"It was the policy of our fathers, it is the policy of the Constitution, to provide a machinery which, let it work as it will, must nevertheless, by the 4th day of March, after the election, necessarily work out the result of having some President and some Vice-President. It was of far more consequence, and was so esteemed by the framers of the Constitution, as it will be by every lover of law and order, that we should have some constituted authority; far more important that the line of continuous authority should be preserved, than that either A or B should hold the place and receive the power and the emoluments of the office.

"I say, therefore, that, although I admit that the State may provide as it pleases any mode by which the appointment may be made and by which the fact of appointment may be verified so as to furnish such machinery and mode of proof as it may choose to verify its own appointment, yet, nevertheless, it must take effect, if it have any power whatever, prior to the time when by the Constitution of the United States those who have the *indicia* of office and the color of office are called upon as the appointed electors of a particular State to discharge the constitutional duty of depositing their vote for President and Vice-President; so that when the person appointed, or who appears to have been appointed, having in his possession formal evidences of his appointment, in fact exercises the authority conferred upon him under the Constitution of the United States, actually discharges the duty of casting the vote which it is his business to deliver, the transaction to which he has been a party has passed beyond the control of State power and authority.

"Then, Mr. President, if I be right, the actual question before this commission is not, Which set of electors in Florida received a majority of popular votes? it is not, Which set appears, from the return of the votes made at the primary voting-places, to have had a majority of votes so returned? it is not, Which set, by looking at the county returns, appears to have had a majority of the votes so compiled? but it is this: Which set, by the actual declaration of the final authority of the State charged with that duty, has become entitled to and clothed by the forms of law with actual incumbency and possession of the office? That body of electors which, with an apparent right and a paper title, and in possession of the function, franchise, or office, actually exercises it, is for the purpose of this tribunal the lawful body whose votes must be counted. It is not necessarily the body which upon subsequent proceedings may be ascertained to have had *de jure* title; but it is that body which by color of office, having the formal external proofs of authority, was in point of fact inducted into possession of the power to cast

that vote, and who did it; in other words, who under the law of Florida were, on the 6th day of December, 1876, *de facto* electors for that State.

"The gentlemen say there were two sets. Why, Mr. President and gentlemen, it is as absurd to say that there are or can be two sets of *de facto* officers in the same office as it is to say that there are or can be two sets of *de jure* officers. It is as absurd in law as it would be in physics to say that two bodies can occupy the same space in the same moment of time. The man who is in the office, who has possession of it, who has been inducted into it, who exercises its authority, who does the thing which that office authorizes whomsoever is in it to do, is the man for whom we are inquiring, for he is the man that votes. Nobody else votes. Everybody else is a mere volunteer, unorganized, illegal, without authority, no matter although his ultimate and final right be better than that of the man who has intruded.

"There is no safety and there is no sense—I speak it with great respect to this tribunal and to the gentlemen who differ with me; I am bound to say it—there is neither safety nor sense in any other doctrine. You may talk as eloquently as may be on questions of fraud. It is said 'fraud vitiates everything.' No, it does not. It makes things voidable, but it does not vitiate everything. If my friend (Mr. Black), by the arts and stratagems of other people (which I know his guileless soul does not possess), should hoodwink me by fraudulent misrepresentation into voting for his candidate—if that be a possible supposition—I cannot retract my ballot, nor can the scrutiny set aside the result, because fraud upon private persons is sometimes insignificant when compared with public interests. Frauds by trustees or persons in fiduciary capacities do not make void their fraudulent transactions. They may be avoided, but only by judicial process, and the defense of laches is always a sufficient answer; and lapse of time may be an element in a matter of such transcendent public interest as this that no man, after the time had elapsed, can be heard to allege it.

"And, Mr. President, the only alternative, as I think I have already once said, is, upon the doctrine of our learned friends on the other side, that if the inquiry is opened, it must be opened to all intents and purposes; it must be opened for all inquiries and investigations; it must be opened for all possible proofs. It will not do to stop at the first stage in the descent, but you must go clean to the bottom. And, although it be not pertinent to a forensic discussion, perhaps the example set to me by the learned gentlemen on the other side will warrant the expression, on my part, of my personal confidence that, if that true result, setting aside all the forms and the fictions of the law, could be ascertained, there would be no question here as to who ought to be entitled to

have counted in his favor the vote of Florida. I admit that the mere certifying act is not conclusive. It may be dispensed with. Congress, who provided it, furnished it, made it a part of the transaction, may disregard it. They need not tie themselves hand and foot; they need not estop themselves; but they have directed this commission only to receive that which is competent and pertinent by existing law, and the existing law makes the Governor's certificate pertinent and competent and sufficient.

"But, Mr. President and gentlemen, if you go behind the certificate, what are you limited to by the necessity of the thing? In my judgment, you are limited to this: to an inquiry into what are the facts *to which he should have certified and did not*; not, what are or may be the ultimate and final facts and right of the case. The facts to be certified by the Governor in this or in any case are the public facts which by law remain and constitute a part of the record in the public offices and archives of the State, and of which, being Governor for the time being, he has official knowledge. So, then, the case stands, that on the day and at the time when, if ever, the title and right to the possession and incumbency of this function became complete, Governor Stearns was the lawful Governor of Florida, and the fact to be certified was just what appeared at that time in his office, or in the office of the Secretary of State—to wit, that by the judgment and finding of the final authority of the State canvassing that election the gentlemen whom he certified to be electors had in fact and according to law been appointed."

MONDAY, February 5, 1877.

The commission met at eleven o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment, all the members being present.

The President: "The concluding counsel on the part of the objectors to the first certificate is entitled to an hour and forty minutes. Mr. Evarts, on the other side, who will speak first, is entitled to an hour and thirty-two minutes."

Mr. Evarts: "Mr. President and gentlemen of the commission: The order of the commission inviting the attention of counsel lays out for their consideration three topics:

"1. Whether, under the powers possessed by the commission, any evidence beyond that disclosed in the three certificates from the State of Florida, which were opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, and under the authority of the recent act of Congress are transmitted to this commission, can be received.

"2. If any can be received, what that evidence is.

"3. What evidence other than these certificates, if any, is now before the commission.

"I will dispose of the last question in the order of the commission first. It requires but

brief attention to express our views sufficiently, and will, I think, require but little consideration, in point of time, however important it may be in substance, from the commission.

"It is suggested that certain packages of papers, which were borne into the presence of the commission by the messenger that brought the certificates and the objections, are *already* evidence in the possession of the commission. What those packages contain, what degree of authenticity, or what scope of efficacy, is to be imputed to or claimed for them as particular matters of evidence and particular forms of proof, is unknown to us and unknown to the commission. The proposition upon which it is claimed that this evidence, whatever it may be—subject, undoubtedly, to discussion and to rejection by the commission as not pertinent and not important and not authentic—the proposition is that, being mentioned in one of the objections interposed against the first certificate as matter on which the objection was founded, instead of being a warrant as it were to the objector which he vouches, he, the objector, thereby makes it a part of the evidence before the commission; and our learned friend, Judge Black, has proposed that, except as against objectors who prevail in their arts and efforts in common-law courts, and whom he has been polite enough to designate as '*snapperadoes*,' this evidence is, by authentic principles of jurisprudence, made evidence by this attachment to this objection.

"Now, the provisions of the recent act that at all touch this matter are very few. In the first place, the objections are not conclusive of anything. They bind nobody. They are merely the action upon which the reference to this commission arises. If there be no objection, the case provided for the exercise of your authority is not produced. If the objection is made, however inartificial or imperfect, the case has arisen; but that the objection narrows and limits and provides the issue or affects the controversy upon which your jurisdiction attaches, is a pure fabrication out of utterly unsubstantial and immaterial suggestions in the law. Certainly, if volunteer objectors on one side and the other were permitted to lay down the issues and adduce the evidence and make up the packages of the evidence, it would be a strange commitment of your great authority to casual, to rash, to disingenuous suggestion.

"So much, I think, entirely disposes of the question whether there is any evidence here. The other question, as to whether evidence in the possession of either or both of the Houses of Congress, in the shape of committees' reports or conclusions of either of those great bodies, in any form, is transmissible, and may be proposed to this commission and may be accepted and received by it after it is unfolded, after it is understood, after the paper is scrutinized and is opposed, is a question that is but a subordinate part of the main question, wheth-

er any evidence beyond the certificates can be received.

"I wish to preclude, at the outset, anything that should carry for a moment the impression that there has been ~~overpassed~~, by some stroke of astuteness or of diligence, the question of what you can receive and what you must reject. I find myself, then, unimpeded in the inquiry, as open to me as it is open to you, whether *any* evidence can be received, and, if any, what, beyond the certificates opened by the President of the Senate. On that question I shall think it quite attentive to the instruction of the commission, and much more suitable to a practical and definite discussion and a practical and definite determination by this commission, that, whatever of general principles, and however far-reaching the decision on those general principles in this matter of evidence may be, the evidence that is now actually proposed should be taken as the apparent limit of the inquiry whether evidence should be received, not from any particular defect as to form or manner of proffer, but as to whether it falls within evidence that may be received extraneous to, in addition to, the certificates opened by the President of the Senate. I am enabled by the memorandum presented by the learned counsel, Mr. O'Connor, to present the quality and character, the office and effort, of extraneous evidence that it is supposed might be, within the powers of this commission, received and entertained by it.

"In the first place, he excludes from the area of consideration one of the certificates, to wit, that which contains the vote of the Tilden electors; for that they need no extrinsic proof, and it is mentioned only that it may be excluded. Then, secondly, there are statements concerning the *quo warranto* suit of Florida, commenced on the 6th of December and ending on the 25th of January. In regard to that, the record is supposed to contain in itself the particular means of its use according to established rules of jurisprudence as a record or as an authority. It is suggested in respect to that, therefore, that extraneous proof only would need to reach the point of the precise hour of the day on the 6th of December on which the writ commencing that action was served, and on our part, perhaps, proof that an appeal had been taken from that judgment, and is still pending.

"Then are enumerated some other matters that require no proof, as it is supposed. Again, the acts of the Legislature mentioned are public acts and matters of record; and it is supposed that they are regularly before the commission, so far, at least, as they appear in the third certificate, by virtue of that transmission; and, besides, I suppose that they are matters of public record as the action of the Legislature of the State. We come now to the following:

Fifthly. The only matters which the Tilden electors desire to lay before the commission by evidence actually intrinsic will now be stated.

1. The Board of State Canvassers, acting on certain erroneous views when making their canvass, by which the Hayes electors appeared to be chosen, rejected wholly the returns from the county of Manatee and parts of returns from each of the following counties—

"Naming them—

In so doing the said State board acted without jurisdiction, as the Circuit and Supreme Courts in Florida decided.

"That is, by their recent judgments in mandamus and *quo warranto*.

It was by overruling and setting aside as not warranted by law these rejections, that the courts of Florida reached their respective conclusions that Mr. Drew was elected Governor, that the Hayes electors were usurpers, and that the Tilden electors were duly chosen. No evidence that in any view could be called extrinsic is believed to be needful in order to establish the conclusions relied upon by the Tilden electors, except duly authenticated copies of the State canvass. That is—

"Mr. O'Connor adds—

the erroneous canvass as we consider it, 'and of the returns from the above-named four counties, one wholly and others in part rejected by said State canvassers.' "

Mr. O'Connor: "That is your canvass that you rely on."

Mr. Evarts: "So I understand. I was reading your language.

And of the returns from the above-named four counties, one wholly and others in part rejected by said State canvassers.

"It is proposed, therefore, as the matter extraneous that it is desired to introduce, and that it is claimed is open to your consideration; not that the certificate of Governor Stearns falsifies the fact he was to certify; not that it falsifies the record that makes the basis of the fact which he was to certify to; but that the record at the time on which by law he was to base his certificate, departing from which his certificate would be false, is itself to be penetrated or surmounted by extraneous proof, showing that by matters of substance occurring in the progress of the election itself errors of fraud intervened. This means, that somewhere in the steps of the election between the deposit of the ballots in the boxes at the precincts and the original computation of the contents of those boxes there, and the submission to a correct canvass in a county of the precincts thus canvassed at their own ballot-boxes, or between the returns of the county canvass to the State canvassers, or in the action of the State canvassers in the final computation of the aggregates to ascertain the plurality of votes as for one or the other candidate, and so declare the result of the election, frauds or mistakes occurred. In other words, where in the process of the election itself, from stage to stage, on the very matter of right and on the question of title *de jure* there has occurred matter of judicial consideration which should be inquired into here. For I need not say that, however simple and however limited

the step to be taken behind the record of the final State canvass, to serve the needs and to accomplish the justice as proposed by the learned counsel for the objectors against the Hayes certificate, the *principle* upon which this evidence is offered, if their occasions required it, if justice required it, if the powers of this commission tolerated it, would carry the scrutiny and the evidence to whatever point this complete correction or evisceration of the final canvass would demand.

"I am at once, therefore, relieved from any discussion, as practical in this case, except so far as illustration or argument may make it useful *pro* or *con*, of any consideration whether a Governor's certificate could be attacked as itself being not a Governor's certificate, but a forgery. That is not going *behind* the Governor's certificate. That is going in front of the Governor's certificate, and breaking it down as no Governor's certificate. That is not the question you are to consider here. There is certainly no reason, on principle, that when a Governor's certificate is required for any solemnity or conclusiveness of authentication, a forged paper should be protected because it is called a Governor's certificate. Neither does their offer of proof suggest any debate as to whether *the fact to be certified by the Governor*, the substance that his certificate is to authenticate, can be made the subject of extraneous evidence with a view to show that the fact to be certified is discordant with the certificate, and that the fact must prevail over the interpolated false certificate of the fact.

"There can be no escape from this criticism on their offer of proof, unless our learned opponents ask your assent to a claim that, when the act of Congress requires the Governor's certificate as to the list of persons that have been appointed electors, it requires from the Governor a certificate that every stage and step of the process of *the election* has been honest and true and clear and lawful and effectual, and free from all exception of fraud. Unless you make *that* the fact to be certified by the Governor, you lay no basis for introducing evidence of discord between the fact to be certified and the fact that has been certified. Without disguise, therefore, the proposition is that, whether or no there might be occasion for extraneous proof to falsify a Governor's certificate on the ground of its own spurious character, or on the ground of its falsely setting forth the fact professed to be stated, and admitting the Governor's certificate to be genuine, and admitting the final canvass, duly filed and recorded, to be in accord with the certificate, this commission stands at the same stage of inquiry and with the same right to investigate the election itself to the bottom as a judicial court exercising the familiar jurisdiction of *quo warranto*.

"I have said that this commission cannot receive evidence in addition to the certificates of the nature of that which is offered; that is,

evidence that goes behind the State's record of its election, which has been certified by the Governor as resulting in the appointment of these electors. One reason of this proposition, and on which sufficiently it rests, is that that is a judicial inquiry into the very matter of right, the title to office. This inquiry accepts the prevalence of the formal, the *certificated*, the recorded, title of the electors, and proposes then to investigate as *inter partes*, as a matter of right, which of two competing lists of electors is really elected on an honest and searching canvass and scrutiny of the State election. It undertakes a function that is judicial; and the powers for its exercise are attempted to be evoked by their necessity for the exercise of the function assumed. What are adequate means? Adequate means for that judicial investigation are plenary means. No means are adequate for that inquiry that are not plenary. But no plenary judicial powers, no plenary powers for inquiry into fact and determination of law, judicially, can be communicated by Congress except to tribunals that are courts inferior to the Supreme Court, and that are filled by judges appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. Will any lawyer, expert or inexperienced, mention a topic or method of judicature, of jurisprudence, that involves the possession of means of larger reach and a more complete control of powers than the trial of a *quo warranto* for an office that is to search an election? But not only is it beyond the power of Congress to transfer to this commission the powers of a court of this plenary reach and efficiency, but on the topic of *quo warranto* to try the title of an office they would find a *subject* of jurisdiction in regard to which the Constitution had interposed an insurmountable barrier to its devolution on a court like this. The *quo warranto* is a matter and an action of the common law. It involves, as matter of right, the introduction of a jury into its methods of trial. No title to office on a contested election was ever tried without a jury. The seventh article of the Constitution requires that, in suits at common law, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and their verdict shall never be re-examined in any court of the United States except by the rules of the common law.

"I may ask your attention, in connection with the topic that I last discussed, and in pertinent relation to the present, to the case of *Groome vs. Gwynne*, in 43 Maryland Reports, 572, especially at page 624. This case shows that this argument, that a duty attributed by law or the Constitution must carry to itself, in the functionary charged with its exercise, all the powers necessary, upon the ground that the duty must involve the powers, finds no place in our jurisprudence; the argument is the other way. If the functionary, if the commission, has not been clothed with the necessary faculties, then the duty is not accorded; or, the means of its exercise not being fur-

nished, it cannot be discharged. There the Governor had, by the State constitution, the power to determine a contest for the elective office of Attorney-General of the State of Maryland. The Governor, finding by his own inspection of the constitution that he lacked the means of carrying out the scrutiny that must decide, held that he could not exercise it, and he would not exercise it unless compelled by judicial authority. The Court of Appeals, on an application for a mandamus to compel the Governor to give the certificate to the candidate appearing to be elected by the canvass, held that he was vested by the constitution with an authority to decide the contest, but that the laws of Maryland had not executed the constitution by furnishing him with powers to perform the duty assigned to him, and that the mandamus must go against him to compel him to deliver the certificate to the candidate that, on the fraudulent election, was returned as having the plurality of votes. Thus the preliminary contest before the Governor, that might have been effectual to redress the frauds of the election, was defeated for want of necessary legislation. The contest could only be had under the judicial powers of the State lodged in the courts, and in the shape of *quo warranto* on a suit against the inducted candidate that the Governor might or would have decided not to be entitled to take the office.

"I find in this act of 1877 no such purpose in the arrangement of this commission or its endowment with powers as to make it a court under the Constitution. I find no appointment of these judges to this court under the powers of the Constitution. I find no means provided for writs and their enforcement, nor for the methods of trial that must belong to a discussion on a *quo warranto*. Now, I understand that the proponents of this proof lay out as the nature and the limits of your inquiries of your duties and your powers, that of judicial investigation upon *quo warranto*. Mr. Representative Field assigned to you what he described as 'powers at least as great as those of a court on *quo warranto*,' and of course in that nature. Mr. Merrick claimed the same. Judge Black did not in terms, yet, in assigning the nature and the searching character of the transaction that you are to enter upon, gave it that character and implied that demand. The brief handed in by Mr. Green, in the praise of which I am happy to join with his learned associates, makes the claim distinctly that you are not adequate as a revising canvassing board, but you must have the powers of a court on *quo warranto*. And why this claim, if anything less magnificent and anything less intolerable could have been found of sufficient area for your action as desired? It is because, in the methods and machinery of elections, as they insist, the steps are onward, from one canvass to the next; and if you are made only a superior canvassing board, to determine whether Governor Stearns's certificate that these electors were appointed

is valid, and you are nothing but a returning board surmounting the final returning board to see whether their returns justified that certificate, then, at once, you must find that it does; that the *de facto* title and possession is complete, and that nothing but a jurisdiction that concedes the *de facto* title and possession can begin—can find the case for beginning—the consideration of the question of right. This *quo warranto* suit in the Florida court, if it becomes a subject of evidence, declares absolutely, on the petition of the Tilden electors, that the Hayes electors are in possession of the faculty, the office, or whatever it may be, and are exercising it, and they ask that an inquiry may then proceed in due course of law, to inquire whether that possession and that exercise, as matter of right, between them and the Hayes electors, are or are not according to law and truth.

"And the commission will be good enough to look at an act, not reprinted in the little collection of the acts so usefully laid before us, of February 2, 1872, in the laws of Florida, in relation to the proceeding upon writs of *quo warranto*. The general statute of procedure excludes any possible writ of *quo warranto* except by the State through the action of the Attorney-General; and this *quo warranto* suit begins by evidence that the Attorney-General refused to bring the writ for the State, and that led to an inquiry how it happened that it was brought at all, and to the discovery of this law of 1872, providing that, when the Attorney-General refuses, then claimants may make themselves relators, and use the name of the State; but in such cases the suit is a mere private suit, that is good between the parties but does not affect the State. It is in terms so provided, and it is provided that the judgment shall not be a bar to a subsequent suit by the Attorney-General in the public right. So much to explain that situation.

"There is but one other point that I wish to call to the attention of the commission in the legislation of Florida, for I can spend no time to rehearse the statutes. On page 53 of the pamphlet that has been printed for the use of the commission there are found sections 31 and 32. One is a provision that

The Secretary of State shall make and transmit to each person chosen to any State office immediately after the canvass—

"Showing that the canvass as completed is the basis of the State's authentication of the right of every State officer—

a certificate showing the number of votes cast for each person, which certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence of his election to such office.

"That gives him the office. Subsequent inquiry is as to the final right. Then section 32:

When any person shall be elected to the office of elector of President and Vice-President, or Representative in Congress, the Governor shall make out, sign, and cause to be sealed with the seal of the State, and transmit to such person, a certificate of his election.

"That is the State's final designation of the person that has been appointed an elector under the Constitution of the United States. Had these contestants any such authentication of their right, and have they proposed any such evidence of right as in existence on the 6th day of December? Have they questioned the completeness of the Hayes electors' warrant to attend and discharge their duty, that clothes the vote when cast with the complete qualification under the State laws and the State's action? We have the Governor's certificate—and he is the very person that passed officially upon that question which furnishes the authority to the electors to meet and act—that this is the list of the electors appointed. *Omnia præsumuntur rite acta*; but there is no presumption needed here. These certificates under the State law form no part of the return to the President of the Senate; but when the same Governor executes under Federal law the same duty and upon the same evidence as under State law, we have in this certificate, now here, adequate authentication of the completion of the transaction by which the State appointed the Hayes electors.

"Now we come to consider the general doctrine as to what the powers are, and what the arrangement and disposition of those powers are, under the Constitution of the United States in the transaction of choosing a President. In the first place, the only transaction of choosing a President begins with the deposit, so to speak, in the Federal urn, of the votes of certain persons named and described in the Constitution as electors. From the moment of that deposit the sealed vote lies protected against destruction or corruption in the deposit provided for it, the possession of Federal officers in Federal offices. The only other step after that is the opening of those votes and their counting. All that precedes the deposit of the votes by electors relates to their acquisition of the qualifications which the Constitution prescribes. Those qualifications are nothing but *appointment by the State*, and with that the act of Congress and the Federal Constitution, with due reverence to State authority, do not interfere. It has been provided, under a rule of prudence, that the electors shall all be appointed on the same day in all the States. It has been provided that they shall meet and cast their votes on the same day. The latter provision fixes a duty in the transaction of *voting for President*. The other is the only intrusion upon State authority in the absolute choice of the time and manner of appointment; Congress may prescribe that the time of voting shall be the same in all the States, and Congress has so prescribed.

"What are we to gather in respect to the stage of this transaction which is the deposit of the Federal vote for President by the qualified electors? It is their own vote. They are not delegates to cast a vote according to the instruction of their State. They are not dep-

utized to perform the will of another. They are voters that exercise a free choice and authority to vote, or refrain from voting, and to vote for whom they please; and, from the moment that their vote is sealed and sent forward toward the seat of Government, no power in a State can touch it, arrest it, reverse it, corrupt it, retract it. Nothing remains to be done except count it, and count it as it was deposited. The wisdom of the secret ballot and of its repose in the possession of the President of the Senate secures the object, *ut nihil innovetur*. The vote is to be opened and counted, in contemplation of law, as freshly as if it had been counted on the day it was cast in the State.

"These electors at our present election, three hundred and sixty-nine citizens in number, not being marked and designated by any but political methods, are by the Constitution made dependent for their qualification upon the action of the State. If the State does not act, there are no qualified electors. If the State does act, whatever is the be-all and the end-all of the State's action up to the time that the vote is cast, is the be-all and the end-all of the qualification of the elector, and he is then a qualified elector, depositing his vote to accomplish its purpose, and to be counted when the votes are collected.

"Let me find for you those constitutional limitations upon the supposed *quo warranto* procedures that were to cover investigations into thirteen or thirty-eight States before the votes could be counted. Why, the *second substituted election*, on the failure of the first, must end by the 4th of March. What room is there to interpolate *quo warranto* proceeding in any stage from the deposit in the primary ballot-box in the State up to the counting of the votes which declares a President elected, or the failure to elect, upon which the States resume their control through their delegates in the lower House of Congress upon the basis of State equality? The substituted election must come to an end by the 4th of March; and whoever introduces judicial *quo warranto* anywhere in the transaction, introduces a process of retardation, of baffling, of obscuring, of defrauding, of defeating, the election, and gives to the Senate, by mere delay, the present filling of the presidency with an acting officer, and *compels* a new election. That much for delay. Now, it is an absolutely novel proposition, that judicial power can put its little finger into the political transaction of choosing anybody to an elective office.

"The bringing into office a President, bringing into office a Governor, bringing into office any of the necessary agents of the frame and structure of the State, without which in present action it will be enfeebled and may fall, is a political action from beginning to end. It comes to furnish a subject of judicial *post hoc* investigation only after it has been completed. If judges are to intrude, and courts with their

proceedings, at the various stages that are to be passed in the business of filling the offices, so that there shall be no vacant and no disputed succession *de facto*, who does not see that you introduce the means of defrauding and defeating the political action entirely, and turning it into a discussion of the mere right that shall leave the office vacant till the mere right is determined?

"It is an absolute novelty, unknown in the States, unknown in the nation, that judicial inquiries can be interposed to stop the political action that leads up to the filling of offices. The interest of the State is that the office shall be filled. Filling it is the exercise of a political right, the discharge of a political duty. Such safeguards as can be thrown about the ballot-box, about the first canvass, the second canvass, the third canvass, the final canvass in the States, about the final counting before the two Houses, and that shall not retard or defeat the progress to the necessary end, are provided. These are provided; these are useful; but you do not step with a judicial investigation into a ballot-box upon a suggestion that it has been stuffed, and stop the election till that *quo warranto* is taken; and then, when you get to the first canvasser, stop his count from going on because it is a false count, and have a court decide; and so with the county canvassers, stop their transaction in the rapid progress to the result aimed at, to wit, filling the office, with a *quo warranto* there, and then in the State canvass, and then here. It is an absolute novelty. No judicial action has ever been accepted and followed except the mandamus to compel officers to act; nothing else. That was not retarding: that was ascertaining; that was compelling; that was discarding delays on the question of right.

"The novelty, as I have said, of the situation produces strange results. Never before has there been the retardation of the political transactions of counting an election; and, to accomplish that, almost a miracle has been needed, for the sun and the moon have been made to stand still much longer than they did for Joshua in the conflict in Judea. You will find that an attempt to bring judges—I do not now speak of judges in the official capacity that some portion of this bench occupy in the Supreme Court, but I mean judges in the nature of judicial function and its exercise—into the working of this scheme of popular sovereignty in its political action will make it as intolerable in its working, will so defraud and defeat the popular will by the nature and necessary consequences of the judicial intervention, that, at last, the government of the judges will have superseded the sovereignty of the people, and there will be no cure, no resource, but that which the children of Israel had—to pray for a king."

The President: "Mr. O'Connor, the commission will now hear you."

Mr. O'Connor: "Mr. President and gentlemen

of the commission: I will not say probably, because it may be said certainly, the most important case that has ever been presented to any official authority within these United States is now brought before this honorable commission for its investigation and decision. It is brought here under circumstances that give absolute assurance, as far as absolute assurance can exist in human things, of a sound, upright, intelligible decision, that will receive the approval of all just and reasonable men. The great occasion which has given rise to the construction of this tribunal has attracted the attention of every enlightened and observing individual in the civilized world. This commission acts under that observation. The conclusion at which it may arrive must necessarily pass into history; and from the deeply interesting character, in all their aspects, of the proceedings had, and the judgment to be pronounced, that history will attract the attention of students and men of culture and intelligence as long as our country shall be remembered; for it cannot be supposed that a question will ever arise and be determined in a similar manner, which, by its superior magnitude, importance, delicacy, and interest, will obscure this one, or cause it to be overlooked.

"The selection of members to this commission was made by a choice of five individuals equal—assumed to be equal, pronounced to be equal, if not superior—to any others to be found in the House of Representatives, and a similar choice of similar individuals taken from the Senate; thus placing the entire legislative representation of our whole country under the observation of present and future times in respect to whatever shall here be done. To that has been added a selection of five other members from the highest judicial tribunal known under our Constitution and laws, and certainly a tribunal equal in official majesty and dignity, as well as in intellectual power, to any that has ever existed. Evidently, from the whole frame of the procedure, these appointments were made with an earnest intent, and indeed a fixed resolution, to have here represented in this tribunal whatever of perfect impartiality and fairness, whatever of purity and integrity, whatever of learning and dignity of position, our country could afford. This, too, is a public act of the highest authority that could be invoked to express the sovereign will of the whole people.

"The questions to be considered are of a public character and of a judicial nature. Every member of the commission has been a jurist by profession during his life, and has devoted his time and his study to the apprehension and comprehension of legal questions.

"It was said by a great English judge—and an eminent writer and historian—in the highest court of that country, in a conspicuous case, that 'jurisprudence is the department of human knowledge to which our brethren of the United States of America have chiefly devoted

themselves, and in which they have chiefly excelled.'

"With all these elements affording guarantees in respect to the result, I think it may be confidently asserted that such result cannot be other than the intelligent judgment of mankind in present and future times will approve. With that assurance, and with a deep sense of my own incapacity to fulfill the part assigned me in arguing the great question presented, but with a conviction that all deficiencies of this kind will be supplemented by the learning and ability of the tribunal, I proceed to lay before your honors what may seem proper to be now said on our part in relation to the issues that have been raised for consideration by the commission's resolve, adopted on Saturday.

"The questions, in short, without repeating details, are expressed by the inquiry, What powers have been vested in this commission for the purpose of enabling its members to guide through its determination the action of the political authorities as to the election of President and Vice-President? And here let me observe on a mistake which the other side has made in relation to a paper presented to the court on our part on Saturday. It has been construed as in some sense prescribing limits, or giving our view of some limit proper to be assigned, to the power and authority of this commission. This is a mistake. That paper was designed for no such purpose and expresses no such idea. With a view to facilitate the action of the court, we presented in that paper a statement which we believe to be correct and true in point of fact, showing the very narrow range of inquiry into matters of fact that would actually become necessary.

"In reference to the question, What elements of inquiry are within the competency of this court? we stand in direct conflict with the other side, and the issue formed between us is this:

"We maintain, as representing what are called the Tilden electors, that this tribunal has full authority to investigate, by all just and legitimate means of proof, the very fact, and thereby to ascertain what was the electoral vote of Florida.

"On the other hand, it is claimed that this learned commission is greatly trammelled by technical impediments, and has no power except merely to determine what may be the just inferences from the documents returned to the President of the Senate from the State of Florida. While thus contending, however, the Hayes electors mainly repose themselves on the proposition that they are officers *de facto*. Admitting, for the sake of argument, that their claim to be electors is without right, and is simply clothed with a false and fabricated color of title, the Hayes electors claim, through their counsel, that, inasmuch as they cast their vote while possessed of some documents which gave to them the mere color of a right to perform that duty, the fact that they

acted upon this color, and did of their own motion or their own personal will, through their own right of selection, cast the votes for Mr. Hayes that are sent here as the vote of Florida, all inquiry is completely precluded, and that it is impossible for any earthly tribunal, or any individual, to investigate or to declare the invalidity of their claim.

"This issue—thus, I trust, not too narrowly stated—raises the question, What are the powers of this commission? I proceed to state our views on the subject.

"Those powers are distinctly and briefly expressed in the electoral bills under which you are acting—that admirable act of legislation, destined, to the immortal honor of those concerned in its preparation, to pass into history with your action. The language defining your powers declares that you shall possess

The same powers, if any, now possessed—

"For the purpose in hand—

by the two Houses, acting separately or together.

"You have, then (and this is the test), all the powers of those two Houses which they could possibly exercise under the Constitution and by the preëxisting statutes, for the purpose of enabling you to determine the inquiries submitted to you. Let us see, then, what powers are possessed by the two Houses, separately or together, in deciding as to the electoral vote upon the facts that exist or that might exist and may be proven. And this calls upon us to say what those powers are, and requires us to answer whether, in relation to the action which has here been called counting, any powers under the laws existing when this electoral bill was passed, and which were needful to a proper ascertainment of the vote, were vested in the President of the Senate.

"Now, that no power of any description deserving the name of a power to investigate and decide resided in the President of the Senate, is most plain from the very words of the Constitution. He is authorized to receive certain packets, and he has no authority whatever by the Constitution save and except only to present himself to the two Houses of Congress, and in their presence to open these packets. The phrase is, 'open the certificates;' but this evidently means, open the packets. He has no right to open them at any previous time; he has no power whatever to investigate what is contained in the packets before thus opening them; he has no means of taking testimony; he has no right to judge of anything; and he is positively precluded, not only by the Constitution itself, but by the physical laws of Nature, from knowing what may be within any packet thus received by him until the moment at which he opens that packet in the presence of the two Houses. Of course, the packets which he is thus authorized to open are to present the basis of subsequent action.

"Nothing further is prescribed to him, and

I humbly submit that it is most manifest that he has none but the merest of clerical powers, nor any ability to do anything except to open the packets at that time and at that place and in that presence. He cannot even know what is in the packets until he opens the packets. But it is manifest that the packets which he thus opens may raise a decision by some authority of a preliminary question—that is to say, What are the votes in respect to which a count may take place?—no person or functionary or body being specially pointed out as having power to make that count. Now, a great deal has been said which I consider not very applicable or very instructive in reference to this word ‘count,’ as if it were the operative and principal word here, and were used to determine the faculty and point out the power of those who have authority to count. Now, I humbly insist that the count itself is so purely a simple arithmetical process, that in reference to it there never could be a possible difference of opinion anywhere or among any persons.

“I apprehend that there is a word in this constitutional provision that ought not to be overlooked. The President of the Senate is to receive these packets. They are not required to have any note or ear-mark of any description to indicate to him what they are, and he can only learn by external inquiry or report that they are sent him by persons pretending to be electors of President and Vice-President; and the Constitution, proceeding to declare his duty, says that he shall ‘open *all* the certificates.’ The word ‘all’ would perform no function, and it would be entirely useless, if it were to be confined to indicating the certificates before spoken of. The simple phrase ‘shall open the certificates’ would suffice; but he is to ‘open *all* the certificates;’ and this provision of the Constitution, not granting powers of investigation but dealing with visible facts, declares that he shall ‘open *all* the certificates.’ This, I apprehend, means all packets that may have come to him under color of being such packets as the Constitution refers to: that is, packets containing electoral votes, or appearing to be of that character. He is bound to open all such packets in the presence of the Houses, and there ends his duty. But when we come to the prescription that there shall be a count, we are not told that there shall be a count of *all* the certificates presented, or of *the* certificates, or of anything in the certificates, but that there shall be a count of ‘the votes.’ This, I humbly submit, introduces a necessary implication that somehow and by some authority there shall be made, if necessary, a selection of the actual votes from the mass of papers produced and physically present before the Houses. Any investigation that this nature of the case may happen to require in order to determine what are ‘the votes’ must be made by some functionaries having competency to make it. This

is a preliminary inquiry; and whether you denominate it judicial or ministerial or executive, it is to be an inquiry, and the power to institute or carry it on is neither granted in terms nor are there any possible means of its exercise, so far as the President of the Senate is concerned. This is left to an implication that it is to be exercised by those who may have occasion to act officially on the result of the electoral vote.

“Who are they that are to act officially by the terms of the Constitution in performance of duty resulting from the count of the votes? The Constitution is plain. The votes—meaning, of course, the legal votes—are to be counted. The count is the merest ceremony in itself; but the ascertainment of what are legal votes presented necessarily devolves upon that body or those bodies that must act on that which is produced as a result by the count. The authorities compelled by duty to see that the count is justly and truly made, and to act on the result, are the two Houses.

“Unquestionably the first and primary duty of the Houses, if there is a count showing the election of a person to the presidency and another to the vice-presidency, is to recognize them as constituting that coordinate department of the Government called the Executive. As to a mere count, all the world may make it; no mortal man can doubt about the effect of a count; but I presume the general world is not called upon to act in reference to the count until that count has been officially recognized by some lawful authority. But what is more certain is this: It is the duty of the House of Representatives at that point in the process to determine whether an exigency has arisen which renders it their duty to recognize that a person has been elected as President by a majority of votes—of the legal votes—or whether there has been a failure to elect by reason of a tie; and in that event, if it should occur, that House is bound to act upon the result, and in this exigency itself is to elect a President. The same observations apply to the Senate with reference to the Vice-President; that body is bound, in like manner, to recognize the fact of an election, to allow it, admit it, and accept it as a fact, or to deny it and say that it is not so, and themselves to proceed in the election of a Vice-President.

“I attach no importance to the word ‘count;’ but I claim, from the very nature of the thing, from the laws inwrought into the constitution of human beings and governing human transactions, that those who have thus to act officially on the count are the persons who must do whatever may be needful for the purpose of enabling a count to be made. Those who are bound to act in the one direction or in the other, as the case may require, must possess the power of making any preliminary investigation that may become necessary.

“The result of this construction is, that that

officer who has no power but to open them is set aside from the moment he opens the packets, and the duty of exercising the higher function, preliminarily, of inquiring what are the votes, prior to this mere formal act, 'counting,' must devolve upon those who must take notice what are the legal votes and act upon the count of them. This no one is authorized to make or to declare unless it be themselves. This implied power is not introduced by any forced construction, but from the absolute necessity of the case. And, consequently, we claim that the needful powers of preliminary investigation were in the Houses. It cannot fairly be disputed that Congress, by united action, might have constituted some public body to conduct the investigation; and how far they might have gone toward making the result absolutely obligatory on the Houses themselves respectively, we need not inquire.

"They did not exercise such a power prior to the election of 1876, and they have not otherwise exercised it subsequently, except by the constitution of this tribunal, and they have reserved to themselves the privilege of establishing a different determination by a concurrent vote.

"The competency of each House to ascertain the truth is unquestionable. Each has complete powers of investigation; they can take proof through their committees, or otherwise, as to any matter on which they may be obliged to decide, and, either before or after the opening of all the votes, they can thus investigate, though not, it must be admitted, with the aid of a jury, nor in the precise forms of a judicial proceeding. They can investigate, as political and legislative bodies may, all the facts and circumstances that are necessary to be known in order to enlighten their judgment and guide them to a just and righteous decision.

"Our construction thus recognizes in those two bodies, on such a contingency as is here presented, full power to do whatever may be needful to the accomplishment of justice.

"What is the objection to this construction? The whole argument against it resolves itself simply into the argument *ab inconvenienti*. Those who would seek to grasp a high office by illegal, irregular, and fraudulent means claim that it would be inconvenient to take so much trouble as might become necessary in order to investigate rightly, and rightly to determine on proofs, the question of their delinquency and the falsehood of their claim. This is a common plea among persons who set up a falsely and fraudulently contrived title. When an effort is made to strip them of their pretended authority, by demonstrating before a court or other appropriate tribunal the fallacy of their claims, and the necessity to the ends of justice of having that fallacy declared and their pretensions set aside, they point out the trouble involved in the task. But let us see how

stands that argument. Let us test it by ordinary and familiar principles.

"It is suggested that it might lead—and, if entered upon, must necessarily lead, if the parties think fit—to an investigation of the personal qualifications of every one among the millions of electors; and that, if you lay down the rule or adopt the principle that you have a right to investigate at all, you open the door to that inconvenient and boundless sea of litigation. The mischief of this, they say, would be so great, that it is better to let injustice triumph, and permit a usurper to enter the executive office by the most unholy of avenues—that which is paved with falsehood, fraud, and corruption. They say it is better to submit to all that, or any other more enormous evil—if a more enormous one can be imagined—than to submit to the shocking and monstrous inconvenience that is thus to result from any attempt to inquire into the validity of the election!

"There is really nothing in this broadly-presented picture of overwhelming inconvenience. They say, no matter how, we should limit our inquiries to a very narrow range; for, if you allow any investigation, you will establish the doctrine, you will open the door to intolerably-protracted litigation. This suggestion is not warranted by law or the practice of courts in such investigations. True it is that, in a writ of *quo warranto* to inquire into the title of an individual to an office, it is competent to investigate all the particulars down to the qualifications of each individual voter, and, on a point of identity similar to that which occurred in the Tichborne case, one trial might take many years. This is presenting a 'raw head and bloody bones,' to frighten this commission and the whole country from its propriety.

"The answer to all that is as simple as can possibly be imagined. The objection, you perceive, applies as much to ordinary writs of *quo warranto* in reference to ordinary offices as it does to this inquiry if it should take place before Congress. But this argument *ab inconvenienti* is as fatal to the general procedure of courts of justice in actions of *quo warranto* as it is to the proceeding here suggested.

"But, if the learned commission please, the investigation which might be allowed to take place before either House of Congress, or any commission appointed by them, would be governed by the same principles of general jurisprudence which apply to the determination of proceeding by *quo warranto*; and one of those principles is, that no man has a right to the writ of *quo warranto* as of course, or merely because he makes out an apparent title. It has always been a matter of discretion. Numerous cases are cited here-for that purpose on the other side. It has always been treated as a matter of discretion in the power of the supreme tribunal, which, acting in the name and majesty of the sovereign power, when applied to for a writ of *quo warranto*, to allow it or not, as under all the circumstances may be thought most

consistent with the public interest and the ends of justice and the convenience of society; and, by consequence, this expanded inquiry could never take place in the writ of *quo warranto*; it never would be allowed; no court would ever permit the writ to issue without a statement of the points intended to be made; and if it were necessary in allowing the writ, the court would lay their restraint on the party as to what points or questions he might make.

"So it appears that in all investigations, judicial or otherwise, as to the right of a particular individual to hold and exercise a public office, it is in the discretion of the tribunals how far they will go; and it is in your discretion, as it would be in the discretion of either House of Congress investigating for its own advice and direction as to the election of the President or the Vice-President, to determine whether they would permit any of these intolerably prolix investigations.

"So much for the argument *ab inconvenienti*. It has no application. Standing upon the ancient practices of the law, the authority that might be called upon to institute an investigation would look at the difficulty presented, and say, under the influence of a due regard to the argument *ab inconvenienti*, 'Thus far you may go; no farther shall you go.'

"Now, in reference to the legal question presented as to what powers each house of Congress has under existing laws, and what powers consequently you can exercise, we say, as the learned manager from the House said in opening this case, that there is no technical legal limit or barrier, but that you exercise the same high power of the Government which has always been exercised in such questions even in the courts of the common law, to which application must be made to obtain the writ of *quo warranto*. You exercise the same discretion, but you can limit the inquiry, when the point arises, within those limits that are prescribed by necessity and convenience.

"Now, this is our view, stated as fully as it is in my power to state it in the brief time I am permitted to occupy the attention of your honors. We say that there is no limit to the power of investigation for the purpose of reaching the ends of justice, except such as a due regard for public convenience and the interests of public justice and society at large may impose in the exercise of this discretionary authority.

"Well, what is our condition, and the condition of all cases of this kind? There is no judicial court of the United States clothed with authority to deal with the premises. We assert that, without stopping to cite books and to prove it to you negatively. It seems to be conceded that, if such a power might have been created, it has remained dormant and has not been exercised. And consequently we are told that here we stand, in the second century of this Republic's existence, in such a condition that there is no possible remedy against the most palpable fraud and forgery that could be

perpetrated, or against any outrageous acts in violation of the rights of the people of the respective States and of the whole nation; that Congress must sit by, blind and silent, and permit an alien to be counted into office as President of the United States; they must sit by, and permit a set of votes plainly and palpably fraudulent—votes given by individuals not only disqualified for want of having been chosen by the States, but being themselves absolutely disqualified by the Constitution from acting in the office or casting the vote—and must permit the usurpation contemplated to take place merely because our wise fathers—one would think that the compliment was intended as a sarcasm—had so chosen to constitute the Government they created, that injustice, however flagitious, might be perpetrated in open day, without the possibility of having any remedy or even uttering decorously a complaint."

WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1877.

The commission met at ten o'clock A. M. pursuant to adjournment, all the members being present.

The commission resumed its session for deliberation on the question pending in the matter of the electoral vote of the State of Florida, with closed doors.

In the deliberations with closed doors, the question of the admissibility of evidence was fully discussed.

Mr. Commissioner Morton said: "I believe that the votes contained in Certificate No. 1 must be counted, and that the evidence offered to impeach them ought not to be received. The electors therein named were certified by M. L. Stearns, the lawful Governor of the State at the time, and their election by the people was declared in due form of law by the officers of the State expressly authorized by the laws of the State to perform that duty. That a new Governor, a new Legislature, and a new returning board, coming into office after the 6th of December, and after the jurisdiction of the State had passed away, with or without the aid of the courts, can recount the vote, or in any way change the result, is a doctrine most dangerous and absurd."

Mr. Commissioner Thurman said: "The power of the two Houses to go behind the Governor's certificates and the decisions of canvassing boards has been again and again asserted by the House and carried into execution. Thus, in 1865, Congress resolved that no votes for presidential electors should be received from the States of Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, and Georgia. In 1873 the votes of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana, and certain electoral votes of the State of Georgia, were rejected. But these instances are familiar to the members of the commission, and it is unnecessary to dwell upon them."

Mr. Commissioner Bayard said: "The order of this commission has been made to hear testimony in the case of Mr. Humphries, who was alleged to be ineligible to be appointed an elector because on the day of election he held an office of trust and profit under the United States. I do not comprehend, as I have said before, why one provision of the Constitution relating to this subject should be more obligatory upon us than another. I concur that it is our right and duty to hear testimony on this subject, and equally so in all other questions where the true performance of the requirements of the Constitution are brought in question."

Mr. Commissioner Hunton said: "Mr. President, when I consider the past action of the two Houses of Congress, the phraseology of the law under which we are acting, the offers of proof, and the authorities which I have examined, I have no doubt left on my mind that it is not only our right but our duty to hear the proof offered, and to decide which certificate contains the true and lawful electoral vote of Florida. Any other course would disappoint the expectations of the country, looking to us to solve this vexed presidential election according to the very right of the case. Any other course dwarfs this high commission into a tribunal to ascertain merely whether the four votes of Florida have been correctly added up or not, and whether the Governor's certificate accompanies the votes. This duty might as well have been performed by a page of either House. The business of the two Houses would not then have been interrupted by withdrawing five members from each House, and waiting for days for us to arrive at the *most difficult decision* that Florida had really cast four votes, and that the electors who cast the four votes had the Governor's certificate. The business of the Supreme Court would not then have been entirely suspended, by the withdrawal of five of its associate justices to form this commission and play the *rôle* of boys in primary arithmetic. No, sir; this Electoral Commission was designed (as the law creating it directs) to 'decide whether any and what votes from such State are the votes provided by the Constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in such State.' To do this, and to discharge our duties under the bill and satisfy our consciences under the oaths we have taken, we must go behind these certificates and ascertain whether they represent the persons duly appointed electors."

Mr. Commissioner Abbott said: "If this attempt to authorize these two irresponsible officers, not the State or people of Florida, to appoint presidential electors for that State, is by the judgment of this commission to be crowned with success, we shall in effect proclaim to all the world that the whole armory of the law and the Constitution contains no weapon of offense or defense by which the

high office of Chief Magistrate of the greatest civilized nation on earth can be successfully protected and defended against being seized upon and held by means of the grossest fraud. Such a judgment would proclaim to the world that, to obtain and enjoy the office of President of the United States, it is not now, as in the olden time, necessary to be constitutionally elected by the States and the people; but that a candidate and party, as lacking in principle as they are rich in money, can, by buying a few weak, wicked, and irresponsible State canvassers, gain possession of and hold that high office, and that such an act will be justified and sanctified by the two Houses of Congress. In fine, such a judgment would proclaim that this Government is no longer one of the people, under the Constitution and law, but that it is a government of returning boards and their creatures."

Mr. Commissioner Hoar said: "Upon the whole matter, therefore, I am of opinion that the appointment of electors and the ascertaining who has been appointed is the sole and exclusive prerogative of the State. The State acts by such agencies as it selects. The powers conferred by the State upon these agencies cannot be exercised by Congress. To usurp them for the purpose of righting alleged wrongs, would be for this commission, which has only the powers of Congress, to commit the very wrong which is imputed to the returning boards in some of the States. When the agencies which the State has selected have acted, the State has acted; no power can reverse its action for mistake in law or fact, for fraud, or for any cause whatever, unless it be a power higher than the State on whom the Constitution has expressly conferred such authority. But there is for this purpose no such power higher than the State, and the President of the Senate and Congress are but the mere servants of the State's will and registers of its action, with power only to open the certificates and count the votes of the electors whom the State authority has appointed and certified."

Mr. Commissioner Garfield said: "The final determination of the result of the election having been declared by the authority empowered to determine and declare it, that act becomes the act of the State; and the two Houses of Congress can no more question such declaration, than they can question the primary right of appointment by the State.

"I shall vote against receiving the evidence offered. In conclusion I will add, that the preservation of the right of the States under the Constitution to appoint electors and declare who have been appointed, is, in my judgment, a matter of much greater importance than the accession of any one man to the presidency."

Mr. Commissioner Field: "Mr. President, I desire that this commission should succeed, and give, by its judgment, peace to the country. But such a result can only be attained by dis-

posing of the questions submitted to us on their merits. It cannot be attained by a resort to technical subtleties and ingenious devices to avoid looking at the evidence. It is our duty to ascertain, if possible, the truth, and decide who were in fact duly appointed electors in Florida—not merely who had received certificates of such appointment. That State has spoken to us through her courts, through her Legislature, and through her Executive, and has told us in no ambiguous terms what was her will and whom she had appointed to express it. If we shut our ears to her utterances, and, closing our eyes to the evidence, decide this case upon the mere inspection of the certificates of the Governor and canvassing board, we shall abdicate our powers, defeat the demands of justice, and disappoint the just expectations of the people. The country may submit to the result, but it will never cease to regard our action as unjust in itself, and as calculated to sap the foundations of public morality."

Mr. Commissioner Strong said: "My conclusions, then, are, that neither Congress nor this commission has authority under the Constitution to recanvass the vote of Florida for State electors; that the first determination of the State canvassing board was conclusive, until it was reversed by State authority; that, while it remained unreversed, it conferred upon the persons declared by it to have been chosen electors rightful authority to cast the vote of the State; and that, the act which those electors were appointed to do having been done, it was not in the power even of the State afterward to undo the act and call in question the authority by which it was done. It follows, in my judgment, that the evidence now offered is impertinent to any question we can decide, and, therefore, that it ought not to be admitted."

Mr. Commissioner Bradley said: "My conclusion is that the validity of the first certificate cannot be controverted by evidence of the proceedings had in the courts of Florida by *quo warranto*, and that said evidence should not be received."

Mr. Justice Clifford said: "Due service of process in the *quo warranto* suit was made at the earliest possible moment, and it is not even suggested that any greater diligence could have been employed in bringing the litigation to a close. Prompt investigation was made by the new board of State canvassers, and the Legislature enacted the statute declaring that the Tilden electors were duly chosen and appointed the next day after the decree was entered in the *quo warranto* suit. Neither the public nor the citizens have any power to defeat the machinations of fraud, perjury, and forgery, if the measures adopted for that purpose in this case are held to be ineffectual and insufficient.

"For these reasons I am of the opinion that the evidence offered should be admitted, and that the other side should be permitted to give evidence in reply."

The hour of three o'clock having arrived, being the time designated by an order of the commission at which the question on the matter pending should be submitted,

Mr. Commissioner Miller moved the following order:

Ordered, That no evidence will be received or considered by the commission which was not submitted to the joint convention of the two Houses by the President of the Senate with the different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of F. C. Humphries, one of the electors.

The question being on its adoption, it was determined in the affirmative: Yeas, 8; Nays, 7.

Those who voted in the affirmative are: Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong.

Those who voted in the negative are: Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman.

So the motion of Mr. Commissioner Miller was agreed to.

Mr. Commissioner Abbott moved the following:

Ordered, That in the case of Florida the commission will receive evidence relating to the eligibility of Frederick C. Humphries, one of the persons named in Certificate No. 1, as elector.

The question being on its adoption, it was determined in the affirmative: Yeas, 8; Nays, 7.

Those who voted in the affirmative are: Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Bradley, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman.

Those who voted in the negative are: Messrs. Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong.

So the motion of Mr. Commissioner Abbott was agreed to.

FRIDAY, February 9, 1877.

The commission met at ten o'clock A. M. pursuant to adjournment, all the members being present.

Mr. Commissioner Edmunds offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the following be adopted as the decision of the commission in the case of Florida:

ELECTORAL COMMISSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, A. D. 1877. }
To the President of the Senate of the United States, presiding in the meeting of the two Houses of Congress, under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877," approved January 29, A. D. 1877.

The Electoral Commission mentioned in said act, having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates, and papers accompanying the same, of the electoral votes from the State of Florida, and the objections thereto submitted to it under said act, now report that it has duly considered the same, pursuant to said act, and has decided, and does hereby decide, that the votes of Frederick C. Humphries, Charles H. Pearce, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, named in the certificate of M. L. Stearns, Governor of said State, which votes are certified by said persons, as appears

by the certificate submitted to the commission, as aforesaid, and marked "Number One" by said commission, and herewith returned, are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that the same are lawfully to be counted as therein certified, namely: Four (4) votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, for President, and four (4) votes for William A. Wheeler, of the State of New York, for Vice-President.

The commission also has decided, and hereby decides and reports, that the four persons first before named were duly appointed electors in and by said State of Florida.

The brief ground of this decision is, that it appears upon such evidence as by the Constitution and the law named in said act of Congress is competent and pertinent to the consideration of the subject, that the before-mentioned electors appear to have been lawfully elected such electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, for the term beginning March 4, 1877, of the State of Florida, and that they voted as such at the time and in the manner provided for by the Constitution of the United States and the law.

The commission has also decided, and does hereby decide and report, that, as a consequence of the foregoing, and upon the grounds before stated, neither of the papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of said State of Florida, numbered Two (2) and Three (3) by the commission, and herewith returned, are the certificates or the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that they ought not to be counted as such.

Done at Washington the day and year first above written.

Mr. Commissioner Hunton offered the following as a substitute:

That the electors named in Certificate No. 2, to wit, Wilkinson Call, J. E. Yonge, Robert Bullock, and Robert B. Hilton, are the four persons who were duly appointed electors by the State of Florida on the 7th day of November, 1876, and that their votes as certified in such certificate are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States.

The question being on the adoption of the substitute, it was decided in the negative: Yeas, 7; Nays, 8.

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman—7.

Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong—8.

Thereupon the resolution offered by Mr. Commissioner Edmunds was withdrawn.

Mr. Commissioner Garfield offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the four persons, to wit, Frederick C. Humphries, Charles H. Pearce, William A. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, were duly appointed electors of President and Vice-President for the State of Florida, and that the votes cast by the aforesaid four persons are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Bradley, and Mr. Miller, be appointed a committee to draft a report of the action of the commission, as required by law.

The question being on the adoption of the first resolution, it was decided in the affirmative: Yeas, 8; Nays, 7.

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong—8.

Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman—7.

The question being on the adoption of the second resolution offered by Mr. Commissioner Garfield, it was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Commissioner Edmunds (at six o'clock and five minutes P. M.) moved that the commission take a recess for one hour.

The motion was agreed to, and a recess was accordingly taken until seven o'clock and five minutes P. M.

The recess having expired, the commission resumed its session for deliberation.

Mr. Commissioner Edmunds, on behalf of the committee appointed to prepare a report of the commission in the matter of the electoral vote of the State of Florida, offered the following order:

Ordered, That the following be adopted as the final decision and report in the matters submitted to the commission as to the electoral vote of the State of Florida:

ELECTORAL COMMISSION, }

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, A. D. 1877. }

To the President of the Senate of the United States, presiding in the meeting of the two Houses of Congress, under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877," approved January 29, A. D. 1877:

The Electoral Commission mentioned in said act, having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates, and papers accompanying the same, of the electoral votes from the State of Florida, and the objections thereto submitted to it under said act, now report that it has duly considered the same, pursuant to said act, and has decided, and does hereby decide, that the votes of Frederick C. Humphries, Charles H. Pearce, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, named in the certificate of M. L. Stearns, Governor of said State, which votes are certified by said persons, as appears by the certificate submitted to the commission, as aforesaid, and marked "Number One" by said commission, and herewith returned, are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that the same are lawfully to be counted as therein certified, namely: Four (4) votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, for President, and four (4) votes for William A. Wheeler, of the State of New York, for Vice-President. The commission also has decided, and hereby decides and reports, that the four persons first before named were duly appointed electors in and by said State of Florida.

The ground of this decision, stated briefly, as required by said act, is as follows:

That it is not competent under the Constitution and the law, as it existed at the date of the passage of said act, to go into evidence *aliunde* on the papers opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two Houses to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of the State of Florida, in and according to the determination and declaration of their appointment by the Board of State Canvassers of said State prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed electors, or by counter-proof to show that they had not, and that all proceedings of the courts or acts of the Legislature, or of the Executive of Florida, subsequent to the casting of the votes of the electors on the prescribed day, are inadmissible for any such purpose.

As to the objection made to the eligibility of Mr. Humphries, the commission is of opinion that, without reference to the question of the effect of the vote of an ineligible elector, the evidence does not show that he held the office of shipping commissioner on the day when the electors were appointed.

The commission has also decided, and does hereby decide and report, that, as a consequence of the foregoing, and upon the grounds before stated, neither of the papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of said State of Florida, numbered Two (2) and Three (3) by the commission, and herewith returned, are the certificates of the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that they ought not to be counted as such. Done at Washington, the day and year first above written.

The question being on the adoption of the report of the commission, it was decided in the affirmative: Yeas, 8; Nays, 7.

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong—8.

Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman—7.

So the report of the commission was adopted; and said decision and report was thereupon signed by the members agreeing therein, as follows:

SAMUEL F. MILLER, W. STRONG, JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, O. P. MORTON, FRED. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, JAMES A. GARFIELD, GEORGE F. HOAR,	} Commissioners.
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On February 10th the following note was sent to the Senate and House:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February 9, 1877.*

SIR: I am directed by the Electoral Commission to inform the Senate, that it has considered and decided upon the matters submitted to it under the act of Congress concerning the same, touching the electoral votes from the State of Florida, and herewith, by direction of said commission, I transmit to you the said decision in writing, signed by the members agreeing therein, to be read at the meeting of the two Houses, according to said act. All the certificates and papers sent to the commission by the President of the Senate are herewith returned.

NATHAN CLIFFORD,
President of the Commission.

Hon. THOMAS W. FERRY,
President of the Senate.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

At one o'clock on the same day the two Houses reassembled to hear and coincide, or otherwise, with the decision of the Electoral Commission.

The Secretary of the Senate read the decision above mentioned.

The Presiding Officer: "Are there objections to this decision?"

Mr. Field: "I submit an objection to the decision and report just read."

The Presiding Officer: "The member from New York (Mr. Field) submits an objection to the decision, which will be read by the Clerk of the House."

Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House, read as follows:

An objection is interposed by the undersigned Senators and Representatives to the decision made by the commission constituted by the act entitled "An act to provide for and regulate the counting of the vote for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877," as to the true and lawful electoral vote of Florida, upon the following grounds:

1. For that the decision determines that the vote cast by Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphries, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, as electors of President and Vice-President of the United States in and for or on behalf of the State of Florida, is the true and lawful electoral vote of said State, when, in truth and in fact, the vote cast by Wilkinson Call, James E. Yonge, Robert B. Hilton, and Robert Bullock, is the true and lawful vote of said State.

2. For that said commission refused to receive competent and material evidence tending to prove that Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphries, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, were not appointed electors in the manner prescribed by the Legislature of the State of Florida, but were designated as electors by the returning board of said State corruptly and fraudulently, in disregard of law, and with the intent to defeat the will of the people expressed in the choice of Wilkinson Call, James E. Yonge, Robert B. Hilton, and Robert Bullock, who were legally and regularly appointed electors by the State of Florida, in the manner directed by the Legislature thereof.

3. For that the decision aforesaid was founded upon the resolution and order of said commission previously made, as follows:

"Ordered, That no evidence will be received or considered by the commission which was not submitted to the joint convention of the two Houses by the President of the Senate, with the different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of F. C. Humphries, one of the electors."

4. For that said decision excludes all the evidence taken by the two Houses of Congress and by the committees of each House concerning the frauds, errors, and irregularities committed by the persons whose certificates are taken as proof of the due appointment of electors.

5. For that said decision excludes all evidence tending to prove that the certificate of — Stearns, Governor, as also that of the Board of State Canvassers, was procured or given in pursuance of a fraudulent and corrupt conspiracy to cheat the State of Florida out of its rightful choice of electors, and to substitute therefor those who had not been chosen or appointed electors by said State in the manner directed by the Legislature thereof.

6. For that said commission refused to recognize the right of the courts of the State of Florida to review and reverse the judgment of the returning board or Board of State Canvassers, rendered through fraud and without jurisdiction, and rejected and refused to consider the action of said courts after their decision that Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphries, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, were not entitled to cast the electoral vote of Florida; which said decision was rendered by a court of said State in a case lawfully brought before said court, which court had jurisdiction over the subject-matter thereof, and whose jurisdiction over the said Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphries, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, had attached before any act was done by them as electors.

7. For that said decision excludes all evidence tending to prove that the State of Florida, by all the departments of its government, legislative, executive, and judicial, has repudiated as fraudulent and

void the certificates of — Stearns, Governor, as well as that of the State canvassers, upon which certificate of the said Governor the said commission has acted, and by means of which the true electoral votes of Florida have been rejected and false ones substituted in their stead.

8. For that to count the votes of Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphries, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, as electors for President and Vice-President, would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

CHARLES W. JONES, Florida,
HENRY COOPER, Tennessee,
FRANCIS KERNAN, New York,
ELI SAULSBURY, Delaware,
J. E. McDONALD, Indiana,
W. H. BARNUM, Connecticut,

On the part of the Senate.

J. PROCTOR KNOTT,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, New York,
W. S. HOLMAN, Indiana,
J. R. TUCKER,
CHARLES P. THOMPSON,
G. A. JENKS, Pennsylvania,
J. J. FINLEY,
MILTON SAYLER,
E. JNO. ELLIS,
W. R. MORRISON,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
WILLIAM M. SPRINGER,

On the part of the House.

The Presiding Officer: "Are there further objections to the decision? (A pause.) If there be none, the Senate will retire to its Chamber, that the Houses respectively may consider and determine the objection."

The Senate then withdrew.

In the Senate the objection thus submitted was read and considered.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the decision of the commission upon the electoral vote of the State of Florida stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

The President *pro tempore*: "The question is on agreeing to this resolution."

Mr. Whyte called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered; and, being taken, resulted — yeas 44, nays 25 — as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Blaine, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chaffee, Christianity, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dawes, Dorsey, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Morton, Oglesby, Pad-dock, Patterson, Robertson, Sargent, Sharon, Sherman, Spencer, Teller, Wadleigh, West, Windom, and Wright—44.

NAYS—Messrs. Bailey, Barnum, Bayard, Boggy, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Hereford, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Kernan, McCree-ry, McDonald, Maxey, Merrimon, Norwood, Ran-dolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Wallace, Whyte, and Withers—25.

ABSENT—Messrs. Dennis, Edmunds, Gordon, Jones of Nevada, Kelly, and Thurman—6.

So the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Sargent: "I move that the House of Representatives be notified that the Senate has come to a determination of the matter submitted, and is ready to meet with the House in joint convention."

The motion was agreed to.

The President *pro tempore*: "The Secretary will execute the order of the Senate."

The House, soon after the retirement of the Senate, took a recess until February 12th, when the following resolution was offered by Mr. Field, of New York:

Ordered, That the counting of the electoral vote from the State of Florida shall not proceed in conformity with the decision of the Electoral Commission, but that the votes of Wilkinson Call, James E. Yonge, Robert B. Hilton, and Robert Bullock, be counted as the votes from the State of Florida for President and Vice-President of the United States.

It was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Bagby, John H. Bagley, Jr., Banning, Bell, Blackburn, Bland, Bliss, Blount, Boone, Bradford, Bright, John Young Brown, Samuel D. Burchard, Cabell, John H. Caldwell, William P. Caldwell, Campbell, Candler, Carr, Cate, Caulfield, Chapin, John B. Clarke of Kentucky, John B. Clark, Jr., of Missouri, Clymer, Cochran, Collins, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Culberson, Cutler, Davis, De Bolt, Dibrell, Douglas, Durham, Eden, Egbert, Ellis, Faulkner, Fel-ton, Field, Finley, Forney, Franklin, Fuller, Gause, Gibson, Glover, Goode, Goodin, Gunter, Andrew H. Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, Hancock, Hardenbergh, Henry R. Harris, John T. Harris, Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Hatcher, Haymond, Henkle, Abram S. Hewitt, Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Hill, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, House, Humphreys, Hunton, Hurd, Jenks, Frank Jones, Thomas L. Jones, Kehr, Knott, Lamar, Franklin Landers, George M. Landers, Le Moynes, Levy, Lewis, Luttrell, Lynde, Mackey, Maish, McFarland, McMahon, Meade, Metcalfe, Mil-likan, Mills, Money, Morgan, Morrison, Mutchler, Neal, New, O'Brien, Odell, Payne, John F. Philips, Piper, Poppleton, Powell, Rea, Reagan, John Reilly, James B. Reilly, Rice, Riddle, John Robbins, William M. Robbins, Roberts, Miles Ross, Savage, Saylor, Scales, Schleicher, Sheakley, Singleton, Slemons, William E. Smith, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stenger, Stevenson, Stone, Swann, Tar-box, Teese, Terry, Thomas, Thompson, Throck-morton, Tucker, Turney, John L. Vance, Robert B. Vance, Waddell, Gilbert C. Walker, Walling, Walsh, Ward, Warner, Warren, Watterson, Erastus Wells, Whitthorne, Wigginton, Alpheus S. Williams, Jere N. Williams, Willis, Wilshire, Benjamin Wilson, Fernando Wood, Yeates, and Young—168.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, George A. Bagley, John H. Baker, William H. Baker, Ballou, Banks, Bel-ford, Blair, Bradley, William R. Brown, Horatio C. Burchard, Burleigh, Buttz, Cannon, Cason, Caswell, Chittenden, Conger, Crapo, Crounse, Danford, Dar-rall, Davy, Denison, Dobbins, Dunnell, Eames, Evans, Flye, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Hale, Haralson, Benjamin W. Harris, Hathorn, Hays, Hendee, Henderson, Hoar, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyman, Joyce, Kasson, Kelley, Kimball, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Lynch, Magoon, MacDougall, McCrary, McDill, Miller, Monroe, Nash, Norton, Oliver, O'Neill, Packer, Page, Wil-iam A. Phillips, Pierce, Plaisted, Platt, Potter, Pratt, Rainey, Robinson, Sobieski Ross, Rusk, Sampson, Seelye, Sinnickson, Smalls, A. Herr Smith, Stowell, Strait, Thornburgh, Washington Townsend, Tufts, Van Vorhes, Wait, Waldron, Alexander S. Wallace, John W. Wallace, G. Wiley Wells, White, Whitehouse, Whiting, Willard, Andrew Williams, Charles G. Williams, William B. Williams, James Wilson, Alan Wood, Jr., Wood-burn, and Woodworth—108.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bass, Beebe, Buckner, Du-rand, Hoge, King, Lane, Lapham, Lord, Phelps, Furman, Schumaker, Stanton, Stephens, Martin L.

Townsend, Charles C. B. Walker, Wheeler, Wike, and James Williams—19.

At two o'clock and twenty-five minutes P. M. the doorkeeper announced the Senate of the United States.

The Presiding Officer: "The joint meeting of Congress resumes its session. The two Houses separately have considered and determined the objection submitted by the member from the State of New York (Mr. Field) to the decision of the commission upon the certificates from the State of Florida. The Secretary of the Senate will now read the decision of the Senate."

The Secretary of the Senate read the following:

Resolved, That the decision of the commission upon the electoral vote of the State of Florida stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objection made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Presiding Officer: "The Clerk of the House will now read the decision of the House."

The Clerk (Mr. Pettit) read as follows:

Ordered, That the counting of the electoral votes from the State of Florida shall now proceed in conformity with the decision of the Electoral Commission; but that the votes of Wilkinson Call, James E. Yonge, Robert B. Hilton, and Robert Bullock, be counted as the votes from the State of Florida for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The Presiding Officer: "The two Houses not concurring in ordering otherwise, the decision of the commission will stand unreversed, and the counting will now proceed in conformity with the decision of the commission. The tellers will announce the vote of the State of Florida."

Mr. Allison (one of the tellers): "The State of Florida gives four votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and four votes for William A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice-President."

The votes of the States of Georgia (11), Indiana (15), and Kentucky (12), were then counted for Tilden and Hendricks, and the votes of Illinois (21), Iowa (11), and Kansas (5), were counted for Hayes and Wheeler.

The Presiding Officer: "The Chair opens a certificate from the State of Louisiana, received by mail, no corresponding one by messenger. One of the tellers will read the same in the hearing and presence of the two Houses."

Senator Allison (one of the tellers) read a certificate of William P. Kellogg, as Governor of the State of Louisiana, to the election of certain electors, and the certificate of those electors that they had met and cast eight votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President of the United States, and eight votes for William A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice-President.

The Presiding Officer: "Having opened a certificate received by messenger from the same State, the Chair hands it to the tellers, to

be read in the presence and hearing of the two Houses. A corresponding one, received by mail, is also handed to the tellers."

Mr. Stone (one of the tellers) read a certificate, signed by John McEnery as Governor of the State of Louisiana, to the election of certain electors, and the certificate of those electors that they had met and cast eight votes for Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, for President, and eight votes for Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice-President.

The Presiding Officer: "The Chair having opened another certificate from the State of Louisiana, received by messenger, one of the tellers will read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses. A corresponding certificate, received by mail, is also handed to the tellers."

Senator Ingalls (one of the tellers) read a certificate of William P. Kellogg as Governor of the State of Louisiana, to the election of certain electors, and an accompanying certificate of the electors that they had met and cast eight votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and eight votes for William A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice-President.

The Presiding Officer: "This closes the reading of the certificates from the State of Louisiana. Are there objections to the certificates which have been read?"

Senator McDonald: "On behalf of the Senators and Representatives whose names are subscribed hereto, I submit the following objections to the counting of the electoral vote of the State of Louisiana as cast for Hayes and Wheeler."

The Presiding Officer: "The objections to counting the vote will be read by the Secretary of the Senate."

Mr. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate, read as follows:

The undersigned Senators and members of the House of Representatives of the United States object to the lists of names of the electors made and certified by William P. Kellogg, claiming to be, but who was not, the lawful Governor of the State of Louisiana, and to the electoral votes of said State signed by W. P. Kellogg, J. H. Burch, Peter Joseph, L. A. Sheldon, Morris Marks, A. B. Levisse, O. H. Brewster, Oscar Joffron, being the two several certificates the first and third presented by the President of the Senate to the two Houses of Congress in joint convention, for the reasons following:

I. Because, on the 7th day of November, 1876, there was no law, joint resolution, or other act of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, in force, directing the manner in which electors for said State should be appointed.

II. Because, if any law existed in the State of Louisiana on the 7th day of November, 1876, directing the manner of the appointment of electors, it was an act of the Legislature which directed that electors should be appointed by the people of the State in their primary capacity at an election to be held on a day certain, at particular places, and in a certain way; and the people of the State, in accordance with the legislative direction, exercised the powers vested in them at an election held in said State, November 7, 1876, in pursuance of said act and of the laws of the United States, and appointed John McEnery, R. C. Wickliffe, L. St. Martin, F.

P. Poché, A. De Blanc, W. A. Seay, R. G. Cobb, and K. A. Cross, to be electors by a majority for each of six thousand and upward of all the votes cast by qualified voters for electors at said election; and said electors received a certificate of their due appointment as such electors from John McEnery, who was then the rightful and lawful Governor of said State, under the seal thereof; and thereupon the said McEnery, Wickliffe, St. Martin, Poché, De Blanc, Seay, Cobb, and Cross, became and were vested with the exclusive authority of electors for the State of Louisiana, and no other person or persons had, or could have, such authority or power, nor was it within the legal power of any State or Federal officer, or any other person, to revoke the power bestowed on the said McEnery, Wickliffe, St. Martin, Poché, De Blanc, Seay, Cobb, and Cross, or to appoint other electors in their stead, or to impair their title to the office to which the people had appointed them.

III. Because the said Kellogg, Burch, Joseph, Sheldon, Marks, Levisse, Brewster, and Joffrion, were not, nor was either of them, duly appointed an elector by the State of Louisiana in the manner directed by the constitution and laws of said State and of the United States; and the lists of names of electors made and certified by the said William P. Kellogg, claiming to be, but not being, Governor of said State, were false in fact, and fraudulently made and certified by said Kellogg, with full knowledge at the time that the said Kellogg, Burch, Joseph, Sheldon, Marks, Levisse, Brewster, and Joffrion, were not duly appointed electors by the qualified voters of said State, and without any examination of the returns of the votes cast for electors, as required by the laws of the State.

IV. Because the pretended canvass of the returns of said election for electors of President and Vice-President by J. Madison Wells, T. C. Anderson, G. Casanave, and Louis Kenner, as returning officers of said election, was without jurisdiction, and void, for these reasons:

1. The statutes of Louisiana, under which said persons claimed to have been appointed returning officers, and to have derived their authority, gave them no jurisdiction to make the returns or to canvass or compile the statements of votes cast for electors of President and Vice-President.

2. Said statutes, if construed as conferring such jurisdiction, give the returning officers power to appoint the electors, and are void as in conflict with the Constitution, which requires that electors shall be appointed by the State.

3. Said statutes, in so far as they attempt to confer judicial power, and to give to the returning officers authority in their discretion to exclude the statements of votes, and to punish innocent persons without trial by depriving them of their legal right of suffrage, are in conflict with the constitution of the State of Louisiana, and are anti-republican and in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, in so far as they refer it to the discretion of the returning officers to determine who are appointed electors.

4. If said Louisiana statutes should be held valid, they conferred no jurisdiction on said Wells, Anderson, Casanave, and Kenner, as a board of returning officers, to make the returns of said election or to canvass and compile the statements of votes made by the commissioners of said election, for the reason that they constituted but four of the five persons to whom the law confided those duties; that they were all of the same political party; and that there was a vacancy in said board of returning officers which the said Wells, Anderson, Casanave, and Kenner, failed and refused to fill as required by law.

5. Said board of returning officers had no jurisdiction to exercise judicial functions and reject the statement of the votes at any poll or voting-place unless the foundation for such jurisdiction was first

laid as required by the statute, which the papers and records before said board of returning officers showed was not done to such an extent as to change the result of the election as shown on the face of the returns.

6. Said returning officers, with a full knowledge that a true and correct compilation of the official statements of votes legally cast November 7, 1876, for presidential electors in the State of Louisiana, showed the following result, to wit:

	Votes.
John McEnery.....	88,723
R. C. Wickliffe.....	83,859
L. St. Martin.....	83,650
F. P. Poché.....	83,474
A. De Blanc.....	83,638
W. A. Seay.....	83,812
R. G. Cobb.....	83,580
K. A. Cross.....	83,608
W. P. Kellogg.....	77,174
J. H. Burch.....	77,162
Peter Joseph.....	74,918
L. A. Sheldon.....	74,902
Morris Marks.....	75,240
A. B. Levisse.....	75,895
O. H. Brewster.....	75,479
Oscar Joffrion.....	75,618

And that said McEnery, Wickliffe, St. Martin, Poché, De Blanc, Seay, Cobb, and Cross, were duly and lawfully elected electors, illegally and fraudulently changed, altered, and rejected the statements of votes made by the commissioners of election and the returns of supervisors of registration, and declared the following to be the state of the poll, to wit:

	Votes.
John McEnery.....	70,508
R. C. Wickliffe.....	70,509
L. St. Martin.....	70,558
F. P. Poché.....	70,335
A. De Blanc.....	70,536
W. A. Seay.....	70,525
R. G. Cobb.....	70,423
K. A. Cross.....	70,556
W. P. Kellogg.....	75,135
J. H. Burch.....	75,127
Peter Joseph.....	74,014
L. A. Sheldon.....	74,037
Morris Marks.....	74,418
A. B. Levisse.....	74,007
O. H. Brewster.....	74,018
Oscar Joffrion.....	74,736

The said returning officers thereupon falsely and fraudulently certified that said Kellogg, Burch, Joseph, Sheldon, Marks, Levisse, Brewster, and Joffrion, were duly elected electors; when the fact was that, omitting the statements of votes illegally withheld by supervisors, those before the returning officers which it was their duty to, but which they did not, canvass and compile, showed majorities for McEnery, Wickliffe, St. Martin, Poché, De Blanc, Seay, Cobb, and Cross, ranging from 3,459 to 6,405.

5. That said returning officers, before making any declaration of the vote for electors, offered for a money-consideration to certify and declare the due election of the persons who, according to the face of the returns, received a majority of the votes, and were duly and properly elected. Failing to find a purchaser, they falsely, corruptly, and fraudulently, certified and declared the minority candidates elected, after having first applied for a reward for so doing. Wherefore the undersigned object to the certificate or declaration of the election of electors made by said board of returning officers as utterly void, by reason of the fraud and corruption of said board of returning officers in thus corruptly offering said certificates for sale.

V. The undersigned especially object to counting the vote cast by the said A. B. Levisse, for the reason that the State of Louisiana was forbidden by the Constitution of the United States to appoint the said A. B. Levisse an elector, because he was at the

time of the appointment of the electors in said State, to wit, on the 7th day of November, 1876, and for a number of days previous and subsequent thereto, holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, to wit, the office of Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court for the district of Louisiana, and his subsequent appointment by the other electors was not only without authority of law, and void, but it was knowingly and fraudulently made for an illegal and fraudulent purpose.

VI. The undersigned especially object to counting the vote cast by the said O. H. Brewster, for the reason that the State of Louisiana was forbidden by the Constitution of the United States to appoint the said Brewster an elector, because he was at the time of the appointment of electors of said State, to wit, the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, and for a number of days previous and subsequent thereto, holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, to wit, the office of Surveyor-General of the Land Office for the land-district of the State of Louisiana; and any subsequent appointment of the said Brewster as an elector by the other electors was not only without warrant of law, and void, but was made knowingly and fraudulently for an illegal and fraudulent purpose.

VII. The undersigned object and insist that under no circumstances can more than six of the eight electoral votes cast in Louisiana for Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler be counted, for the reason that at least two of the persons casting such votes, to wit, A. B. Levisse and O. H. Brewster, were not appointed electors by said State; and they further object especially to the vote given and cast by William P. Kellogg, one of the pretended electors of said State of Louisiana, because the certificate executed by himself as Governor of that State to himself as elector of that State is void as to him, and creates no presumption, and is no evidence in his own favor that he was duly appointed such elector, and there is no other evidence whatever of his having been appointed an elector of said State. And they further object to the said Kellogg, that by the constitution of Louisiana he was not entitled to hold both offices, but was disqualified therefrom, and that on the day of casting the vote aforesaid, and on the day of the election for electors, and after those days, he continued to act as Governor of the State, and that his vote as elector is null and void.

VIII. Because the certified lists of the names of the said Kellogg, Burch, Joseph, Sheldon, Marks, Levisse, Brewster, and Joffrion, as the duly appointed electors for the State of Louisiana by William P. Kellogg, claiming to be, but who was not, Governor of said State, were falsely, fraudulently, and corruptly made and issued, as a part of a conspiracy between the said Kellogg and the said returning officers Wells, Anderson, Casanave, and Kenner, and other persons, to cheat and defraud the said McEnery, Wickliffe, St. Martin, Poché, De Blanc, Seay, Cobb, and Cross, of the offices to which they had been duly appointed as aforesaid, and to defraud the State of Louisiana of her right to vote for President and Vice-President according to her own wish, as legally expressed by the vote of the people at the election aforesaid.

For which reason the list of names of the said Kellogg, Burch, Joseph, Sheldon, Marks, Levisse, Brewster, and Joffrion, as electors, and the votes cast by them, are utterly void; in support of which reasons the undersigned refer to the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Louisiana, and, among other, to the evidence taken at the present session of Congress by the committee and sub-committees on Privileges and Elections of the Senate, the select committee and the sub-committees of the House of Representatives on the Recent Election in the State of Louisiana, and the committee of the House of Representatives on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House of Representatives

in Counting the Electoral Vote, together with papers accompanying said evidence.

ELI SAULSBURY, J. E. McDONALD, J. W. STEVENSON, L. V. BOGY, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, G. A. JENKS, R. L. GIBSON, JOHN R. TUCKER, W. M. LEVY, E. JOHN ELLIS, WM. R. MORRISON,	} Senators. } Representatives.
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The Presiding Officer: "Are there further objections to the certificates from the State of Louisiana?"

Mr. Gibson: "I have the honor to offer objections to the certificates of the electoral vote of the State of Louisiana signed by William Pitt Kellogg on behalf of the State of Louisiana."

The Presiding Officer: "The Clerk of the House will read the objections presented by the member from the State of Louisiana (Mr. Gibson)."

The Clerk of the House read as follows:

The undersigned, Senators and members of the House of Representatives of the United States, object to the certificates and electoral votes of the State of Louisiana signed by William P. Kellogg, J. H. Burch, Peter Joseph, L. A. Sheldon, Morris Marks, A. B. Levisse, O. H. Brewster, and Oscar Joffrion, for the following reasons:

1. The Government of the State of Louisiana, as administered at and prior to the 7th day of November, 1876, and until this time, was and is not republican in form.

2. If the Government of the State of Louisiana was and is republican in form, there was no canvass of the votes of the State made on which the certificates of election of the above-named alleged electors were issued.

3. Any alleged canvass of votes on which the certificates of election of said alleged electors are claimed to be founded was an act of usurpation, was fraudulent and void.

4. The votes cast in the electoral college of said State by Oscar Joffrion, William P. Kellogg, J. H. Burch, Morris Marks, are not electoral votes, for that the said Oscar Joffrion, William P. Kellogg, J. H. Burch, and Morris Marks, are and were ineligible by the laws of Louisiana, and were disqualified; for by the constitution of the State of Louisiana, section 117, it is provided that no person shall hold or exercise at the same time more than one office of trust or profit, except that of justice of the peace or notary public; whereas on and prior to the 7th day of November, 1876, and until after the 6th day of December, 1876, W. P. Kellogg was acting *de facto* Governor of said State; Oscar Joffrion was Supervisor of Registration for the parish of Pointe Coupée, in said State; Morris Marks was a District Attorney for one of the districts of said State and candidate for District Judge, and was elected at said election; and J. H. Burch was a member of the Senate of said State, also a member of the Board of Control of the State Penitentiary, Administrator of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, both salaried officers, and Treasurer of the School Board of the parish of East Baton Rouge.

5. In addition thereto, said Oscar Joffrion was specially disqualified by the 13th section of the act of the Legislature of said State, dated the 24th day of July, 1874, which provides that no Supervisor of registration shall be eligible for any office at any election when said supervisor officiates; and the said

Oscar Joffrion, at the election held on the 7th day of November, 1876, did act and officiate as Supervisor of Registration for the parish of Pointe Coupée, in said State. In support hereof, *inter alia*, there is herewith submitted the testimony taken before the special committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the election in Louisiana; also the testimony taken before the Committee on Powers and Privileges of the House of Representatives; also the testimony taken before the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate.

ELI SAULSBURY, J. E. McDONALD, FRANCIS KERNAN,	} Senators.	
G. A. JENKS, J. R. TUCKER, R. L. GIBSON, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, W. M. LEVY, E. JOHN ELLIS,		} Representatives.

ording, or the acknowledging of any commission or license or certificate of appointment or of authentication, signed or purporting to be signed by John McEnery as Governor of the State of Louisiana, for the reason that there is no evidence that John McEnery is now, or ever was at any time during the year 1876, Governor of the State of Louisiana; and for the further reason that there is conclusive evidence that W. P. Kellogg was, during the whole of the year 1876 and for several years prior thereto, Governor of that State; was recognized as such by the judicial and legislative departments of the Government of that State, and by every department of the Government of the United States.

T. O. HOWE.	CHAS. H. JOYCE.
R. J. OGLESBY.	L. DANFORD.
JOHN SHERMAN.	W. W. CRAPO.
J. R. WEST.	EUGENE HALE.
S. A. HURLBUT.	WM. LAWRENCE.
W. TOWNSEND.	

The Presiding Officer: "Are there further objections to the certificates from the State of Louisiana?"

Mr. Wood, of New York: "I present, on behalf of the Senators and Representatives who have signed it, a further objection."

The Presiding Officer: "The objection submitted will be read by the Clerk of the House."

The Clerk of the House read the objection, as follows:

The undersigned, Senators and Representatives, object to the counting of the vote of O. H. Brewster, A. B. Levisse, W. P. Kellogg, Oscar Joffrion, Peter Joseph, J. H. Burch, L. A. Sheldon, and Morris Marks, as electors for the State of Louisiana, for the reason that the said persons were not appointed electors by the State of Louisiana in the manner directed by its Legislature.

M. I. SOUTHARD, Representative from the State of Ohio.
CHAS. E. HOOKER, of Mississippi.
R. A. DE BOLT, of Missouri.
E. P. BLAND, of Missouri.
JOHN W. STEVENSON, of Kentucky.
WM. PINCKNEY WHYTE, of Maryland.
FERNANDO WOOD, Representative from the State of New York.
ERASTUS WELLS, Representative of Missouri.
A. G. EGBERT, Representative of Pennsylvania.

The Presiding Officer: "Are there further objections to the certificates from the State of Louisiana?"

Senator Howe: "I submit some concise objections to counting the vote certified here by John McEnery and his associates."

The Presiding Officer: "The objections will be read by the Secretary of the Senate."

The Secretary of the Senate read the objections, as follows:

The undersigned respectfully object to the counting of any vote for President and Vice-President of the United States given or purporting to have been given by John McEnery or E. C. Wickliffe, or of either of them, for the reason that there is no evidence whatever that either of said persons has been appointed an elector of said State in such manner as the Legislature thereof has directed; and for the further reason that there is evidence conclusive in law that neither of said persons has been appointed to be an elector for the State of Louisiana in such manner as the Legislature thereof has directed.

They respectfully object to the reading, the re-

The Presiding Officer: "Are there further objections to the certificates from the State of Louisiana? If there be no further objections, all the certificates from that State, and the papers accompanying the same, together with the objections thereto, will now be submitted to the Electoral Commission for its judgment and decision. The Senate will now retire to their Chamber."

Accordingly the Senate withdrew.

On February 17th the President of the Electoral Commission notified the two Houses that it had considered and decided the matters touching the electoral vote of Louisiana.

On the same day a joint meeting of the two Houses was held.

The Presiding Officer: "The joint meeting of Congress for counting the electoral vote resumes its session."

"The objections presented to the certificates from the State of Louisiana having been submitted to the commission, the two Houses have reconvened, to receive and consider the decision of that tribunal. The decision, which is in writing, by a majority of the commission, and signed by the members agreeing therein, will now be read by the Secretary of the Senate, and be entered in the Journal of each House."

The Secretary of the Senate read as follows:

ELECTORAL COMMISSION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 16, A. D. 1876. }
To the President of the Senate of the United States, presiding in the meeting of the two Houses of Congress under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877," approved January 29, A. D. 1877:

The Electoral Commission mentioned in said act having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates, and papers accompanying the same, of the electoral votes from the State of Louisiana, and the objections thereto submitted to it under said act, now report that it has duly considered the same, pursuant to said act, and has, by a majority of votes, decided, and does hereby decide, that the votes of William P. Kellogg, J. Henri Burch, Peter Joseph, Lionel A. Sheldon, Morris Marks, Aaron B. Levisse, Orlando H. Brewster, and Oscar Joffrion, named in the certificate of William P. Kellogg, Governor of said State, which votes are

certified by said persons, as appears by the certificate submitted to the commission as aforesaid, and marked Numbers One (1) and Three (3) by said commission, and herewith returned, are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that the same are lawfully to be counted as therein certified, namely:

Eight votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, for President; and

Eight votes for William A. Wheeler, of the State of New York, for Vice-President.

The commission has, by a majority of votes, also decided, and does hereby decide and report, that the eight persons first before named were duly appointed electors in and by the State of Louisiana.

The brief ground of this decision is that it appears, upon such evidence as by the Constitution and the law named in said act of Congress is competent and pertinent to the consideration of the subject, that the before-mentioned electors appear to have been lawfully appointed such electors of President and Vice-President of the United States for the term beginning March 4, A. D. 1877, of the State of Louisiana, and that they voted as such at the time and in the manner provided for by the Constitution of the United States and the law.

And the commission has, by a majority of votes, decided, and does hereby decide, that it is not competent, under the Constitution and the law as it existed at the date of the passage of said act, to go into evidence *abunde* the papers opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two Houses, to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of the State of Louisiana, on and according to the determination and declaration of their appointment by the returning officers for elections in the said State prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed electors, or by counter-proof to show that they had not; or that the determination of the said returning officers was not in accordance with the truth and the fact; the commission, by a majority of votes, being of opinion that it is not within the jurisdiction of the two Houses of Congress assembled to count the votes for President and Vice-President, or to enter upon a trial of such questions.

The commission, by a majority of votes, is also of opinion that it is not competent to prove that any of said persons so appointed electors as aforesaid held an office of trust or profit under the United States at the time when they were appointed, or that they were ineligible under the laws of the State, or any other matter offered to be proved *abunde* the said certificates and papers.

The commission is also of opinion, by a majority of votes, that the returning officers of elections who canvassed the votes at the election for electors in Louisiana were a legally constituted body by virtue of a constitutional law, and that a vacancy in said body did not vitiate its proceedings.

The commission has also decided, and does hereby decide, by a majority of votes, and report that, as a consequence of the foregoing, and upon the grounds before stated, that the paper purporting to be a certificate of the electoral votes of said State of Louisiana, objected to by Timothy O. Howe and others, marked "N. C. No. 2" by the commission, and herewith returned, is not the certificate of the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that they ought not to be counted as such.

Done at Washington the day and year first above written.

SAMUEL F. MILLER.

W. STRONG.

JOSEPH P. BRADLEY.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

O. P. MORTON.

FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

GEORGE F. HOAR.

The Presiding Officer: "Are there any objections to the decision of the commission?"

Mr. Gibson: "I have the honor to present the following objections to the decision and report of the Electoral Commission, signed by Senators and Representatives."

The Presiding Officer: "The objections will be read by the Clerk of the House."

The following objections are interposed by the undersigned, Senators and Representatives, to the decision made by the commission constituted by the act entitled "An act to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and the decisions of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877," as to the true and lawful electoral vote of the State of Louisiana, for the following reasons, viz.:

1. For that the said commission, as guides to their action, adopted the rejected resolutions, as follows:

"Friday, February 16, 1877.

"The commission met at ten o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment, with closed doors, for the purpose of consultation on the question submitted relative to the offers of proof connected with the objections raised to the certificates of electoral votes from the State of Louisiana.

"After debate,
"Mr. Commissioner Hoar submitted the following order:

"*Ordered*, That the evidence offered be not received."

"Mr. Commissioner Abbott offered the following as a substitute for the proposed order:

"*Resolved*, That so much of the act of Louisiana establishing a returning board for that State is unconstitutional, and the acts of said returning board are void."

"The question being on the adoption of the substitute, it was decided in the negative—yeas 7, nays 8.

"Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman—7.

"Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong—8.

"Mr. Commissioner Abbott offered the following as a substitute:

"*Resolved*, That evidence will be received to show that the returning board of Louisiana, at the time of canvassing and compiling the vote of that State at the last election in that State, was not legally constituted under the law establishing it, in this: that it was composed of four persons all of one political party, instead of five persons of different political parties."

"The question being on the adoption of the substitute, it was decided in the negative—yeas 7, nays 8.

"Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman—7.

"Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong—8.

"Mr. Commissioner Abbott offered the following as a substitute:

"*Resolved*, That the commission will receive testimony on the subject of the frauds alleged in the specifications of the counsel for the objectors to certificates Nos. 1 and 8."

"The question being on the adoption of the substitute, it was decided in the negative—yeas 7, nays 8.

"Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman—7.

"Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong—8.

"Mr. Commissioner Abbott offered the following as a substitute:

"*Resolved*, That testimony tending to show that the so-called returning board of Louisiana had no jurisdiction to canvass the votes for electors of President and Vice-President is admissible."

"The question being on the adoption of the substitute, it was determined in the negative—yeas 7, nays 8.

"Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman—7.

"Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong—8.

"Mr. Commissioner Abbott offered the following as a substitute:

"*Resolved*, That evidence is admissible that the statements and affidavits purporting to have been made and forwarded to said returning board, in pursuance of the provisions of section 26 of the election law of 1872, alleging riot, tumult, intimidation, and violence at or near certain polls and in certain parishes, were falsely fabricated and forged by certain disreputable persons, under the direction and with the knowledge of said returning board, and that said returning board, knowing such statements and affidavits to be false and forged, and that none of the said statements or affidavits were made in the manner or form or within the time required by law, did knowingly, willfully, and fraudulently fail and refuse to canvass or compile more than ten thousand votes lawfully cast, as is shown by the statements of votes of the commissioners of election."

"The question being on the adoption of the substitute, it was decided in the negative—yeas 7, nays 8.

"Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman—7.

"Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong—8.

"Mr. Commissioner Hunton offered the following as a substitute:

"*Resolved*, That evidence be received to prove that the votes cast and given at said election on the 7th of November last for the election of electors, as shown by the returns made by the commissioners of election from the several polls or voting-places in said State, have never been compiled or canvassed, and that the said returning board never even pretended to compile or canvass the returns made by said commissioners of election, but that the said returning board only pretended to canvass the returns made by such supervisors."

"The question being on the adoption of the substitute, it was decided in the negative—yeas 7, nays 8.

"Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman—7.

"Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong—8.

"Mr. Commissioner Bayard offered the following as a substitute:

"*Resolved*, That no person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States is eligible to be appointed an elector, and that this commission will receive evidence tending to prove such ineligibility as offered by counsel for objectors to Certificates 1 and 8.

"The question being on the adoption of the substitute, it was decided in the negative—yeas 7, nays 8.

"Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman—7.

"Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong—8.

"The question then recurring on the adoption of the order submitted by Mr. Commissioner Hoar, Mr. Commissioner Payne moved to strike out the word 'not.'

"The question being on the adoption of the amendment, it was determined in the negative—yeas 7, nays 8.

"Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman—7.

"Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong—8.

"The question then recurring on the adoption of the order submitted by Mr. Commissioner Hoar in the following words:

"*Ordered*, That the evidence offered be not received."

"The question being on the adoption of the order, it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 8, nays 7.

"Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong—8.

"Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman—7."

2. For that the said commission refused to receive evidence offered, as in the annexed paper stated, or any part of said evidence, and decided that the votes mentioned in the certificates numbered 1 and 8 shall be counted for Hayes and Wheeler, said evidence to the contrary notwithstanding.

Senators.

W. H. BARNUM, Connecticut.
CHAS. W. JONES, Florida.
F. KEERNAN, New York.
F. HEREFORD, West Virginia.
H. COOPER, Tennessee.
L. V. BOEY, Missouri.
WM. W. EATON, Connecticut.
S. B. MAXEY, Texas.
T. F. RANDOLPH, New Jersey.

R. E. WITHERS, Virginia.
J. E. BAILEY, Tennessee.
H. G. DAVIS, West Virginia.
G. R. DENNIS, Maryland.
G. GOLDTHWAITE, Alabama.
A. S. MERRIMON, North Carolina.
T. M. NORWOOD, Georgia.
T. C. MCCREERY, Kentucky.
J. E. McDONALD, Indiana.

Representatives.

LUCIEN L. AINSWORTH,
JOHN D. C. ATKINS,
JOHN C. BAGBY,
HENRY B. BANNING,
GEORGE M. BEEBE,
RICHARD P. BLAND,
JAMES H. BLOUNT,
ANDREW R. BOONE,
TAUL BRADFORD,
JOHN M. BRIGHT,
JOHN YOUNG BROWN,
AYLETT H. BUCKNER,
GEORGE C. CABELL,
JOHN H. CALDWELL,
WILLIAM P. CALDWELL,
MILTON A. CANDLER,
GEORGE W. CATE,
BERNARD G. CAULFIELD,
CHESTER W. CHAPIN,
JOHN B. CLARKE,
JOHN B. CLARK, JR.,
HIESTER CLYMER,
ALEX. G. COCHRANE,
FRANCIS D. COLLINS,
PHILIP COOK,
JACOB P. COWAN,
SAMUEL S. COX,
DAVID B. CULBERSON,
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
REZIN A. DE BOLT,
GEORGE G. DIBRELL,

MILTON J. DURHAM,
JOHN R. EDEN,
ALBERT G. EBERT,
E. JOHN ELLIS,
CHARLES J. FAULKNER,
WILLIAM H. FELTON,
DAVID DUDLEY FIELD,
JESSE J. FINLEY,
WILLIAM H. FORNEY,
BENJAMIN J. FRANKLIN,
BENONI S. FULLER,
LUCIEN C. GAUSE,
RANDALL L. GIBSON,
JOHN M. GLOVER,
JOHN GOODE, JR.,
JOHN R. GOODIN,
THOMAS M. GUNTER,
ANDREW H. HAMILTON,
ROBERT HAMILTON,
AUG. A. HARDENBERGH,
HENRY R. HARRIS,
JOHN T. HARRIS,
CARTER H. HARRISON,
JULIAN HARTTRIDGE,
WILLIAM HARTZELL,
ROBERT A. HATCHER,
ELI J. HENKLE,
ABRAM S. HEWITT,
GOLDSMITH W. HEWITT,
BENJAMIN H. HILL,
WILLIAM S. HOLMAN,

CHARLES E. HOOKER,
JAMES H. HOPKINS,
JOHN F. HOUSE,
ANDREW HUMPHREYS,
FRANK H. HURD,
GEORGE A. JENES,
FRANK JONES,
THOMAS L. JONES,
EDWARD C. KEHR,
J. PROCTOR KNOTT,
LUCIUS Q. C. LAMAR,
FRANKLIN LANDERS,
GEORGE M. LANDERS,
WILLIAM M. LEVY,
BURWELL B. LEWIS,
JOHN K. LUTTRELL,
WILLIAM P. LYNDE,
L. A. MACKEY,
LEVI MAISH,
WILLIAM MCFARLAND,
JOHN A. MCMAHON,
HENRY B. METCALFE,
CHARLES W. MILLIKEN,
ROGER Q. MILLS,
HERNANDO D. MONEY,
CHARLES H. MORGAN,
WILLIAM R. MORRISON,
WILLIAM MUTHLER,
LAWRENCE T. NEAL,
JEPHTHA D. NEW,
JOHN F. PHILIPS,
EARLEY F. POPPLETON,
JOSEPH POWELL,
SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
DAVID REA,
JOHN H. REAGAN,
JOHN REILLY,
JAMES B. REILLY,
AMERICUS V. RICE,
HAYWOOD Y. RIDDLE,
JOHN ROBBINS,
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
MILES ROSS,

JOHN S. SAVAGE,
MILTON SAYLER,
ALFRED M. SCALES,
JOHN G. SCRUMAKER,
JAMES SREAKLEY,
OTHO R. SINGLETON,
WILLIAM F. SLEMONS,
MILTON I. SOUTHARD,
WILLIAM A. J. SPARKS,
WILLIAM M. SPRINGER,
WILLIAM H. STANTON,
WILLIAM S. STENGER,
ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
WILLIAM H. STONE,
THOMAS SWANN,
JOHN K. TARBOX,
FREDERICK H. TEESSE,
WILLIAM TERRY,
CHARLES P. THOMPSON,
PHILIP F. THOMAS,
JAS. W. THROCKMORTON,
JOHN R. TUCKER,
JACOB TURNEY,
JOHN L. VANCE,
ROBERT B. VANCE,
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
ANSEL T. WALLING,
ELIJAH WARD,
LEVI WARNER,
WILLIAM W. WARREN,
HENRY WATTEBSON,
ERASTUS WELLS,
WASH'N C. WHITTHORNE,
PETER D. WIGGINTON,
ALPHEUS S. WILLIAMS,
JAMES WILLIAMS,
JERE N. WILLIAMS,
BENJAMIN A. WILLIS,
WILLIAM W. WILSHIRE,
BENJAMIN WILSON,
FERNANDO WOOD,
JESSE J. YEATES,
CASEY YOUNG.

logg received for elector 6,800 votes less than were at said election cast for each and every of the following-named persons; that is to say, John McEnery, R. C. Wickliffe, L. St. Martin, E. P. Poché, A. De Blanc, W. A. Seay, R. G. Cobb, and K. A. Cross. (Sec. 43, Act of 1872.)

2. In connection with the certified copies of said lists, we offer to prove that the returning board, which pretended to canvass the said election under the act approved November 20, 1872, did not receive from any poll, voting-place, or parish in said State, nor have before them, any statement of any supervisor of registration or commissioner of election in form as required by section 26 of said act, on affidavit of three or more citizens, of any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation, armed disturbance, bribery, or corrupt influences, which prevented or tended to prevent a fair, free, and peaceable vote of all qualified electors entitled to vote at such poll or voting-place.

3. We further offer to show, that in many instances the supervisors of registration of the several parishes willfully and fraudulently omitted from their consolidated statement, returned by them to the State returning board, the result and all mention of the votes given at certain polls or voting-places within their respective parishes, as shown to them by the returns and papers returned to said supervisors by the commissioners of election, as required by law; and that in consequence of this omission the said consolidated statements, on their face, omitted of majorities against the said Kellogg, and in favor of each and every the said McEnery, Wickliffe, St. Martin, Poché, De Blanc, Seay, Cobb, and Cross, amounting to 2,267, but that said supervisors of registration did, as by law required, return to the said returning board, with their consolidated statements, the lists, papers, and returns received by them according to law from the commissioners of election at the several polls and voting-places omitted as aforesaid from said consolidated statements of said supervisors.

And that the said returning board willfully and fraudulently neglected and refused to make any canvass of the majorities so omitted, or estimate them in any way, in their pretended determination that the said Kellogg was duly elected an elector at the election aforesaid.

4. We offer to show that, by the consolidated statements returned to said returning board by the supervisors of registration of the several parishes of the State of the result of the voting at the several polls or voting-places within their parishes respectively, it appeared that said Kellogg received at said election 3,459 less votes for elector than the said McEnery, Wickliffe, St. Martin, Poché, De Blanc, Seay, Cobb, and Cross, and each and every of them.

5. We further offer to show that the said returning board willfully and fraudulently estimated and counted as votes in favor of said Kellogg 234 votes which were not shown to have been given at any poll or voting-place in said State, either by any consolidated statement returned to said returning board by any of the said supervisors, nor by the statements, lists, tally-sheets, or returns made by any commissioners of election to any of said supervisors, or which were before said returning board.

6. We offer to prove that the votes cast and given at said election on the 7th of November last for the election of electors, as shown by the return made by the commissioners of election from the several polls or voting-places in said State, have never been compiled nor canvassed; and that the said returning board never even pretended to compile or canvass the returns made by said commissioners of election, but that said returning board only pretended to canvass the returns made by the said supervisor.

Act of 1872, section 43: "Supervisor must forward." Act of 1872, section 2: "Board must canvass."

The "annexed paper" referred to in the foregoing is as follows:

I.

1. We offer to prove that William P. Kellogg, who certifies, as Governor of the State of Louisiana, to the appointment of electors of that State, which certificate is now before this commission, is the same William P. Kellogg who by said certificate was certified to have been appointed one of said electors. In other words, that Kellogg certified his own appointment as such elector.

2. That said Kellogg was Governor *de facto* of said State during all the months of November and December, A. D. 1876.

CONSTITUTION OF LOUISIANA.

"ART. 117. No person shall hold or exercise at the same time more than one office of trust or profit, except that of justice of the peace or notary public."

II.

We offer to prove that said William P. Kellogg was not duly appointed one of the electors of said State in A. D. 1876, and that the certificate is untrue in fact.

To show this, we offer to prove:

1. By certified copies of the lists made out, signed, and sworn to by the commissioners of election in each poll and voting-place in the State, and delivered by said commissioners to the Clerk of the District Court wherein said polls were established, except in the parish of Orleans, and in that parish delivered to the Secretary of State, that at the election for electors in the State of Louisiana, on the 7th day of November last, the said William P. Kel-

7. We offer to prove that the votes given for electors at the election of November 7th last, at the several voting-places or polls in said State, have never been opened by the Governor of the said State in presence of the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, and a district judge of the district in which the seat of government was established, nor in the presence of any of them; nor has the Governor of said State ever, in presence as aforesaid, examined the returns of the commissioners of election for said election to ascertain therefrom, nor has he ever, in such presence, ascertained therefrom, the persons who were, or whether any one was duly elected electors, or elector, at said election; nor has he ever pretended so to do. (Revised Statutes, section 2826.)

8. We further offer to prove

That the said William P. Kellogg, Governor as aforesaid, when he made, executed, and delivered the said certificate, by which he certified that himself and others had been duly appointed electors as aforesaid, well knew that said certificate was untrue in fact in that behalf; and that he, the said Kellogg, then well knew that he, the said Kellogg, had not received, of the legal votes cast at the election of November 7, 1876, for electors, within five thousand of as many of such votes as had at said election been cast and given for each and every of the said McEnery, Wickliffe, St. Martin, Poché, De Blanc, Seay, Cobb, and Cross; and that he, the said Kellogg, when he made and executed the aforesaid certificate, well knew that of the legal votes cast at the popular election held in the State of Louisiana on the 7th day of November last, for the election of electors in said State, as shown by the lists, returns, and papers sent, according to law, by the commissioners of election, who presided over and conducted the said election at the several polls and voting-places in said State, to the supervisors of registration, and as shown by the said lists, returns, papers, and ballots deposited by said commissioners of election in the office of the clerks of the district courts, except the parish of Orleans, and deposited for the parish of Orleans in the office of the Secretary of State, according to law; that each and every the said McEnery, Wickliffe, St. Martin, Poché, De Blanc, Seay, Cobb, and Cross, had received more than five thousand of the legal votes cast at said election for electors, more than had been cast and given at said election for the said Kellogg as elector, and that the said McEnery, Wickliffe, St. Martin, Poché, De Blanc, Seay, Cobb, and Cross, had been thus and thereby duly appointed electors for said State in the manner directed by the Legislature of said State.

9. We further offer to prove

That at the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, in the month of October, A. D. 1876, the said William P. Kellogg, J. H. Burch, Peter Joseph, L. A. Sheldon, Morris Marks, A. B. Levisse, O. H. Brewster, Oscar Joffrion, S. B. Packard, John Ray, Frank Morey, Hugh J. Campbell, D. J. M. A. Jewett, H. C. Dibble, Michael Hahn, B. P. Blanchard, J. R. G. Pitkin, J. Madison Wells, Thomas C. Anderson, G. Casanave, L. M. Kenner, George P. Davis, W. L. Catlin, C. C. Nash, George L. Smith, Isadore McCormick, and others, entered into an unlawful and criminal combination and conspiracy to and with each other, and each to and with each of the others, to cause it to be certified and returned to the Secretary of State by the returning board of said State, upon their pretended compilation and canvass of the election for electors, to be thereafter held on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, that the said Kellogg, Burch, Joseph, Sheldon, Marks, Levisse, Brewster, and Joffrion, had received a majority of all votes given and cast at said election for electors, whether such should be the fact or not; and

That afterward, to wit, on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1876, after said election had been held, and it was well known to all of said conspirators that said Kellogg and others had not been elected

at said election, but had been defeated, and their opponents had been elected at said election, the said returning board assembled at the city of New Orleans, the seat of government of said State, to pretend to compile and canvass the statement of votes made by the commissioners of election from the several polls and voting-places in said State for presidential electors, and make returns of said elections to the Secretary of State, as required by an act of the Legislature of that State, approved November 20, 1872; that when said returning board so assembled, said Wells, said Anderson, said Kenner, and said Casanave, who were all members of one political party, to wit, the Republican party, were the only members of said board; there being one vacancy in said board, which vacancy it was the duty of said Wells, said Anderson, said Kenner, and said Casanave, as members of said board, to fill, then and there, by the election or appointment of some person belonging to some other political party than the Republican party; but that the said Wells, Anderson, Kenner, and Casanave, then and there, in pursuance of said unlawful and criminal combination aforesaid, then and there neglected and refused to fill said vacancy, for the reason, as assigned by them, that they did not wish to have a Democrat to watch the proceedings of said board; and that, although frequently during the session of said board assembled for the purpose aforesaid, they, the said Wells, Anderson, Kenner, and Casanave, were duly, and in writing, requested by said McEnery, Wickliffe, St. Martin, Poché, De Blanc, Seay, Cobb, and Cross, to fill said vacancy, they refused to do so, and never did fill the same, but proceeded as such board, in pursuance of said combination and conspiracy, to make a pretended compilation and canvass of said election without filling the vacancy in said returning board; and

That said Wells, Anderson, Kenner, and Casanave, while pretending to be in session as a returning board for the purpose of compiling and canvassing the said election, and in pursuance of said combination and conspiracy, employed persons of notoriously bad character to act as their clerks and assistants; to wit, one Davis, a man of notoriously bad character, who was then under indictment in the criminal courts of Louisiana, and said Catlin, said Blanchard, and said Jewett, three of said conspirators, who were then under indictment for subornation of perjury in the criminal courts of Louisiana; the said Jewett being also under indictment in one of the criminal courts of Louisiana for obtaining money under false pretences; and Isadore McCormick, who was then under indictment in a criminal court of said State charged with murder.

And that, in pursuance of said unlawful combination and conspiracy aforesaid, the said Wells, Anderson, Kenner, and Casanave, acting in said returning board, confided to their said clerks and employees, said co-conspirators, the duty of compiling and canvassing all returns which were by said returning board ordered to be canvassed and compiled; and, although thereto particularly requested by a communication, as follows—

"To the honorable Returning Board of the State of Louisiana:

"GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, acting as counsel for the various candidates upon the Democratic-conservative ticket, State, national, and municipal, with respect show:

"That the returns from various polls and parishes are inspected by this board, and the vote announced by it is merely that for Governor and electors;

"That the tabulation of all other votes is turned over to a corps of clerks, to be done outside of the presence of this board;

"That all of said clerks are Republicans, and that the Democratic-conservative candidates have no check upon them, and no means to detect errors and

fraudulent tabulations, or to call the attention of this board to any such wrong, if any exist;

"That by this system the fate of all other candidates but Governor and electors is placed in the hands of a body of Republican clerks, with no check against erroneous or dishonest action on their part;

"That fair play requires that some check should be placed upon said clerks, and some protection afforded to the said candidates against error or dishonest action on the part of said clerks:

"Wherefore they respectfully ask that they be permitted to name three respectable persons, and that to such parties be accorded the privilege of being present in the room or rooms where said tabulation is progressing, and of inspecting the tabulation and comparing the same with the returns, and also of fully inspecting the returns, and previous to the adoption by this board of said tabulation, with a view to satisfy all parties that there has been no tampering or unfair practice in connection therewith.

"Very respectfully,

"F. C. ZACHARIE.

"CHARLES CAVANAC.

"E. A. BURKE.

"J. R. ALCEE GAUTHREAUX.

"HENRY C. BROWN.

"FRANK MCGLOIN.

"I concur herein.

"H. M. SPOFFORD, Of Counsel.

They, the said Wells, Anderson, Kenner, and Casanave, acting as said board, expressly refused to permit any Democrat, or any person selected by Democrats, to be present with said clerks and assistants while they were engaged in the compilation and canvass aforesaid, or to examine into the correctness of the compilation and canvass made by said clerks and assistants as aforesaid.

And that said returning board, in pursuance of said unlawful combination and conspiracy aforesaid, and for the purpose of concealing the animus of said board and inspiring confidence in the public mind in the integrity of their proceedings on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1876, adopted and passed a preamble and resolution as follows:

"Whereas this board has learned with satisfaction that distinguished gentlemen of national reputation, from other States, some at the request of the President of the United States, and some at the request of the national executive committee of the Democratic party, are present in this city, with the view to witness the proceedings of this board in canvassing and compiling the returns of the recent election in this State for presidential electors, in order that the public opinion of the country may be satisfied as to the truth of the result and the fairness of the means by which it may have been attained; and

"Whereas this board recognizes the importance which may attach to the result of their proceedings, and that the public mind should be convinced of its justice by a knowledge of the facts on which it may be based: Therefore,

"Be it resolved, That this board does hereby cordially invite and request five gentlemen from each of the two bodies named, to be selected by themselves respectively, to attend and be present at the meetings of this board while engaged in the discharge of its duties, under the law, in canvassing and compiling the returns and ascertaining and declaring the result of said election for presidential electors, in their capacity as private citizens of eminent reputation and high character, and as spectators and witnesses of the proceedings in that behalf, of this board."

But that said returning board, being convinced that a compilation and canvass of votes given at said election for presidential electors, made fairly and openly, would result in defeating the object of said conspiracy, and compelling said returning board to certify that said McEnery, Wickliffe, St. Martin, Poché, De Blanc, Seay, Cobb, and Cross, had

been at said election duly chosen, elected, and appointed electors by the said State of Louisiana; and, in pursuance of said unlawful combination and conspiracy, did afterward, to wit, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1876, adopt and pass the following rules for the better execution and carrying into effect said combination and conspiracy; that is to say:

"Sec. 7. The returning officers, if they think it advisable, may go into secret session to consider any motion, argument, or proposition which may be presented to them; any member shall have the right to call for secret session for the above purpose."

"Sec. 10. That the evidence for each contested poll in any parish, when concluded, shall be laid aside until all the evidence is in from all the contested polls in the several parishes where there may be contests, and, after the evidence is all in, the returning officers will decide the several contests in secret session; the parties or their attorneys to be allowed to submit briefs or written arguments up to the time fixed for the returning officers going into secret session, after which no additional argument to be received unless by special consent."

That the proceedings thus directed to be had in secret were protested against by the said McEnery, Wickliffe, St. Martin, Poché, De Blanc, Seay, Cobb, and Cross; but said board thereafter proceeded and pretended to complete their duties as such returning board; and did perform, execute, and carry out the most important duties devolving upon said board in secret, with closed doors, and in the absence of any member of their board belonging to the Democratic party, or any person whatever not a member of said board not belonging to the Republican party.

That the said Wells, Anderson, Kenner, and Casanave, acting as said returning board, while engaged in the compilation and canvass aforesaid, were applied to, to permit the United States supervisors of election, duly appointed and qualified as such, to be present at and witness such compilation or canvass.

That application was made to said returning board in that behalf, as follows:

To the President and Members of the Returning Board of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, of counsel for United States Supervisors of Election, duly appointed and qualified as such, do hereby except, protest, and object to any ruling made this 20th day of November, 1876, or that hereafter may be made, whereby they are deprived of the right of being present during the entire canvass and compilation of the results of the election lately held in the State of Louisiana, wherein electors for President and Vice-President, and members of the Forty-fifth Congress, were ballotted for, and the result of which said board are now canvassing.

That, under the fifth section of the United States act of February 28, 1871, they are to be and remain where the ballot-boxes are kept, at all times after the polls are open, until each and every vote cast at said time and place shall be counted, and the canvass of all votes polled to be wholly completed, and the proper and requisite certificate or returns made, whether said certificate or returns be required under any law of the United States, or any State, territorial, or municipal law.

That, under said law of the United States, District Attorney J. R. Beckwith, under date of October 30, 1872, gave his written official opinion for the instruction and guidance of persons holding the office now held by protestants, wherein said United States District Attorney said:

"It cannot be doubted that the duty of the supervisors extends to the inspection of the entire election, from its commencement until the decision of its result. If the United States statutes were less explicit, there still could be no doubt of the duty and authority of the supervisors to inspect and canvass every vote cast for each and every candidate, State,

parochial, and Federal, as the law of the State neither provides nor allows any separation of the election for Representatives in Congress, etc., from the election of State and parish officers. The election is in law a single election, and the power of inspection vested in law in the supervisors appointed by the court extends to the entire election, a full knowledge of which may well become necessary to defeat fraud."

In which opinion the Attorney-General of the State of Louisiana coincided. Whereupon protestants claim admittance to all sessions of the returning board, and protest against their exclusion as unwarranted by law, as informed by their attorneys has been done and is contemplated to be done hereafter in said proceedings of said board.

F. C. ZACHARIE, E. A. BURKE, CHAS. CAVANAC, FRANK McGLLOIN, J. E. A. GAUTHREAUX, H. C. BROWN,	}	Of Counsel.
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But that said Wells, Anderson, Kenner, and Casanave, acting as such returning board, in further pursuance and execution of said unlawful combination and conspiracy, then and there refused to permit said United States commissioners of election to be present for the purpose aforesaid, but proceeded in their absence to the pretended compilation and canvass aforesaid.

That the said returning board, while in session as aforesaid, for the purpose aforesaid, to wit, on the 20th day of November, 1876, adopted the following rule to govern their proceedings; that is to say:

(9) "No *ex parte* affidavits or statements shall be received in evidence, except as a basis to show that such fraud, intimidation, or other illegal practice had at some poll requires investigation; but the returns and affidavits authorized by law, made by officers of election, or in verification of statements as required by law, shall be received in evidence as *prima facie*."

But that said board subsequently, while sitting as aforesaid, for the purposes aforesaid, having become convinced that they could not, upon other than *ex parte* testimony, so manipulate the said compilation and canvass as to declare that said Kellogg, Burch, Joseph, Sheldon, Marks, Levisse, Brewster, and Joffrin, were elected electors at said election, and in further pursuance of said unlawful combination and conspiracy did subsequently modify said rule, and declare and decide that, as such returning board, they would receive *ex parte* affidavits, under which last decision of said board over two hundred pages of *ex parte* testimony was received by said board in favor of said Kellogg and others; and afterward, when the said McEnery and others offered *ex parte* evidence to contradict the *ex parte* evidence aforesaid, the said returning board reversed its last decision, and refused to receive *ex parte* affidavits, in contradiction as aforesaid.

And that, in pursuance of said unlawful combination and conspiracy, the said returning board, in violation of a law of said State, approved November 20, 1872, neglected and refused to compile and canvass the statement of votes made by the commissioners of election, which were before them according to law for canvass and compilation as aforesaid in regard to the election, of presidential electors, but that said board did, in pursuance and further execution of said combination and conspiracy, canvass and compile only the consolidated statements and returns made to them by the supervisors of registration of the several parishes of said State.

And that said returning board, in pursuance and further execution of said unlawful combination and conspiracy, did knowingly, willfully, and fraudulently refuse to compile and canvass the votes given for electors at said election in more than twenty parishes of said State, as was shown and appeared by

and upon the consolidated statement and return made to them by said supervisors of said parishes.

And that said returning board did, in said canvass and compilation, count and estimate, as a foundation for their determination in the premises, hundreds of votes which had not been returned and certified to them either by the commissioners of election in said State or by the supervisors of registration in said State, they the said members of said board then and there well knowing that they had no right or authority to estimate the same for the purpose aforesaid.

And that said returning board, in further pursuance and execution of said unlawful combination and conspiracy, knowingly, willfully, falsely, and fraudulently did make a certificate and return to the Secretary of State that said Kellogg, Burch, Joseph, Sheldon, Marks, Levisse, Brewster, and Joffrin, had received majorities of all the legal votes cast at said election of November 7, 1876, for presidential electors, they then and there well knowing that the said McEnery, Wickliffe, St. Martin, Poché, De Blanc, Seay, Cobb, and Cross, had received majorities of all the votes cast at said election for presidential electors, and were duly elected as the presidential electors of said State.

And that the said returning board, in making said statement, certificate, and return to the Secretary of State, were not deceived nor mistaken in the premises, but knowingly, willfully, and fraudulently made what they well knew when they made it was a false and fraudulent statement, certificate, and return; and that the said false and fraudulent statement, certificate, and return, made by said returning board to the Secretary of State in that behalf, was made by the members of said returning board in pursuance and execution of, and only in pursuance and execution of, said unlawful combination and conspiracy.

And that said returning board, while in session as aforesaid for the purpose aforesaid, in further pursuance and execution of said unlawful combination and conspiracy, did alter, change, and forge, or cause to be altered, changed, and forged, the consolidated statement and return of the supervisor of registration for the parish of Vernon, in said State, in the manner following, to wit: The said consolidated statement, as made and returned to said board, showed that, of the legal votes given in said parish for electors at said election for November 7, 1876, said McEnery received 647, said Wickliffe received 647, said St. Martin received 647, said Poché received 647, said De Blanc received 647, said Seay received 647, said Cobb received 647, said Cross received 647; and that said Kellogg received none, said Burch received none, said Joseph received 2, said Brewster received 2, said Marks received 2, said Levisse received 2, said Joffrin received 2, said Sheldon received 2; and said board altered, changed, and forged, or caused to be altered, changed, and forged, said consolidated statement, so as to make the same falsely and fraudulently show that the said McEnery received 469, said Wickliffe received 469, said St. Martin received 469, said Poché received 469, said De Blanc received 469, said Seay received 469, said Cobb received 469, said Cross received 469; and that said Kellogg received 178, said Burch received 178, said Joseph received 178, said Sheldon received 180, said Marks received 180, said Levisse received 180, said Brewster received 180, said Joffrin received 180; and that said returning board, while in session as aforesaid for the purpose aforesaid, to pretend to justify the alteration and forgery of said consolidated statement, procured and pretended to act upon three forged affidavits, purporting to have been made and sworn to by Samuel Carter, Thomas Brown, and Samuel Collins, they, the said members of said returning board, then and there well knowing that said pretended affidavits were false and forged, and that no such persons were in existence as purported to make said affidavits. And that said members of said returning board, acting as said board, in pursu-

ance and execution of said unlawful combination and conspiracy, did, in their pretended canvass and compilation of the legal votes given at said election on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, for presidential electors in said State of Louisiana, as shown to them by the statements, papers, and returns made according to law by the commissioners of election presiding over and conducting said election at the several polls and voting-places in said State, all of which votes were legally cast by legal voters in said State at said election, knowingly, willfully, and fraudulently, and without any authority of law whatever, excluded and refused to count and estimate or compile or canvass votes given at said election for electors, as follows, which papers, statements, and returns were before them, and which it was their duty by law to compile and canvass, that is to say: for said John McEnery, 10,280; for said R. C. Wickliffe, 10,293; for said L. St. Martin, 10,291; for said F. P. Poché, 10,280; for said A. De Blanc, 10,289; for said W. A. Seay, 10,291; for said R. A. Cobb, 10,261; for said K. A. Cross, 10,288; they, the said members of said returning board, then and there, well knowing that all of said votes which they neglected and refused to canvass and compile had been duly and legally cast at said election for presidential electors by legal voters of said State; and then and there, well knowing that, had they considered, estimated, and counted, compiled, and canvassed said votes as they then and there well knew it was their duty to do, it would have appeared, and they would have been compelled to certify and return to the Secretary of State, that said Kellogg had not been duly elected or appointed an elector for said State; but that at said election the said McEnery, the said Wickliffe, the said St. Martin, the said Poché, the said De Blanc, the said Seay, the said Cobb, and the said Cross, had been duly elected and appointed presidential electors in said State.

And that by false, fraudulent, willful, and corrupt acts and omissions to act by said returning board as aforesaid in the matter aforesaid, and by said non-feasance, misfeasance, and malfeasance of said returning board as hereinbefore mentioned, the said returning board made to the Secretary of State of said State the statement, certificate, and return upon which the said Kellogg, as *de facto* Governor of said State, pretended to make his said false certificate, certifying that himself and others had been duly appointed electors for said State, as hereinbefore mentioned; and that said statement, certificate, and return made by said returning board, and that the said certificate made by the said Kellogg as *de facto* Governor, each, every, and all, were made in pursuance and execution of said unlawful and criminal combination and conspiracy, as was well known to and intended by each and every of the members of said returning board when they made their said false statement, certificate, and return to the Secretary of State of said State, and by the said Kellogg when, as Governor *de facto* of said State, he made his said false certificate hereinbefore mentioned.

III. We further offer to prove

That Oscar Joffrin was, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, supervisor of registration of the parish of Pointe Coupée, and that he acted and officiated as such supervisor of registration for said parish at the said election for presidential electors on that day; and that he is the same person who acted as one of the electors for said State, and on the 6th day of December, A. D. 1876, as an elector, cast a vote for Rutherford B. Hayes for President of the United States, and for William A. Wheeler for Vice-President of the United States.

IV. We further offer to prove

That, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, A. B. Levisé, who was one of the pretended college of electors of the State of Louisiana, and who in said college gave a vote for Rutherford B. Hayes for President of the United States, and for William

A. Wheeler for Vice-President of the United States, was, at the time of such election, a court commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Louisiana, which is an office of honor, profit, and trust under the Government of the United States.

V. We further offer to prove

That, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, O. H. Brewster, who was one of the pretended electors in the pretended college of electors of the State of Louisiana, and who in said college gave a vote for Rutherford B. Hayes for President of the United States, and for William A. Wheeler for Vice-President of the United States, was at the time of such election as aforesaid, holding an office of honor, profit, and trust under the Government of the United States, to wit, the office of Surveyor-General of the Land Office for the district of Louisiana.

VI. We further offer to prove

That, on the 7th day of November, 1876, Morris Marks, one of the pretended electors, who in said college of electors cast a vote for Rutherford B. Hayes for President of the United States, and a vote for William A. Wheeler for Vice-President of the United States, was, ever since has been, and now is, holding and exercising the office of District Attorney of the Fourth Judicial District of said State, and receiving the salary by law attached to said office.

VII. We further offer to prove

That, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, J. Henri Burch, who was one of the pretended electors who in said pretended electoral college gave a vote for Rutherford B. Hayes for President of the United States, and a vote for William A. Wheeler for Vice-President of the United States, was holding the following offices under the constitution and laws of said State; that is to say: Member of the Board of Control of the State Penitentiary, also Administrator of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of said State, to both of which offices he had been appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate of said State, both being offices with salaries fixed by law, and also the office of treasury of the parish school board for the parish of East Baton Rouge; and that said Burch, ever since the 7th day of November (and prior thereto), has exercised and still is exercising the functions of all said offices, and receiving the emoluments thereof.

VIII. We further offer to prove the canvass and compilation actually made by said returning board, showing what parishes and voting-places and polls were compiled and canvassed, and what polls or voting-places were excluded by said returning board from their canvass and compilation of votes given for presidential electors; and we also offer to show what statements and returns of the commissioners of election and of the supervisors of registration were duly before said returning board.

IX. We further offer to prove that a member of said returning board offered to receive a bribe, in consideration of which the board would certify the election of the Tilden electors.

X. We offer to prove that the statements and affidavits purporting to have been made and forwarded to said returning board, in pursuance of the provisions of section 26 of the Election Law of 1872, alleging riot, tumult, intimidation, and violence, at or near certain polls and in certain parishes, were falsely fabricated and forged by certain disreputable persons under the direction and with the knowledge of said returning board; and that said returning board, knowing said statements and affidavits to be false and forged, and that none of said statements or affidavits were made in the manner or form required by law, did knowingly, willfully, and fraudulently fail and refuse to canvass or compile more than 10,000 votes lawfully cast, as is shown by the statements of votes of the commissioners of election.

XI. We further offer to prove

That said returning board did willfully and fraud-

ulently pretend to canvass and compile, and did promulgate as having been canvassed and compiled, certain votes for the following-named candidates for electors which were never cast, and which did not appear upon any tally-sheet, statement of votes, or consolidated statement or other return before said board, namely: J. H. Burch, 241; Peter Joseph, 1,362; L. A. Sheldon, 1,364; Morris Marks, 1,384; A. B. Levisse, 829; O. H. Brewster, 776; Oscar Joffrion, 1,364.

The Presiding Officer: "Are there further objections to the decision of the commission?"

Senator Wallace: "I offer the objection which I send to the desk, signed by Senators and Representatives."

The Presiding Officer: "The objection will be read by the Secretary of the Senate."

The Secretary of the Senate read as follows:

The undersigned, Senators and members of the House of Representatives, object to the decision of the Electoral Commission as to the electoral votes of the State of Louisiana, because

1. The said decision was made in violation of the law under which said commission acts, in this, that by said act the said commission is required to decide whether any and what votes from such State are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed electors in said State; yet said commission refused to examine and ascertain who were duly appointed electors in and by the State of Louisiana, and what votes from such State are within the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

2. Because the act creating said commission was passed to the end that the commission would hear and examine evidence and honestly decide which electors in any disputed State were fairly and legally chosen; whereas the said commission refused to hear and consider evidence offered to show that the electors, whose votes the said commission has decided shall be counted, were not duly chosen, but falsely and fraudulently acted as such electors, as well as the evidence offered to show that the pretended certificates of election of said electors were produced by corruption and were wholly untrue.

3. Because the said decision is in disregard of truth, justice, and law, and establishes the demoralizing and ominous doctrine that fraud, forgery, bribery, and perjury, can lawfully be used as a means to make a President of the United States against the well-known or easily-ascertained will of the people and of the States.

JOHN W. JOHNSTON,	} Senators.
WM. A. WALLACE,	
J. E. BAILEY,	
GEO. R. DENNIS,	
FRANCIS KERNAN,	
JAMES K. KELLY,	} Representatives.
ELI SAULSBURY,	
JAMES H. HOPKINS,	
ANDREW R. BOONE,	
CHAS. B. ROBERTS,	
THOS. S. ASHE,	
H. D. MONEY,	
HIESTER CLYMER,	

The Presiding Officer: "Are there further objections to the decision of the commission?"

Mr. Cochrane: "I desire to offer a further objection to the decision."

The Presiding Officer: "The Clerk of the House will read the objection."

The Clerk of the House read as follows:

The undersigned, Senators and Representatives, do

object to the counting of the votes as recommended by eight members of the joint commission, and do protest against counting the electoral vote of the State of Louisiana, for the reasons following, to wit:

1. It was not denied before the commission that the Tilden electors received a large majority of the votes cast.

2. It was not denied before the commission that Wells and his associates, who styled themselves a returning board, were guilty of gross fraud; that their certificate, given to the Hayes electors, was false and fraudulent, and that their action in canvassing the votes was in violation of the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana.

3. The action of the eight members of said joint commission in declining to hear evidence of the above, and other facts, was a violation of the letter and spirit of the act under which said commission was created, and of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

R. E. WITHERS,	} Senators.
JOHN W. JOHNSTON,	
GEORGE R. DENNIS,	
HENRY COOPER,	
S. B. MAXEY,	} Representatives.
M. I. SOUTHARD,	
ALEX. G. COCHRANE,	
JOHN H. CALDWELL,	
JAMES SHEAKLEY,	
A. H. BUCKNER,	
WM. MUTCHLER,	
BENJAMIN WILSON,	

The Presiding Officer: "Are there further objections to the decision of the commission? (After a pause.) There are none. Objections to the decision of the commission having been submitted and read, the Senate will now withdraw to its Chamber, that the two Houses separately may consider and decide upon the objections."

In the Senate, on February 19th, the objections having been considered,

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the decision of the commission upon the electoral vote of the State of Louisiana stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Stevenson: "I call for the yeas and nays."

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

The result was announced, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chaffee, Christiancy, Clayton, Conover, Cragin, Dawes, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Robertson, Sargent, Sharon, Sherman, Spencer, Teller, Wade, West, Windom, and Wright—41.

NAYS—Messrs. Bailey, Barnum, Bayard, Boggy, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hereford, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Merrimon, Norwood, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Wallace, Whyte, and Withers—28.

ABSENT—Messrs. Blaine, Conkling, Dorsey, Edmunds, Hamilton, and Thurman—6.

So the resolution was agreed to.

In the House, on February 20th, the following, submitted by Mr. Gibson, of —, was agreed to:

Ordered, That the votes purporting to be electoral votes for President and Vice-President, which were given by William P. Kellogg, J. Henri Burch, Peter Joseph, Lionel A. Sheldon, Morris Marks, Aaron B. Levisse, Orlando H. Brewster, and Oscar Joffrion, claiming to be electors for the State of Louisiana, be not counted.

The question was taken, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Ainsworth, Anderson, Ashe, Atkins, Bagby, John H. Bagley, Jr., Banning, Beebe, Bell, Blackburn, Bland, Bliss, Blount, Boone, Bradford, Bright, John Young Brown, Buckner, Samuel D. Burchard, Cabell, John H. Caldwell, William P. Caldwell, Campbell, Candler, Carr, Cate, Chapin, John B. Clarke of Kentucky, John B. Clark, Jr., of Missouri, Clymer, Cochrane, Collins, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Culberson, Cutler, Davis, De Bolt, Dibrell, Durham, Eden, Egbert, Ellis, Faulkner, Felton, Field, Finley, Forney, Franklin, Fuller, Gause, Gibson, Glover, Goodin, Gunter, Andrew H. Hamilton, Robert Hamilton, Hancock, Hardenbergh, Henry R. Harris, John T. Harris, Harrison, Hartridge, Hartzell, Hatcher, Haymond, Henkle, Abram S. Hewitt, Goldsmith W. Hewitt, Hill, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins, House, Humphreys, Hunton, Hurd, Jenks, Thomas L. Jones, Kehr, Knott, Lamar, Franklin Landers, George M. Landers, Lane, Le Moyne, Levy, Lewis, Luttrell, Lynde, Mackey, Maish, McFarland, McMahon, Meade, Metcalfe, Milliken, Mills, Money, Morgan, Morrison, Mutchler, Neal, New, O'Brien, Odell, Payne, Phelps, John F. Philips, Pierce, Piper, Poppleton, Powell, Rea, Reagan, John Reilly, James B. Reilly, Rice, Riddle, William M. Robbins, Roberts, Miles Ross, Savage, Sayler, Scales, Schleicher, Schumaker, Seelye, Singleton, Slemmons, William E. Smith, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stanton, Stenger, Stevenson, Stone, Swann, Tarbox, Teese, Terry, Thomas, Thompson, Throckmorton, Tucker, Turney, John L. Vance, Robert B. Vance, Waddell, Charles C. B. Walker, Gilbert C. Walker, Walling, Walsh, Ward, Warner, Warren, Watterson, Erastus Wells, Whitthorne, Wigginton, Wike, Alpheus S. Williams, James Williams, Jere N. Williams, Willis, Wilshire, Benjamin Wilson, Fernando Wood, Yeates, and Young—173.

NAYES—Messrs. Adams, George A. Bagley, John H. Baker, William H. Baker, Ballou, Banks, Belford, Blair, Bradley, William R. Brown, Horatio C. Burchard, Cannon, Cason, Caswell, Conger, Crapo, Crounse, Danford, Darrall, Davy, Denison, Dobbins, Dunnell, Eames, Evans, Flye, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Hale, Haralson, Benjamin W. Harris, Hathorn, Hays, Hendee, Henderson, Hoar, Hoge, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyman, Joyce, Kasson, Kelley, Kimball, King, Lapham, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Lynch, Magoon, McCrary, McDill, Miller, Monroe, Nash, Norton, Oliver, O'Neill, Packer, Page, William A. Phillips, Plaisted, Platt, Potter, Pratt, Robinson, Sobieski Ross, Rusk, Sampson, Sinnickson, Smalls, A. Herr Smith, Strait, Stowell, Thornburgh, Martin I. Townsend, Washington Townsend, Tufts, Van Vorhes, Wait, Waldron, Alexander S. Wallace, John W. Wallace, G. Wiley Wells, White, Whiting, Willard, Andrew Williams, Charles G. Williams, William B. Williams, James Wilson, Alan Wood, Jr., Woodburn, and Woodworth—99.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Bass, Burleigh, Buttz, Caul field, Chittenden, Douglas, Durand, Goode, Frank Jones, Lord, MacDougall, Purman, Rainey, John Robbins, Sheakley, Stephens, Wheeler, and Whitehouse—18.

So the motion of Mr. Gibson was agreed to.

At one o'clock and thirty-five minutes P. M. the Doorkeeper announced the Senate of the United States.

The Presiding Officer: "The joint meeting of Congress for counting the electoral vote resumes its session. The two Houses acting separately have considered and decided upon the objections to the decision of the commission upon the certificates from the State of Louisiana. The two Houses not concurring in a contrary opinion, the decision of the commission stands, and the counting will now proceed in conformity therewith. The tellers will announce the vote of the State of Louisiana."

Senator Allison (one of the tellers): "The State of Louisiana casts 8 votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and 8 votes for William A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice-President."

The certificates of Maine, Maryland, and Massachusetts were opened by the Presiding Officer and read; and the electoral votes of those States, no objection being made, were then counted.

The Presiding Officer: "The Chair hands to the tellers the certificate of the electoral vote of the State of Michigan, received by messenger, and the corresponding one received by mail."

Senator Allison (one of the tellers) read the certificate *in extenso*.

Mr. Tucker: "I offer objections, signed by Senators and Representatives according to law, to the electoral vote of Daniel S. Crossman, of the State of Michigan, and also send up a duplicate."

An objection was then made on the part of the House to one of the electors of the State, which, on separate consideration, was not sustained by either House. The following resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives:

Whereas, The fact being established that it is about twelve years since the alleged ineligible elector exercised any of the functions of a United States commissioner, it is not sufficiently proven that at the time of his appointment he was an officer of the United States: Therefore,

Resolved, That the vote objected to be counted.

The joint meeting having been resumed, the votes of Michigan (11), Minnesota (5), and Nebraska (8), were counted for Hayes and Wheeler; those of Mississippi (8) and Missouri (15) for Tilden and Hendricks.

An objection was then made to one of the electors from Nevada, as holding an office under the United States.

The objection was not sustained by either House, and the count was resumed and proceeded: Nevada (3), New Hampshire (5), and Ohio (22), for Hayes and Wheeler; New Jersey (9), New York (35), and North Carolina (10), for Tilden and Hendricks.

Objections were then made to the certificates from the State of Oregon, and referred to the Electoral Commission.

On February 23d both Houses reassembled in joint session to hear the decision of the commission.

The Presiding Officer: "The joint meeting of Congress for counting the electoral vote resumes its session.

"The two Houses, having separated pending submission to the commission of objections to the certificates of the State of Oregon, have reassembled to receive and to coincide, or otherwise, with the decision of that tribunal.

"The decision, which is in writing, by a majority of the commission, and signed by the members agreeing therein, will now be read by the Secretary of the Senate, and be entered in the Journal of each House."

The Secretary of the Senate read as follows:

ELECTORAL COMMISSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, A. D. 1877. }

To the President of the Senate of the United States, presiding in the meeting of the two Houses of Congress, under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877," approved January 23, A. D. 1877.

The Electoral Commission mentioned in said act, having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates, and papers accompanying the same, of the electoral votes from the State of Oregon, and the objections thereto submitted to it under said act, now report that it has duly considered the same pursuant to said act, and has by a majority of votes decided, and does hereby decide, that the votes of W. H. Odell, J. C. Cartwright, and J. W. Watts, named in the certificate of said persons and in the papers accompanying the same, which votes are certified by said persons, as appears by the certificates submitted to the commission as aforesaid, and marked "Number One (1) N. C." by said commission, and herewith returned, are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that the same are lawfully to be counted as therein certified, namely:

Three (3) votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, for President; and

Three (3) votes for William A. Wheeler, of the State of New York, for Vice-President.

The commission has by a majority of votes also decided, and does hereby decide and report, that the three persons above named were duly appointed electors in and by the State of Oregon.

The brief ground of this decision is that it appears, upon such evidence as by the Constitution and the law named in said act of Congress is competent and pertinent to the consideration of the subject, that the before-mentioned electors appear to have been lawfully appointed such electors of President and Vice-President of the United States for the term beginning March 4, A. D. 1877, of the State of Oregon, and that they voted as such at the time and in the manner provided for by the Constitution of the United States and the law.

And we are further of opinion that, by the laws of the State of Oregon, the duty of canvassing the returns of all the votes given at an election for electors of President and Vice-President was imposed upon the Secretary of State, and upon no one else; that the Secretary of State did canvass the returns in the case before us, and thereby ascertained that J. C. Cartwright, W. H. Odell, and J. W. Watts, had a majority of all the

votes given for electors, and had the highest number of votes for that office, and by the express language of the statute those persons are deemed elected; that, in obedience to his duty, the Secretary made a canvass and a tabulated statement of the votes showing this result, which, according to law, he placed on file in his office on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1876. All this appears by an official certificate under the seal of the State and signed by him, and delivered by him to the electors, and forwarded by them to the President of the Senate with their vote.

That the refusal or failure of the Governor of Oregon to sign the certificate of the election of the persons so elected does not have the effect of defeating the appointment of such electors; that the act of the Governor of Oregon in giving to E. A. Cronin a certificate of his election, though he received a thousand votes less than Watts, on the ground that the latter was ineligible, was without authority of law, and is therefore void.

That, although the evidence shows that Watts was a postmaster at the time of his election, that fact is rendered immaterial by his resignation both as postmaster and elector, and his subsequent appointment to fill the vacancy so made by the electoral college.

The commission has also decided, and does hereby decide by a majority of votes, and report that, as a consequence of the foregoing and upon the grounds before stated, the paper purporting to be a certificate of the electoral vote of said State of Oregon, signed by E. A. Cronin, J. N. T. Miller, and John Parker, marked "No. 2 N. C." by the commission, and herewith returned, is not the certificate of the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that they ought not to be counted as such.

Done at Washington, District of Columbia, the day and year first above written.

SAMUEL F. MILLER.

W. STRONG.

JOSEPH P. BRADLEY.

GEO. F. EDMUNDS.

O. P. MORTON.

FRED'K T. FREELINGHUYSEN.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

GEORGE F. HOAR.

The Presiding Officer: "Are there any objections to the decision of the commission?"

Senator Kelly: "I have the honor to file certain objections to this decision, signed by Senators and Representatives."

The Presiding Officer: "The Senator from Oregon having submitted an objection to this decision, it will be read by the Clerk of the House."

The Clerk of the House read as follows:

The undersigned, Senators and members of the House of Representatives of the United States, object to the decision of the joint commission directing the counting of the vote of John W. Watts, an alleged elector for the State of Oregon, as given for Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President of the United States, and for William A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice-President, and rejecting the vote of E. A. Cronin as cast for Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, for President, and Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice-President, on the following grounds:

1. John W. Watts was not elected a presidential elector for Oregon.

2. He (J. W. Watts) was not legally appointed as a presidential elector.

3. He (Watts) was disqualified to receive any appointment as presidential elector, or the vote as such, in that he held an office of trust and profit under the United States.

JAMES K. KELLY, WM. PINCKNEY WHYTE, HENRY COOPER, J. E. McDONALD, T. M. NORWOOD, FRANK HEREFORD,	} Senators.	
LA FAYETTE LANE, E. F. POPPLETON, G. A. JENKS,		
JOHN L. VANCE, of Ohio, J. W. THROCKMORTON,		
SCOTT WIKE, P. D. WIGGINTON, J. K. LUTTRELL.		} Representatives.

On February 28th the two Houses reassembled to hear the decision of the commission, which was in writing, and signed by the members agreeing thereto, as follows:

The Electoral Commission mentioned in said act, having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates, and papers accompanying the same, of the electoral votes for the State of South Carolina, and the objections thereto submitted to it under said act, now report that it has duly considered the same pursuant to said act, and has by a majority of votes decided, and does hereby decide, that the votes of C. C. Bowen, J. Winsmith, Thomas B. Johnston, Timothy Hurley, W. B. Nash, Wilson Cook, and W. F. Myers, named in the certificate of D. H. Chamberlain, Governor of said State, which votes are certified by said persons, as appears by the certificate submitted to the commission as aforesaid,

The commission has also decided, and does hereby decide by a majority of votes, and reports that, as a consequence of the foregoing and upon the grounds before stated, the paper purporting to be a certificate of the electoral vote of said State of South Carolina, signed by Theodore G. Barker, S. McGowan, John W. Harrington, John Isaac Ingram, William Wallace, John B. Irwin, and Robert Aldrich, marked "No. 2 N. C." by the commission and herewith returned, is not the certificate of the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that they ought not to be counted as such.

Done at Washington, District of Columbia, the day and year first above written.

SAMUEL F. MILLER.
W. STRONG.
JOSEPH F. BRADLEY.
GEO. F. EDMUNDS.
O. P. MORTON.
FRED'K T. FRELINGHUYSEN.
JAMES A. GARFIELD.
GEORGE F. HOAR.

The Presiding Officer: "Are there any objections to the decision of the commission?"

Mr. Philips, of Missouri: "I send up an objection, signed by Senators and Representatives, and along with it I present the evidence upon which the objection is founded."

The Presiding Officer: "The member from Missouri (Mr. Philips) having presented an objection, it will be read by the Clerk of the House."

The Clerk of the House read as follows:

The undersigned, Senators and Representatives, do hereby object to counting the votes cast by C. C. Bowen, J. Winsmith, Thomas B. Johnston, Timothy Hurley, W. B. Nash, Wilson Cook, and W. F. Myers, alleged electors of the State of South Carolina, in conformity to the decision of the Electoral Commission, and as reasons therefor assign the following:

I. Because no legal election was held in the State of South Carolina on the 7th day of November last past for presidential electors, in compliance with section 3, Art. VIII., of the constitution thereof, requiring a registration of the electors of the State as a qualification to vote.

II. Because, in consequence of frauds practised in said election, and the interference with and intimidation of the electors in said State by the Federal Government prior to and during said election, stationing in various parts of said State near the polling-places detachments of the Army of the United States, a full and free exercise of the right of suffrage was prevented, in consequence of which there was no lawful election had.

III. Because, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, the Federal authorities, at the several polling-places in said State on the day of election, stationed over one thousand deputy marshals of the United States, who by their unlawful and arbitrary action, in obedience to the unauthorized instructions from the Department of Justice, so interfered with the full and free exercise of the right of suffrage by the voters of said State that a fair election could not be and was not held in said State on the 7th day of November, 1876.

IV. Because the certification of the election held by said electors on the 6th day of December, 1876, was not made by the lawfully-constituted Governor of said State.

V. Because the said Electoral Commission, contrary to its duty and the authority vested in it by law, neglected and refused to inquire into the facts and allegations aforesaid, and their said decision is contrary to the law and the truth.

VI. Because, at the time of the pretended appointment of the said electors in the State of South Carolina, it was under duress from the power of the United States, unlawfully exerted upon it, and said pretended appointments were made under such duress.

VII. Because the certificate numbered "1" was and is void:

1. For irregularity, in that the electors were not sworn, as by the constitution of the State of South Carolina they were required to be.

2. The certificate does not state that said elec-

tors voted by ballot, as required by the Constitution of the United States.

8. The certificate upon the envelope in which the said certificate and accompanying papers were inclosed was not the certificate required by the laws of the United States.

T. M. NORWOOD, JAMES K. KELLY, HENRY COOPER, S. B. MAXEY, WM. A. WALLACE,	} Senators.
J. F. PHILIPS, HIESTER CLYMER, ERASTUS WELLS, A. T. WALLING, A. M. WADDELL,	
JOHN R. EDEN, THOS. L. JONES, J. R. TUCKER,	
	} Representatives.

The Presiding Officer: "Are there further objections to the decision of the commission?"

Mr. Southard: "I send up in duplicate an objection, signed by Senators and Representatives."

The Presiding Officer: "The member from Ohio (Mr. Southard) submits an objection, which will be read by the Secretary of the Senate."

The Secretary of the Senate read as follows:

The undersigned, Senators and members of the House of Representatives, object to the counting of the electoral vote purporting to come from South Carolina in conformity with the decision of the majority of the Electoral Commission, for the reason that the said electoral votes, as well as the votes of the people of said State at the presidential election on the 7th day of November last, were given under duress, caused by the unlawful exercise of Federal power.

A. S. MERRIMON, GEO. R. DENNIS, J. E. McDONALD, WM. A. WALLACE, C. W. JONES, DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, M. I. SOUTHARD, WM. MUTCHLER, JOHN GOODE, JR., JESSE J. YEATES, JOHN H. CALDWELL, S. S. COX, R. A. DE BOLT, JOHN B. CLARK, JR.,	} Senators.
	} Representatives.

The Presiding Officer: "Are there further objections to the decision? (After a pause.) If there be none, the Senate will now withdraw to its Chamber, that the two Houses separately may consider and determine the objections."

The objections to the decision of the commission were not sustained by the concurrence of the two Houses, and the 7 votes of South Carolina were counted for Hayes and Wheeler.

Objections were then made to the certificates of the States of Vermont and Wisconsin; but, not being sustained by the concurrent action of the two Houses, the votes of Vermont (5) and Wisconsin (10) were cast for Hayes and Wheeler, and those of Virginia (11) and West Virginia (5) were counted for Tilden and Hendricks.

The Presiding Officer (at five minutes past four o'clock A. M., March 2, 1877): "This concludes the count of the thirty-eight States of the Union. The tellers will now ascertain and deliver the result to the President of the Senate."

Mr. Allison, one of the tellers, announced the result as follows:

LIST OF VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE CONSTITUTIONAL TERM TO COMMENCE ON THE 4TH DAY OF MARCH, 1877.

No. of Electoral Votes to which each State is entitled.	STATES.	FOR PRESIDENT.		FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.	
		Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio.	Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.	William A. Wheeler, of New York.	Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.
10	Alabama.....	..	10	..	10
6	Arkansas.....	..	6	..	6
6	California.....	6	..	6	..
3	Colorado.....	3	..	3	..
6	Connecticut.....	..	6	..	6
3	Delaware.....	..	3	..	3
4	Florida.....	4	..	4	..
11	Georgia.....	..	11	..	11
21	Illinois.....	21	..	21	..
15	Indiana.....	..	15	..	15
15	Iowa.....	11	..	11	..
5	Kansas.....	5	..	5	..
12	Kentucky.....	..	12	..	12
8	Louisiana.....	3	..	3	..
7	Maine.....	7	..	7	..
8	Maryland.....	..	8	..	8
13	Massachusetts.....	13	..	13	..
11	Michigan.....	11	..	11	..
6	Minnesota.....	6	..	6	..
8	Mississippi.....	..	8	..	8
15	Missouri.....	..	15	..	15
3	Nebraska.....	3	..	3	..
3	Nevada.....	3	..	3	..
5	New Hampshire.....	5	..	5	..
9	New Jersey.....	..	9	..	9
35	New York.....	..	35	..	35
10	North Carolina.....	..	10	..	10
23	Ohio.....	23	..	23	..
3	Oregon.....	3	..	3	..
4	Rhode Island.....	4	..	4	..
29	Pennsylvania.....	29	..	29	..
7	South Carolina.....	7	..	7	..
12	Tennessee.....	..	12	..	12
8	Texas.....	..	8	..	8
5	Vermont.....	5	..	5	..
11	Virginia.....	..	11	..	11
6	West Virginia.....	..	5	..	5
10	Wisconsin.....	10	..	10	..
369	Total.....	185	184	185	184

The Presiding Officer: "In announcing the final result of the electoral vote, the Chair trusts that all present, whether on the floor or in the galleries, will refrain from all demonstrations whatever; that nothing shall transpire on this occasion to mar the dignity and moderation which have characterized these proceedings, in the main so reputable to the American people, and worthy of the respect of the world."

"The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States is 369, of which a majority is 185.

"The state of the vote for President of the United States, as delivered by the tellers, and

as determined under the act of Congress approved January 29, 1877, on this subject, is: For Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, 185 votes; for Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, 184 votes. And the state of the vote for Vice-President of the United States, as delivered by the tellers, and as determined under the act of Congress approved January 29, 1877, on this subject, is: For William A. Wheeler, of New York, 185 votes; for Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, 184 votes.

"Wherefore, I do declare

"That Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1877. And that William A. Wheeler, of New York, having received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes, is duly elected Vice-President of the United States for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, 1877.

"The count of the electoral vote being completed and the result declared, the joint meeting of the two Houses is dissolved. The Senate will now retire to its Chamber."

The Senate accordingly retired from the Hall of the House of Representatives at ten minutes past four o'clock A. M., March 2, 1877.

On January 12th, the committee to ascertain and report what are the privileges, powers, and duties of the House of Representatives in counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States (*see* page 137) reported as follows:

The committee to ascertain and report what are the privileges, powers, and duties of the House of Representatives in counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, beg leave to report in part the following resolutions for the adoption of the House:

Resolved, 1. That the Constitution of the United States does not confer upon the President of the Senate the power to examine and ascertain the votes to be counted as the electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States.

2. That the only power which the Constitution of the United States confers upon the President of the Senate in respect to the electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States is to receive the sealed lists transmitted to him by the several electoral colleges, to keep the same safely, and to open all the certificates, or those purporting to be such, in the presence of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

3. That the Constitution of the United States does confer upon the Senate and the House of Representatives the power to examine and ascertain the votes to be counted as the electoral votes.

4. That in execution of their power in respect to the counting of the electoral vote the House of Representatives is at least equal with the Senate.

5. That in the counting of the electoral votes, no vote can be counted against the judgment and determination of this House of Representatives.

6. That the committee have leave to sit again and report hereafter further matter for the consideration of the House.

The views of the minority of the committee were presented on January 18th, by Mr. Burdard, of Illinois, as follows:

Resolved, 1. That it is the power and duty of the House, conjointly with the Senate, to provide by law or other constitutional method a mode for fairly and truly ascertaining and properly counting the electoral vote of each State, so as to give effect to the choice of each State in the election of President and Vice-President.

2. That in the absence of legislative provision on the subject, or authoritative direction from the Senate and House of Representatives, the President of the Senate, upon opening the certificates, declares and counts the electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The reports of the committee were discussed, but no final action was taken in the House on the subject. The decision of the presidential election engrossed the attention of Congress until almost the last hour of its session, which terminated at noon on March 4.

CONNECTICUT. In accordance with the constitutional amendment recently adopted by the citizens of this State, the General Assembly met at Hartford on January 3, 1877, when both Houses were promptly organized. In the House of Representatives, Lynde Harrison was elected Speaker. In the Senate, such members as came from evenly-numbered districts took their seats for the term of two years; those from odd districts hold theirs for one year; but the Senators from the last-named districts, who are to be chosen in November, 1877, will be elected for two years;

peaceable settlement of the questions raised about the validity of certain returns of electoral votes, on the counting of which depended the determination of who of the two candidates for the presidency had been elected in November, 1876, both the Senate and House of Representatives in the Connecticut Legislature held the subject under consideration, tending, apparently, to indorse and approve, in advance, that measure which Congress should finally resolve to adopt. At the afternoon session, on January 25th, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 120 to 77, taken after warm debates, passed the following resolutions, as a substitute for others previously offered and referred to the Committee on Federal relations:

Resolved by this Assembly, That, laying aside all party feeling, and looking only to the good of our common country, we hereby express our confidence in the wisdom, patriotism, and integrity of the Executive and the Congress of the United States in settlement of the questions growing out of the late presidential election.

Resolved, That the provisions of our written Constitution should be strictly followed in times of peace; the three departments of the Federal Government should be kept as far as possible independent of each other; the remedy for defects in the Constitution is by its amendment, and not by legislative interference.

Resolved, That we are opposed to intimidation, violence, and murder, as a means of influencing political opinion and elections; that we denounce all frauds in elections; and we demand such amendments to the national Constitution as will secure fair and honest suffrage, and correct any ambiguities which may now exist in it concerning the election of President.

Resolved, That whether the pending disagreement at Washington, in relation to the method of ascertaining the result of the last election for President, be settled by following either the plan adopted at the first election of Washington, and followed at subsequent elections for 40 years; or by adopting a plan which would provide for the rejection, by the concurrent vote of both Houses of Congress, of the electoral vote of any State

on account of intimidation, violence, or fraud; or by the operation of the proposed law to submit all the questions now at issue to a committee of 15 persons—we, the General Assembly of Connecticut, hereby heartily pledge the support of the State Government and of all our loyal citizens to that person who shall thereby be declared elected President of the United States.

Resolved, That any armed opposition to the inauguration, or administration, of the person who may be declared elected President by either of the aforesaid methods which may be adopted by Congress, will be treason; and all persons who threaten civil war, un-



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so that all of the Senators will thereafter occupy their seats for the same length of time, being elected biennially—the Senators from even districts in one year, and those from odd districts in the year next following.

With reference to the political complexion of the legislative body at this session, the Republican members were in a considerable majority over the Democrats.

Early in the session, when Congress was still discussing the various plans proposed for a

less some one specific plan of settling the difficulty is followed, deserve the execration of all good citizens.

The Legislature continued in session for nearly three months, closing by final adjournment on March 23d. The number of acts passed on a great variety of subjects exceeds 300. From among the more important of them, the following seem to deserve particular mention:

"An Act relating to Elections," by the fifth section of which citizens who move their residence from one town to another are deprived of their right to vote in the new town, unless they have their names registered in the Clerk's Office. Governor Hubbard returned the bill to the House of Representatives without his signature, accompanied by a communication setting forth his objections, which turned especially on the said fifth section. The bill became a law notwithstanding, as, on March 20th, it was reconsidered by the House, and passed over the Governor's veto. Yeas, 102; nays, 65.

"An Act concerning Salaries," whereby the salaries and fees of all officers, directly or indirectly paid out of the State Treasury, excepting the salaries of the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, which remain intact, are reduced by 10 per cent.

A special act ordains "that the compensation of auditors of all accounts required to be made to the General Assembly shall be 10 dollars a day for the time actually employed."

An act fixing the legal rate of interest on loans at six per cent. per annum was passed. The clause of forfeiture on account of usury, existing in the old law, is repealed. Present contracts are not affected by the provisions of this act.

"An Act amending the Act concerning Domestic Relations," making the wife's right to acquire and control her property equal to the husband's, and determining the reciprocal rights of either to the property of the other, seems to be the most noteworthy law passed at this session. The text of the act is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

SECTION 1. That in all marriages hereafter contracted, neither husband nor wife shall acquire, by force of the marriage, any right to or interest in any property held by the other before the marriage, or acquired after the marriage, except as to the share of the survivor in the property of the other, as hereinafter provided. The separate earnings of the wife shall be her sole property. The wife shall have the power to make contracts with third persons, and to convey to them her real and personal estate, in the same manner as if she were unmarried. All her property shall be liable to be taken for her debts, except so far as protected by other statutes; but in no case shall be liable to be taken for the debts of the husband. And the husband shall not be liable for the debts of the wife contracted before marriage, nor upon her contracts made after marriage, except as hereinafter specified.

SEC. 2. All purchases made by either husband or wife in his or her own name shall be presumed, in the absence of notice to the contrary, to be on his or her private account and liability; but both shall be

liable where any article purchased by either shall have in fact gone to the support of the family, or for the joint benefit of both, or for the reasonable apparel of the wife, or for her reasonable support while abandoned by her husband. It shall, however, be the duty of the husband to support his family, and his property, when found, shall be first applied to satisfy any such joint liability; and the wife shall in equity be entitled to an indemnity from the property of the husband for any property of her own that shall have been taken, or for any money that she shall have been compelled to pay, for the satisfaction of any such claim.

SEC. 3. On the death of either husband or wife the survivor, except in the cases mentioned in the next section, shall be entitled to the use for life of one-third in value of the property, real and personal, legally or equitably owned by the other at the time of his or her death, after the payment of all debts and charges allowed against the estate; such third to be set out by distributors appointed by the Court of Probate, and to be set out in any property, real or personal, or both, according to the judgment of the distributors. The right to such third shall not be defeated by any disposition of the property by will to other parties. Where there is no will the survivor shall take such third absolutely, and if there are no children of the decedent, or representatives of children, shall take one-half absolutely, instead of one-third. Where either husband or wife shall have given any device or legacy to the other by will, such provision shall be taken to be in lieu of the share herein provided for, unless the contrary shall be expressly stated, or shall clearly appear; but in any such case the party shall have his or her election whether to accept the provisions of such will or to take such statutory share. The wife shall also, when in the opinion of the judge of probate it is necessary, be allowed a reasonable sum from the estate of the husband for her support and that of her family during the settlement of his estate; but in that case shall not take her statutory share till after the expiration of the time for which such allowance is made.

SEC. 4. The provisions of the last preceding section, with regard to the statutory share of the surviving husband or wife in the property of the other, shall not apply to any case where, by a written contract made before marriage or after, either party has received from the other what was intended as a provision in lieu of such statutory share. Nor shall either party be entitled to such statutory share who had without sufficient cause abandoned the other and had continued such abandonment to the time of the other's death.

SEC. 5. The foregoing provisions shall apply only to marriages hereafter contracted; but in the case of marriages already existing any husband and wife may, during the marriage, enter into a written contract with each other for the mutual abandonment of all rights of either in the property of the other under existing statutes or at common law, and for the acceptance instead thereof of the rights given by this act; which contract shall be recorded in the Probate Court of the district and in the Town Clerk's Office of town in which they reside. And upon such contract being so made and recorded, the provisions of this act shall apply to such marriage in the same manner as to marriages hereafter contracted.

SEC. 6. All statutes and parts of statutes now existing which give to either husband or wife any other rights or interest in the property of the other, either during marriage or after the death of either, than those which are given by this act, are repealed as regards their application to all marriages embraced within the provisions of this act. The provisions of the statute with regard to dower are, however, to be in force so far as they relate either to modes of proceeding or to the duties of tenants in dower as to property held by them; which duties are hereby made the duties of any husband or wife holding a.

life-interest in any estate of the other under the provisions of this statute.

Approved March 16, 1877.

Two amendments to the constitution of the State, agreed to and proposed by the Legislature of 1876, were confirmed by a two-thirds vote in both Houses of the General Assembly of 1877, and were submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection at the election held on the first Monday in October, 1877. They are as follows:

No. 1. Neither the General Assembly, nor any county, city, borough, town, or school district, shall have power to pay or grant any extra compensa-

votes cast, 31,232. Yeas, 23,833; nays, 7,449. Majority of yeas, 16,384.

On amendment No. 2, whole number of votes cast, 31,285. Yeas, 26,751; nays, 4,534. Majority of yeas, 22,217.

The financial condition of the State appears to be quite satisfactory. Her receipts from all ordinary and extraordinary sources during the last fiscal year amounted to \$3,502,195.86; including \$77,415.60 balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the year, and \$1,068,900 proceeds of new bonds then issued. The amount of income from ordinary sources, properly attributable to the last year, was \$1,963,728.75,

which was increased by the addition of \$352,702.36 of taxes belonging to the previous year, but postponed to the following by a mistaken change of a statute; and \$39,399.66 of balances to special accounts transferred to the credit of the civil list.

The State expenditures for the last year, including \$1,068,900 bonds redeemed, were \$2,769,781.53; leaving in the Treasury, for the new year, \$732,414.33.

The estimated receipts for the ensuing year are, \$2,574,364.33; and the estimated expenditures, \$1,743,646; showing an estimated surplus in the Treasury at the year's end of \$830,718.33.

The whole of the public debt of Connecticut, at the end of 1877, was \$4,967,600, consisting of the following items:

January 1, 1863, redeemable January 1, 1883, 6 per cent.....	\$877,000
January 15, 1864, redeemable January 15, 1884, 6 per cent.....	1,313,500
July 1, 1865, redeemable July 1, 1885, 6 per cent..	1,741,104
May 1, 1877, redeemable after May 1, 1887, 5 per cent.....	1,081,000

The State School Fund, on November 30, 1876, amounted to \$2,028,332.81. Its sum in November, 1874, had been reported \$2,044,226.54, showing an apparent loss in two years of \$15,893.73; but accurate research into the affairs of this fund shows that several items put to its credit in former reports were never in existence, or had been canceled.

The number of savings-banks doing business in Connecticut continues the same—86. The aggregate amount of their deposits on October 1, 1877, was \$77,214,372, an increase of \$725,062 over 1876, when it was \$76,489,310, which was in turn an increase of \$2,034,862 over the deposits of 1875. The total of



SHEFFIELD HALL (YALE COLLEGE).

tion to any public officer, employé, agent, or servant, or increase the compensation of any public officer or employé, to take effect during the continuance in office of any person whose salary might be increased thereby, or increase the pay or compensation of any public contractor above the amount specified in the contract.

No. 2. No county, city, town, borough, or other municipality shall ever subscribe to the capital stock of any railroad corporation, or become a purchaser of the bonds, or make donation to, or loan its credit, directly or indirectly, in aid of any such corporation; but nothing herein contained shall effect the validity of any bonds or debts incurred under existing laws, nor be construed to prohibit the General Assembly from authorizing any town or city to protect by additional appropriations of money or credit any railroad debt contracted prior to the adoption of this amendment.

Both of the amendments were approved by the citizens. The aggregate number of votes cast on each was almost the same, the difference between them being three votes only; but the majority of the yeas over the nays, on which they were respectively adopted, was exceedingly unequal, as follows:

On amendment No. 1, whole number of

the resources of these banks in 1877 is set down at \$80,273,238. The withdrawal of deposits exceeding \$3,000 during the last-named year amounted to \$2,677,237. The number of depositors—which, in 1876, was 203,514, showing a decrease of 4,516 as compared with their number in 1875—has increased in 1877 by more than one thousand.

A law was passed by the Legislature of 1877, imposing on the savings-banks' deposits a tax of five-eighths of one per cent.; restricting the rate of interest on their loans to six per cent. per annum; and requiring of them a reserve of one-fourth of one per cent. every six months, for surplus.

The fire-insurance companies of Connecticut were, in 1876, very prosperous. Three among the Hartford companies—the Connecticut, the Orient, and the Phoenix—increased their capital in that year by above one million dollars; its aggregate amount at the beginning of March,

1877, having been \$3,251,000 against \$7,001,000 in the previous year. The proportion of their losses and expenses to income last year was less than 76 per cent., against 77 per cent. in the preceding. The amount of property insured in the Connecticut stock fire companies was \$633,458,645. The premium paid to these companies has been slightly lowered—from 1.42 to 1.36. The losses also have decreased.

The General Assembly of 1877 enacted a law "To provide for the Improvement of the Statutes relating to Insurance Companies." It authorizes the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, "to appoint three persons as commissioners, who shall inquire into the practical workings and effects of all statutes of the State now in force, relating to the organization, conduct, supervision, and liquidation of insurance companies; and whether any, and, if any, what changes in



EAST AND WEST DIVINITY COLLEGES AND MARQUAND CHAPEL (YALE COLLEGE).

such legislation are necessary and proper to be made for the protection of the public, and for the security and proper conduct of the companies." It specifies the manner in which the intended work is to be performed by the commissioners, who are to submit a printed report of their doings to the Legislature "at the opening of its regular session in the year 1878."

The banks of discount and trust companies in the State continue in the same condition, and are conducted by persons of wealth and experience. Such of these corporations as confined their operations to banking business only, have not made their usual dividends.

Concerning the education of youth, there are in Connecticut 1,629 public schools, and

the yearly average of school sessions is 177.52 days. Out of 133,099 enumerated children between 4 and 16 years of age, 119,208 attended the public schools; other than public schools, 10,180: the percentage of children in schools of all kinds being reckoned at 94.38. The total of school revenue—from the school fund, State, town, and district taxes, and other sources—for the last year, was \$1,505,718.67. The total of school expenditures for the same year was \$1,509,722.61.

The State Normal School is proving very beneficial, as it renders great services in the interest of education. About 40 efficient teachers, trained in that institution, are annually going out of it to the public schools.

The charitable institutions appear to continue under excellent management, and realize the object for which they were respectively established.

The Connecticut Hospital for the Insane, at Middletown, is overcrowded; and, for want of a place in it, a considerable number of indigent insane are detained in almshouses or county jails. In order to provide room for them, a law was passed at the January session, 1877, creating a board of trustees for the purchase of certain lands and buildings at Mansfield, there to establish a branch hospital for

35 were beneficiaries of the State, which had paid for them \$4,113 since the last report, they add that there were 10 pupils, for each of whom \$3 only per week were received: on which they aver "that the cost for the support of every child is \$5 per week; and that no good reason exists why this work should be carried on for towns or State at less than cost."

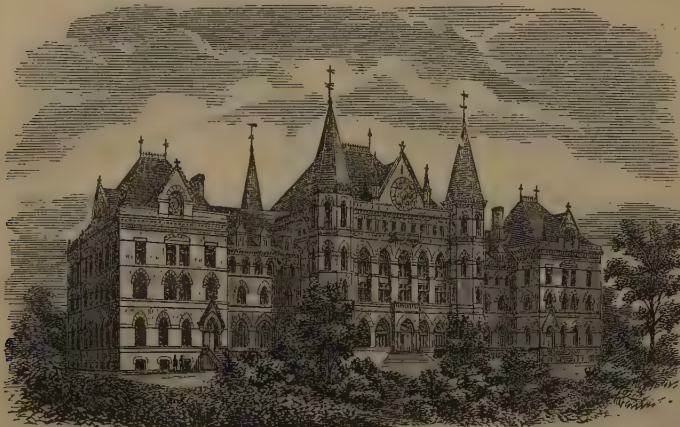
In the State Prison, the number of convicts, at the end of the year 1877, was 266. For repairs and improvements in it, during the last two years, the sum of \$40,000 has been expended. Its income for the year 1877 amounted to \$25,056.56; the expenses, to \$28,078.68.

Disorders of the gravest kind have occurred in the Connecticut Penitentiary during the year 1877. It is thought that the possibility of such occurrences in it may be ascribed either to the fault of some among the officers in charge; or to the inadequacy of the force stationed there for guard; or to defective laws regulating the prison; or, in part, to all of these causes combined.

The introduction and propagation of a variety of species of fish,

chiefly salmon and shad, in the waters of Connecticut, is steadily progressing, and apparently with satisfactory results. In different localities, where no such fish had ever been seen before, a few large salmon were casually caught in 1876 (one of them weighing above 15 pounds), and exhibited at Hartford or other cities as objects of curiosity. Pursuant to the invitation of the United States Commissioner on Fisheries, a convention of the Commissioners of all the States in the Union was held in October, 1876, on the Exposition grounds, at Philadelphia, when appropriate topics relating to the introduction, multiplication, and preservation of fishes for food were freely discussed at length, and opinions exchanged, each Commissioner also relating his personal experiences.

The status of the military force of Connecticut, on December 1, 1876, was as follows: Number of officers, 157; of enlisted men, 2,408—forming a total of 2,565. The total mustered on March 1, 1876, was 2,686. The entire force of the National Guard of the State composed one brigade, under the command of a brigadier-general, and was divided into four regiments of infantry and one section of light artillery; the first and third regiments consisting of eight companies, the second and fourth of 10 companies, each. The whole



PEABODY MUSEUM (YALE COLLEGE).

the reception and treatment of the indigent insane. The act appropriated \$600,000 for that purpose. The work for which these trustees were appointed has not been performed, for several reasons; among others, they fear the property intended to be purchased not to present a clear title; find the locality indicated for the establishment of a hospital unhealthy; think also the appropriation inadequate.

By an act passed at the last session, the price of weekly board for State beneficiaries in humane institutions, as the Insane Asylum at Middletown and the Soldier Hospitals at Hartford and New Haven, was reduced to \$4 from \$5, as heretofore paid. With reference to the soldier-patients in the hospital at Hartford, tabular statistics have been collected from year to year, beginning with 1862 and ending with 1876, which show that the actual cost of supporting them (not including the cost of the building, nor the surgeons' and physicians' services, which are generally gratuitous) has been far in excess of the money paid from the State Treasury for that purpose.

This seems to concur with the statement made by the Directors of the State School for Imbeciles, at Lakeville, for the eight months ending December 31, 1876, apparently before the passage of the above-mentioned act. After saying that among the 74 pupils in the school,

number enrolled in the State, as liable to military duty, was 63,793—an increase of 1,690 over the enrollment of 1875. The number of persons assessed for a commutation tax of \$2 was 40,636, or 1,145 more than in 1875; giving the State, for the support of the National Guard, the sum of \$81,272. This was \$2,290 more than in any previous year, and an increase of \$11,476 since May, 1873.

The new State-House building at Hartford is progressing toward completion, though the commissioners who have its erection in charge, in their report to the Legislature at the January session of 1877, say that they cannot assure the General Assembly that the building "will be ready for occupancy in January, 1878;" adding that "it would not be best to force the work to that degree which would be necessary to finish it for that time." The sums received by the commissioners during the year, since their previous report, was \$268,307.90; expended, \$261,839.51. The total amounts paid by the State and the city of Hartford, and expended on account of the new Capitol building, from January 27, 1872, to November 30, 1876, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.	
From the State of Connecticut.....	\$1,163,500 00
“ city of Hartford.....	272,000 00
“ miscellaneous sources.....	5,964 04
Total.....	\$1,441,464 04
EXPENDITURES.	
On construction account.....	\$1,310,670 98
For architect's fees, superintendence, and general expenditures.....	123,324 72
Cash in bank, December 1, 1876.....	6,963 39
Total.....	\$1,441,464 04

In addition to the above-stated payments, the sum of \$375,000 has been paid in 1877 for the new Capitol structure—by the State \$350,000, and by the city of Hartford \$25,000—making a total paid for that purpose, to the end of 1877, of \$1,816,464.04.

On March 27, 1877, a great calamity visited the town of Stafford, in Connecticut, by the breaking away of the dam of the Staffordville reservoir before sunrise that day. The impetuous torrent formed by the waters rushing out of it suddenly inundated the valley along the course and on each side of the river below the reservoir, demolishing and sweeping away before it bridges, mills, shops, dwelling-houses, and all other structures which it met with in its passage. Such buildings as escaped entire destruction were either moved from their places, or turned nearly round, or otherwise seriously injured; if nothing else, undermined. Besides the destruction of property, valued at several hundred thousands of dollars, three lives were lost. The disaster, it is thought, was caused chiefly by substantial defects of construction, helped by the secondary and immediate causes of very heavy rains fallen on the previous day, and the rapid melting of the snow on the hill-sides around. The reservoir having thus been filled to overflow-

ing in an incredibly short time, the dam could not withstand that impulse. The loss of life would doubtless have been incomparably greater, but for the circumstance that, the breaking out of the reservoir having been, if not expected, strongly apprehended, the dam had been closely watched by a number of men all the previous night, and, at the first indications of the impending catastrophe, which manifested themselves after three o'clock in the morning, horsemen and footmen were dispatched in haste to warn the inhabitants along the line of the stream below the reservoir, to flee, and save themselves from the coming flood.

From the report of an accurate survey, made about two years ago by four experts in such matters, we append hereto a list of the highest mountain-points in the different sections of Connecticut. The number of feet given to each elevation in the list is above tide-water, all having been ascertained by actual measurement, excepting the last three, which have been estimated according to the best methods known to approach the truth the nearest. The result of this survey rectifies some erroneous ideas generally entertained in regard to the comparative heights of the elevated lands in Connecticut. Among others, it settles the point that Mount Brace, in Salisbury—exactly in the northwest corner of the State—is about 700 feet more elevated than Mount Ivy, in Goshen, which has commonly been reputed the highest land in Connecticut. To an observer from the tower on Talcott Mountain, the view embraces a region extending upward of 100 miles north and south, and 70 or 80 miles east and west. The elevated points, and their respective heights, are as follows:

	Feet.
Spaulding's Summit, Norfolk.....	1,336
Platt Mountain, Winchester.....	1,460
Chamberlain Mountain, Winchester.....	1,480
Ivy Mountain, Goshen.....	1,642
Riggs Mountain, Norfolk.....	1,565
Knapp Mountain, “.....	1,617
Moss Mountain, “.....	1,645
Dutton Mountain, “.....	1,672
Summer Mountain, “.....	1,672
Haystack Mountain, “.....	1,672
Gaylord Mountain, “.....	1,717
Bald Mountain, “.....	1,770
Winrow Mountain, “.....	1,770
Mount Bradford, Canaan.....	1,900
Clipper Mountain, “.....	1,810
Bald Peak, Salisbury.....	1,996
Buck Mountain, Salisbury.....	2,150
Bear Mountain, “.....	2,250
Mount Brace, “.....	2,800

COSTA RICA (REPÚBLICA DE COSTA RICA), one of the five independent states of Central America, situated between 8° and 11° 5' north latitude and 81° 20' and 85° 53' west longitude. It is bounded on the north by Nicaragua, on the east by the Caribbean Sea, and on the south and west by the Pacific Ocean.

The territory of the Republic comprises an area of 21,490 square miles; and the estimated population, in 1874, was 185,000, of whom some 5,000 were civilized Indians, from 10,000 to 12,000 Indians still existing in a state of

savagery, 1,200 negroes, and about 600 Chinese.

The President of the Republic was Don Vicente Herrera, until September, 1877, when he was superseded by General Tomás Guardia, until that time Vice-President.

The Minister of the Interior was Don Saturnino Lizano; the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Public Instruction, and Public Worship, Don Rafael Machado; and the Minister of Finance, Don Braulio Morales. The new ministry, formed on the accession of General Guardia to the presidency, was composed of Dr. Castro, Don Salvador Lara, and Don Bruno Carranza; but of the respective departments to which they were appointed no official returns had been received up to December 31, 1877.

The amounts and various branches of the national revenue and expenditure, for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1877, were as follows:

REVENUE.		
National Bank.....	\$191,422	
Custom-house of Puntarenas.....	781,540	
Government monopolies:		
Brandy.....	\$740,412	
Tobacco.....	376,158	
Powder.....	1,169	— 1,117,734
National property:		
Government lands.....	36,657	
Government printing-office.....	3,891	
National Institute.....	3,501	
Post-office.....	25,963	
Telegraph.....	6,770	
Railway.....	98,408	
Public works.....	12,496	— 187,186
Taxes, etc.:		
Subsidies.....	17,450	
Stamp duty.....	30,508	
Judicial fees.....	17,063	
Mortgage fees.....	17,065	
Spirit license.....	22,088	— 104,124
Sundry receipts.....		47,426
Total.....	\$2,379,432	
EXPENDITURE.		
Ministry of the Interior.....	\$175,787	
Finance and Commerce.....	131,237	
Justice.....	72,229	
War and the Navy.....	462,996	
Public Works (railway, \$637,996).....	725,264	
Public Instruction.....	120,564	
Public Worship.....	20,617	
Foreign Affairs.....	63,220	
Benevolent institutions.....	8,598	
Government monopolies.....	283,105	
National credit.....	232,412	
Sundry outlays.....	187,911	
Total.....	\$2,484,240	

By comparing the two foregoing tables, it will be observed that there was a deficit of \$104,808; and that the cost of collecting the taxes on the Government monopolies amounted to nearly one-third of the entire proceeds thereof.

The total amount of the foreign debt, in 1877, was £1,011,611; and that of the aggregate liabilities of the Government, \$7,134,061,* including: bills of exchange, \$284,575; Treasury notes, not bearing interest, \$47,975; consolidation of sundry funds, \$164,260; indebtedment to Peru, \$149,500; indebtedment to

the cities of San José and Heredia, \$38,547; and sundries, \$30,354.

The total assets of the state at the same period were set down at \$9,509,544, as follows: real estate, including railway property, \$8,002,154; tobacco, brandy, etc., in warehouse, \$105,496; capital of the National Bank, \$1,181,074; municipal funds, \$8,951; other funds, \$211,869.

It would appear that the commissioners for the 7 per cent. loan maintained agents in Costa Rica during the early months of 1877; but they were not able to effect any arrangement with the Government.

The committee of holders of the 6 per cent. loan have applied themselves, of late, to the promotion of a union among the bondholders of both loans, so as to obtain joint communication and joint action in negotiations with the Costa Rica Government.



Information which was obtained by the 6 per cent. committee confirms the representations previously made, as to the value of the resources of the country, and their probable productiveness, if the railway, now only partially finished, were completed. Unfortunately, it would seem that the means requisite for completing the railway could only be obtained by drawing in advance on the future development of the country dependent on the completion of the line, and not from independent sources.

The total value of the exports for the year ending April 30, 1877, was \$5,307,406, some \$300,000 being the value of those through the Atlantic port of Limón, and the remainder through that of Puntarenas, on the Pacific. The chief staples shipped through the latter port were coffee, 24,300,000 lbs., of the value of \$4,859,154; hides, \$64,533; India-rubber, \$36,230; and flour, \$15,421.

The shipping movements at the two ports above named were as follows in 1876:

*According to official returns, April 30, 1877.

PUNTARENAS: Entered, 79 steamers and 28 sailing vessels, with an aggregate of 157,025 tons, and 769 passengers; and cleared, 79 steamers and 25 sailing vessels, with an aggregate of 156,126 tons, and 527 passengers.

LIMON: Entered, 22 steamers and 75 sailing vessels, with an aggregate of 31,384 tons, and 639 passengers; and cleared, 12 steamers and 60 sailing vessels, with an aggregate of 497 passengers.

In the matter of the railway, but little progress was made in the earlier months of 1877, mainly owing to the remissness of the Government in supplying funds to pay the workers, the latter having been driven, it is said, in the month of February, to the extreme of refusing to continue until all the arrears due them should be paid up. They are reported at that time not to have received any money since July, 1876. There was, besides, a lack of material, likewise attributable to the neglect of the Government. A change for the better took place about May; the arrears were for the most part liquidated, the necessary material furnished, and the work resumed with a degree of energy which bid fair to lead to the early termination of the most of the Atlantic branch of the line. This healthy condition appears to have been confirmed after the change of Government in September. Meantime the making of new wagon-roads was in active prosecution.

The telegraph-lines of the Republic, in 1875, were set down at 200 miles, with 16 offices.

There are no recent reports concerning educational matters. The sum of \$120,864, mentioned in the foregoing table of the national expenditure as having been appropriated to the Department of Public Instruction, would seem rather encouraging for so small a country, and is even considerably in advance of the appropriation for the same purpose in the year immediately preceding; but whether there was mere *appropriation*, without *application*, is a question which, with others of scarcely less moment, may receive some light from the following sketch of the general state of affairs in Costa Rica, in February, 1877:

Of the five Central American States, Costa Rica had, perhaps, been justly considered fully as enterprising as the foremost up to within the last few years. It was a pleasure to make mention of her efforts in the line of progress, to commend the wisdom of her rulers, and to praise the spirit of her people.

That time has, unfortunately, passed away, and we have now but to deplore the recent decline of prosperity and present an almost hopeless condition of affairs—political, financial, educational, and general—in that little country.

This state of things has been brought about mainly, if not altogether, by bad government, and clearly indicates the pernicious evils of bigotry and absolutism, combined and working in unison to control the free thoughts and subvert the liberties of a people. Costa Rica exhibits to-day the sad spectacle of a so-called republican state, under a nominally constitutional Government, close held in the clutches of an autocratic and despotic Directory. The name Republic can no longer, in truth, be applied. We are informed from trustworthy sources that "the hatred against foreigners grows every day stronger and stronger under the present rule, and the poor country is on a downward rush, the end of which everybody may calculate."

A happier order of things was, however, inaugurated with the new Administration, under the leadership of General Guardia, whose unremitting zeal and untiring energy for the welfare of the people at home, and the establishment of the national credit abroad, had been so fruitful of good results in former days. His return to power was regarded throughout the country as a peculiarly happy omen, and a sure earnest of returning and ever-increasing weal.

With the exception of a short-lived uprising of a few hours on the morning of July 29, 1877, the peace of the country was undisturbed throughout the year; nor was any serious rupture of friendly relations with the sister Republics chronicled, spite of the subjoined announcement (December, 1876) from the sources therein mentioned.

The *Nicaragua Gazette* publishes the decree of Costa Rica, suspending all official relations between the two Republics, the first consideration of which says: "The Government of the Republic of Nicaragua by act has severed its relations with that of Costa Rica, by refusing to recognize the present Administration of the nation." The official organ of Nicaragua, refuting this decree, says the assertion that Nicaragua has not recognized the Administration of Herrera is not correct. Nicaragua has said openly that she did not choose to qualify the legality of every act, but thought it her duty to call the attention of the Costa Rica Cabinet to the circumstance that the Government of Herrera had been placed in power on account of its enmity to Nicaragua.

COTTON. According to the statement of the *New York Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, the cotton crop of the United States for the year ending August 31, 1877, amounted to 4,485,423 bales, while the exports were 3,049,497 bales, and the spinners' takings 1,435,418 bales, leaving on hand, at the close of the year, a stock of 119,638 bales. The gross weight of the crop, and the average weight of the bales, were as follows, for two years:

CROP OF	YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1877.			YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 1, 1876.		
	Number of Bales.	Weight, in Pounds.	Average Weight.	Number of Bales.	Weight, in Pounds.	Average Weight.
Texas.....	506,634	254,163,078	501.67	488,640	245,863,988	508.17
Louisiana.....	1,195,034	542,247,131	458.75	1,415,959	659,836,894	466.00
Alabama.....	360,918	178,888,478	495.51	374,672	190,089,839	507.35
Georgia.....	491,800	228,195,200	464.00	524,825	243,694,261	464.22
South Carolina.....	468,024	212,019,552	453.01	416,372	184,869,168	444.00
Virginia.....	575,941	267,570,669	464.58	529,126	241,810,582	457.00
North Carolina.....	138,087	62,412,562	451.98	107,836	47,282,168	438.00
Tennessee, etc.....	748,984	355,018,416	474.00	811,858	388,068,124	478.00
Total crop.....	4,485,423	2,100,465,086	468.28	4,669,288	2,201,410,024	471.46

From the above, it will be seen that the average gross weight per bale in 1877 was 468.28 lbs., against 471.46 lbs. in the preceding year, which indicates a decrease in weight of nearly 7 per cent. Hence, if as many pounds had been put into each bale in 1877 as in 1876, the number of bales in the crop of the former year would have been 31,000 less than the present total. The weights, however, were unusually large last year, as will appear from the following comparison (gross weight):

YEARS.	Crop, Number Bales.	Crop, Weight, lbs.	Average Weight per Bale.
1876-'77...	4,485,423	2,100,465,086	468.28
1875-'76...	4,669,288	2,201,410,024	471.46
1874-'75...	3,892,991	1,786,984,765	468.00
1873-'74...	4,170,388	1,956,742,297	469.00

The production of Sea Island cotton in the past season amounted to 17,823 bales, as follows: Florida, 11,214 bales; Georgia, 1,669; South Carolina, 4,911; Texas, 29. The annual production and movement of Sea Island cotton since the war have been as follows:

SEASON	CROP.					EXPORTS.			American Consumption.*	Stock, Aug. 31.
	Florida.	Georgia.	South Carolina.	Texas.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total Exports.		
1876-'77....	11,214	1,669	4,911	29	17,823	11,865	1,869	13,284	4,068	1,048
1875-'76....	8,950	1,218	4,756	77	14,996	11,591	1,845	12,936	1,915	527
1874-'75....	8,818	1,110	7,400	204	17,027	13,139	1,907	15,046	2,192	882
1873-'74....	8,825	1,408	8,759	920	19,912	16,986	1,887	18,873	2,113	593
1872-'73....	10,764	1,269	13,156	1,100	26,289	22,847	622	28,469	1,523	1,667
1871-'72....	5,624	1,567	8,755	899	16,845	14,991	598	15,584	1,526	870
1870-'71....	8,758	4,934	7,213	704	21,609	19,844	61	19,905	1,672	685
1869-'70....	9,948	9,225	7,334	....	26,507	22,776	1,940	24,716	1,399	603
1868-'69....	6,708	6,371	5,608	....	18,682	15,888	1,851	17,239	1,888	211
1867-'68....	10,402	6,296	4,577	....	21,275	19,707	152	19,859	1,670	156
1866-'67....	11,212	10,015	11,001	....	32,228	30,814	392	30,706	1,597	410
1865-'66....	2,428	10,957	5,630	....	19,015	18,086	145	18,281	1,100	455
Total.....	103,186	54,084	89,105	3,983	252,208	217,584	12,264	229,798	22,163	....

The total exports to foreign ports for six years, ending August 31st, have been, with the points of shipment, as follows:

FROM	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
New Orleans.....	Bales. 888,976	Bales. 1,177,058	Bales. 1,147,314	Bales. 995,270	Bales. 1,363,005	Bales. 1,204,591
Mobile.....	187,977	182,180	182,867	181,841	248,688	218,708
South Carolina.....	111,868	160,169	247,866	275,180	281,713	337,480
Georgia.....	295,798	375,595	429,571	423,235	870,218	298,540
Texas.....	116,597	210,438	274,838	224,284	236,449	258,285
Florida.....	....	....	835	44	....	1,362
North Carolina.....	....	1,632	6,333	15,375	27,267	86,374
Virginia.....	8,807	7,722	20,721	67,212	108,693	121,169
New York.....	373,071	573,498	435,596	445,172	494,374	434,158
Boston.....	18,128	11,123	25,399	86,259	58,078	75,810
Philadelphia.....	2,106	6,792	28,248	26,090	40,007	80,844
Baltimore.....	14,311	20,943	41,523	44,567	29,114	32,316
Portland, Maine.....	143	2,257	352	....	....	....
San Francisco.....	12	324	468	481	893	415
Total from United States.....	1,957,314	2,679,986	2,840,981	2,684,410	3,252,994	3,049,497

The annual cotton crop since 1830 has been as follows:

YEARS.	Bales.	YEARS.	Bales.
1876-'77....	4,485,423	1850-'51....	2,355,257
1875-'76....	4,669,288	1849-'50....	2,096,706
1874-'75....	3,892,991	1848-'49....	2,728,596
1873-'74....	4,170,388	1847-'48....	2,347,634
1872-'73....	3,930,508	1846-'47....	1,778,651
1871-'72....	2,974,851	1845-'46....	2,100,537
1870-'71....	4,352,317	1844-'45....	2,394,508
1869-'70....	3,154,946	1843-'44....	2,030,409
1868-'69....	2,439,039	1842-'43....	2,378,875
1867-'68....	2,593,993	1841-'42....	1,683,574
1866-'67....	2,019,774	1840-'41....	1,634,945
1865-'66....	2,193,937	1839-'40....	2,177,885
1861-'65....	no record	1838-'39....	1,360,532
1860-'61....	3,656,006	1837-'38....	1,801,497
1859-'60....	4,669,770	1836-'37....	1,422,930
1858-'59....	3,851,481	1835-'36....	1,360,592
1857-'58....	3,113,962	1834-'35....	1,254,328
1856-'57....	2,939,519	1833-'34....	1,205,324
1855-'56....	3,527,845	1832-'33....	1,070,438
1854-'55....	2,347,339	1831-'32....	987,487
1853-'54....	2,930,027	1830-'31....	1,038,548
1852-'53....	3,262,882	1829-'30....	976,845
1851-'52....	3,015,029		

According to the authority above cited, the past year was not a satisfactory one for spinners, notwithstanding that they manufactured goods in increased quantities, and sold all of them. They began the season with a favorable outlook and very hopeful anticipations, but several circumstances combined to produce their disappointment. All trade in the country was unusually depressed; hence the demand for cotton goods was, in general, quiet, and not favorable to full prices; it absorbed the production, but in such a way as to keep the seller almost constantly under the disadvantage of having to force his goods; moreover, the vagaries of the cotton market helped to increase the indisposition among buyers to purchase. When the year began, the price of cotton, statistically, appeared very low. The consumption of 1876, and the prospective sup-

* Including what has been burnt in the United States.

ply of 1877, clearly showed a deficiency; consequently, spinners "stocked up" and prices of goods improved. But the rumors of war in Europe, and, finally, war itself, wholly changed the situation, giving a drooping tendency both to cotton and to manufactures.

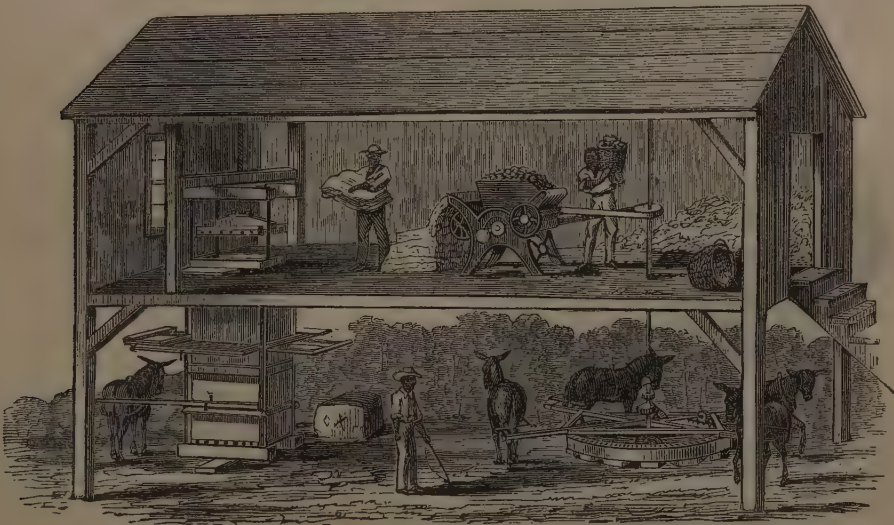
But, in spite of these conditions, and perhaps, in part at least, in consequence of them,

progress was made during the year both by the manufacturer and the producer of cotton. The former has progressed in the work of developing new markets for his goods. A close study of what has been done in this respect gives a very hopeful outlook as to what may be done. The exports of cotton manufactures for the past five years have been as follows:

GOODS.		1877.	1876.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Colored goods.....	Yards	29,111,434	16,488,214	4,600,447	3,585,629	2,844,883
"	Value	\$2,446,145	\$1,445,462	\$660,262	\$596,912	\$458,998
Uncolored goods.....	Yards	76,720,260	59,819,267	13,287,510	10,187,145	8,859,191
"	Value	\$6,424,154	\$5,314,738	\$1,630,297	\$1,655,116	\$1,317,719
Other manufactures of.....	Value	\$1,810,685	\$952,778	\$744,773	\$695,500	\$527,618
Total cotton manufactures exported. Value		\$10,180,984	\$7,722,978	\$3,091,332	\$2,947,528	\$2,804,330

"Here," says the same authority, "is a rise in 6 years from 2 millions in value to 10 millions. The total even now is, of course, very small, but it is highly encouraging, for time and experience alone can acquaint us with the wants of any trade; and besides, this growth has been reached in spite of the very many obstacles which have been interposed by ourselves. We cannot let this opportunity pass without repeating what we have often said be-

fore. The margin for profit is of necessity small, hence every impediment, however trifling, to the freest, cheapest intercourse with nations wanting our goods, cripples or fetters to that extent the trade. What, then, we require, is to have our navigation laws changed and reciprocal trade fostered; or, in a word, we need to have every facility offered for making freights cheap and for securing the fullest and freest intercourse. When this has



THE GIN HOUSE.

been done, our country will experience an industrial development hitherto unknown to us."

In the South, manufacturing, during the past season, was rather more satisfactory than in the North. Some progress was made in new enterprises; and, on the average, the running time of the mills was fuller than in the preceding year. "That section just now presents a more hopeful condition than any other portion of the country. She is virtually out of debt; her people have learned to econo-

mize, and to produce with economy—raising their own food as well as supplying the world with cotton. This year, also, labor is under control for the first season since the war, and next year will be more entirely so, permitting of further economies not heretofore possible. Cotton production will therefore increase, as in the past, and at a decreasing cost to the planter per pound. But the producer need not be frightened with large crops at low prices, for new uses of the staple are constantly being found; and with peace in Europe, and a revi-

val of industry here, the requirements for ordinary spinning purposes will also be speedily enlarged." The mills of the country have made

a further considerable advance in the amount taken from the crop, as is shown by the following statement:

MILLS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Taken by Northern mills.....	977,540	1,063,465	1,177,417	1,062,522	1,211,598	1,288,418
Taken by Southern mills.....	120,000	187,692	128,526	145,079	145,000	147,000
Total takings from crop.....	1,097,540	1,201,127	1,305,943	1,207,601	1,356,598	1,435,418

In their Annual Review of the European cotton trade, Messrs. Ellison & Co., of Liverpool, report that the season closing September 30, 1877, like that of 1875-'76, was one of the most disappointing and unsatisfactory periods in the recent experience of the cotton industry. Apparently, Europe was just beginning to recover from the effects of the wide-spread crisis of 1873, brought about by the excessive trading and extravagant speculations of 1870-'72; and during the first three or four months of the past season there were symptoms of renewed, healthy activity in various directions. But these movements were based upon the expectation that the threatened outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Turkey would be averted; and when war became certain, a reaction ensued which left the state of trade in a worse condition even than it was before. During the last eight or nine months of the

this caused producers to keep up the out-turn of their mills, and go on selling what they could at the best prices they could get, until the loss became so great, and the stocks of goods so burdensome, that (chiefly in July, August, and part of September) short time was adopted in the leading manufacturing districts, while the effort to reduce production was further helped by a strike at Bolton. By means of these measures stocks were greatly reduced, and the margin between cotton and goods materially improved—so much so, at all events, that it became less unremunerative to work full than short time, and, with few exceptions (aside from the mills closed at Bolton), short time was practically abandoned by the close of September.

The fluctuation in the price per pound of middling upland cotton in the Liverpool market during the year was as follows: January 8th, 7³/₈d.; January 17th, 6¹/₈d.; January 20th, 7d.; February 8th, 6¹/₈d.; February 13th, 6¹/₈d.; March 22d, 6¹/₈d.; April 27th, 5¹/₈d.; May 15th, 5¹/₈d.; June 14th, 6¹/₈d.; July 19th, 6¹/₈d.; August 23d, 5¹/₈d.; September 29th, 6¹/₈d. The average price for the season was 6¹/₈d., against 6¹/₈d. for the preceding year.

The imports and stock of the whole of Europe for the past two seasons were as follows, in thousands of bales:



COTTON WORM.

season the markets were in a chronic state of over-supply. The after-effects of the commercial and financial disasters which commenced in 1872-'73 were everywhere visible, in the shape of forced reduced expenditure, which led to a curtailed consumption of all kinds of manufactures. The consumption of cotton goods did not perhaps diminish, nor did it keep very far behind, production; but it did keep behind, and this slight excess in production, combined with constantly dragging markets, made selling a one-sided bargain, and almost invariably compelled the producer to part with his goods at unremunerative rates. It was accepted as certain, that peace and settled politics would instantly reverse the positions of buyer and seller, especially as there was a deficit in the supply of the raw material; and

IMPORT AND STOCKS.	American.	East Indian.	Brazil.	Egypt.	Smyrna.	West Indian, etc.	Total.
Import:							
1876-'77	8,019	1,195	444	448	107	90	5,288
1875-'76	8,206	1,220	402	464	107	113	5,512
Decrease.....	187	85	..	21	..	23	274
Increase.....	..	..	42	..	..	..	..
Stocks, Sept. 30th:							
1877.....	575	179	127	67	17	36	1,001
1876.....	570	812	162	65	21	88	1,168
Decrease.....	..	183	85	..	4	2	167.
Increase.....	5	..	..	2	..	..	..

The estimated amount of cotton consumed in Great Britain was 1,273,256,000 lbs. in 1876-'77; 1,270,287,000 lbs. in 1875-'76; 1,224,377,000 lbs. in 1874-'75; 1,259,836,000 lbs. in 1873-'74; and 1,227,453,000 lbs. in 1872-'73.

The following is a comparative statement of the deliveries, in thousands of bales, during the past seven seasons, with the weight in pounds:

COUNTRIES.	American.	East Indian.	Brazil.	Egypt.	Sundries.	Total.	Average Weight.	Total Weight, Pounds.
GREAT BRITAIN:								
1876-'77.....	1,990	407	416	286	50	3,149	406	1,278,538,000
1875-'76.....	1,948	479	288	298	54	3,017	421	1,270,267,000
1874-'75.....	1,606	668	461	245	97	3,077	389.6	1,198,838,000
1873-'74.....	1,701	660	418	285	90	3,149	394	1,240,706,000
1872-'73.....	1,654	787	509	306	129	3,335	384	1,280,640,000
1871-'72.....	1,412	653	668	239	155	3,132	360	1,127,520,000
1870-'71.....	1,925	553	379	241	119	3,222	392	1,268,024,000
CONTINENT:								
1876-'77.....	1,023	862	63	155	152	2,255	408	920,032,000
1875-'76.....	1,184	916	109	166	178	2,558	402	1,026,374,000
1874-'75.....	981	947	154	85	174	2,341	382	894,262,000
1873-'74.....	1,021	874	187	91	196	2,369	377	898,113,000
1872-'73.....	890	790	281	101	181	2,193	366	802,638,000
1871-'72.....	671	726	298	65	221	1,981	350	692,350,000
1870-'71.....	1,118	753	212	96	186	2,365	380	895,700,000
ALL EUROPE:								
1876-'77.....	3,013	1,269	479	441	202	5,404	406.8	2,198,620,000
1875-'76.....	3,132	1,395	347	464	232	5,570	412.3	2,296,661,000
1874-'75.....	2,587	1,615	615	380	271	5,413	386.3	2,098,100,000
1873-'74.....	2,722	1,594	600	376	286	5,518	386.7	2,139,819,000
1872-'73.....	2,544	1,527	740	407	310	5,525	376.8	2,088,278,000
1871-'72.....	2,083	1,394	966	304	376	5,118	356.1	1,820,870,000
1870-'71.....	3,043	1,311	591	337	305	5,587	386.9	2,161,724,000

The average weekly deliveries, in bales, were as follows:

COUNTRIES.	1876-'77.	1875-'76.	1874-'75.	1873-'74.	1872-'73.	1871-'72.	1870-'71.
GREAT BRITAIN:							
American.....	33,274	37,468	30,835	32,711	31,803	27,154	37,019
East Indian.....	7,593	9,220	12,346	12,692	14,173	12,654	10,731
Other kinds.....	14,452	11,387	15,442	15,154	18,154	20,423	14,211
Total.....	60,559	58,025	59,173	60,557	64,135	60,231	61,961
CONTINENT:							
American.....	19,631	22,773	18,565	19,635	17,115	12,904	21,500
East Indian.....	16,574	17,607	18,212	16,807	15,192	13,961	14,431
Other kinds.....	7,110	8,719	7,942	9,116	9,866	11,281	9,500
Total.....	43,365	49,099	45,019	45,558	42,173	38,096	45,431
Grand total.....	103,924	107,124	104,192	106,115	106,308	98,327	107,442

The average weight of American bales consumed in 1876-'77 was estimated at 438 lbs., against 441 lbs. in 1875-'76; Egyptian, 601 lbs. against 602 lbs.; Brazilian, 164 lbs. against 160 lbs.; West Indian, etc., 205 lbs. for both years; Smyrnan, 370 lbs. for Great Britain and 350 lbs. for the Continent, for both years; East Indian, 384 lbs. against 380 lbs. for Great Britain, and 373 lbs. against 367 lbs. for the Continent.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports of cotton yarns and piece goods from Great Britain, in each of the past ten seasons, in millions of pounds and yards:

YEAR.	Yarn.	Goods.	YEAR.	Yarn.	Goods.
	Pounds.	Yards.		Pounds.	Yards.
1876-'77...	229.9	8,303	1871-'72...	200.5	8,449
1875-'76...	223.2	8,635	1870-'71...	194.0	8,432
1874-'75...	218.1	8,546	1869-'70...	181.5	8,412
1873-'74...	218.5	8,530	1868-'69...	169.3	2,908
1872-'73...	219.2	8,526	1867-'68...	179.6	2,980

The exports for 1876-'77 show an increase of 3 per cent. in yarn, and 4.6 per cent. in piece goods, over those of 1875-'76.

The estimated consuming capacity of the Continent, including the average per week and the amount for the year, is as follows:

COUNTRIES.	No. of Spindles.	Pounds per Spindle.	Total Pounds.	Bales of 400 Pounds.	Average per Week.
Russia and Poland.....	2,500,000	65	162,500,000	406,250	7,812
Sweden and Norway.....	310,000	80	24,864,000	62,160	1,195
Germany.....	4,700,000	55	258,500,000	646,250	12,428
Austria.....	1,553,000	67	104,336,000	260,965	5,019
Switzerland.....	1,350,000	25	48,250,000	120,625	2,320
Holland.....	230,000	60	13,800,000	34,500	663
Belgium.....	800,000	60	48,000,000	120,000	2,308
France.....	5,000,000	48	240,000,000	600,000	11,538
Spain.....	1,775,000	48	85,200,000	213,000	4,096
Italy.....	880,000	67	58,960,000	147,400	2,535
Total.....	19,608,000	50.02	1,044,460,000	2,611,150	50,214

In the following table is given an approximate estimate of the quantity of cotton that was actually consumed in each country during the season of 1876-'77. Compared with the full rate of consumption, as shown in the

preceding table, there is a reduction of 12½ per cent. for Russia; 10 per cent. for Switzerland, Belgium, and Italy; 5 per cent. for Germany, France, and Spain; and 2½ per cent. for Austria.

COUNTRIES.	No. of Spindles.	Pounds per Spindle.	Total Pounds.	Bales of 400 Pounds.	Average per Week.
Russia and Poland.....	2,500,000	57	142,500,000	306,250	5,889
Sweden and Norway.....	810,000	80	24,800,000	62,000	1,192
Germany.....	4,700,000	53	249,100,000	622,750	11,976
Austria.....	1,558,000	65	101,270,000	253,175	4,868
Switzerland.....	1,850,000	23	42,550,000	106,375	2,046
Holland.....	230,000	60	13,800,000	34,500	663
Belgium.....	800,000	54	43,200,000	108,000	2,077
France.....	5,000,000	46	230,000,000	575,000	11,058
Spain.....	1,775,000	45	79,875,000	199,687	3,840
Italy.....	880,000	60	52,800,000	132,000	2,539
Total.....	19,603,000	50.02	979,895,000	2,399,787	46,148

The consuming capacity of Europe and the United States is estimated as follows :

COUNTRIES.	No. of Spindles.	Pounds per Spindle.	Total Pounds.	Bales of 400 Pounds.	Average per Week.
Great Britain.....	39,500,000	33	1,303,500,000	3,258,000	62,600
Continent.....	19,500,000	53	1,033,500,000	2,584,000	49,700
Total Europe.....	59,000,000	40	2,337,000,000	5,842,000	112,300
United States.....	10,000,000	63	630,000,000	1,575,000	30,300
Grand total.....	69,000,000	48	2,967,000,000	7,417,000	142,600

According to a recent official report, there are in operation in the cotton mills of India 1,231,000 spindles, and from 10,000 to 11,000 looms. The amount of cotton annually consumed is estimated at 92,325,000 lbs.

The extraordinary progress made in this new branch of Indian industry is shown by the following :

YEAR.	Spindles at Work.	COTTON CONSUMED.		
		Pounds.	Bales of 200 Pounds.	Bales per Week.
1861...	388,000	25,350,000	65,000	1,250
1874...	593,000	44,475,000	114,000	2,190
1875...	836,000	66,450,000	170,000	3,270
1876...	1,124,000	84,800,000	216,000	4,150
1877...	1,231,000	92,325,000	230,700	4,560

CREEDMOOR. An international rifle-match, between British and American teams, took place on the rifle-range at Creedmoor, near Garden City, on Long Island, the 13th and 14th of September. These international contests date from the year 1874, when an American team overcame one of Irishmen. In 1875 the Americans won a match at Dollymount, in Ireland. In 1876, at Creedmoor, the Americans again conquered, bearing away the Centennial trophy, which was the prize contested for a second time, this year, from the Irish, Scotch, Canadian, and Australian teams. The contesting teams at Creedmoor consisted of 8 British marksmen (4 English, 3 Irish, and 1 Scotch), and 8 American, previously selected by competitive trials. The conditions of the match were: Every member of the teams to be a native citizen and inhabitant of the coun-

try he represents; each arm to weigh not more than 10 lbs., and to have a stock at least 3 lbs. in weight; the distances to be 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, each marksman having 30 shots at each distance, trial shots not being allowed; the shooting to begin with the 800-yard range, and to be concluded in two days; every position, without artificial rests, to be allowed; practice to be permitted on the grounds for a week before the match. The captain of each team chose two judges, and these four appointed an umpire, whose decisions were final. The British team was composed of the following members: Sir Henry Halford (Captain), Alfred P. Humphry, Lieutenant-Colonel James Fenton, H. S. W. Evans, Lieutenant George Fenton, Joshua K. Milner, William Rigby, William Fergusson. The members of the American team were: General T. S. Dakin (Captain), Major Herbert S. Jewell, Isaac L. Allen, W. H. Jackson, Lawrence Weber, Frank Hyde, Leslie C. Bruce, C. E. Blydenburgh.

Each marksman made fifteen shots each day, at all the distances. This match resulted again in a signal victory for the Americans. The weather was very favorable. The Englishmen shot more slowly than the Americans. In the score, the bull's-eye counted 5, the centre 4, and the succeeding outer partitions, 3, 2, etc. Blydenburgh's aggregate of 429 out of a possible 450 was 27 in excess of the best ever before made, which was 402, made by both Milner, of the British, and Rathbone, of the American team, the year before—a score which was excelled by all the Americans, save one, and all the Englishmen, save two, in this match. The

excess of the American total over the British, 92 points, was four times what it was over the Irish team in the preceding match, although the shooting of the British team showed a remarkable improvement.

The aggregate score made at all the ranges by each marksman in both days' shooting was as follows, the highest possible number being 450 points:

THE AMERICAN TEAM.

NAMES.	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Blydenburgh.....	147	189	149	429
Bruce.....	144	145	136	425
Weber.....	143	144	124	421
Jewell.....	143	191	145	419
Allen.....	141	189	139	419
Hyde.....	143	188	133	414
Jackson.....	139	185	133	407
Dakin.....	143	180	127	400
Aggregate total....	1,143	1,101	1,090	3,334

THE BRITISH TEAM.

NAMES.	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
Evans.....	143	137	132	412
Halford.....	148	132	137	412
Rigby.....	145	184	131	410
Milner.....	142	136	129	407
Lieut. Fenton.....	134	134	139	407
Fergusson.....	142	134	130	406
Col. Fenton.....	141	128	131	400
Humphry.....	127	133	123	383
Aggregate total....	1,117	1,073	1,052	3,242

In the first match for this trophy, at Creedmoor, last year, the following aggregate scores were made:

TEAMS.	800 Yards.	900 Yards.	1,000 Yards.	Total.
American.....	1,075	1,033	1,018	3,126
Irish.....	1,037	1,009	1,058	3,104
Scottish.....	1,060	990	1,013	3,063
Australian.....	1,053	1,018	991	3,062
Canadian.....	1,018	941	969	2,923

Among the causes which contributed, probably in no small degree, to the success of the Americans, were the superiority of their breech-loading rifles over the English muzzle-loaders, and the supine position which they all adopted, while three of the British team chose to shoot lying prone.

CURRENCY. The question of specie resumption is at present closely connected in the public mind with the subordinate silver question—i. e., whether silver and gold together shall be readopted as the legal currency of the United States, or gold alone. In the latter case, it is feared that not enough of the metal can be accumulated to restore the specie basis and fulfill the promises of the Government; and in the former, it is feared that all the gold will flow out of the country to Europe and be replaced by the silver of Germany, and, possibly, of France and her monetary allies; thus leaving America with a currency which had been discarded in other countries, and whose value, re-

garded as a mere article of merchandise, might sink indefinitely. Thus the uncertain attitude of the nations of Europe—that is to say, of France and the other bi-metallic countries—has greatly complicated the question of American resumption. In Europe public opinion is divided upon the silver question. In France and Belgium the Governments and the principal bankers, as well as the leading newspapers, are in favor of preserving the bi-metallic system; and in Holland and Austria public opinion is against demonetization. Messrs. Cernuschi in France, Laveleye in Belgium, and Samuel Smith, president of the Liverpool Board of Commerce, in England, are earnest agitators for an international convention to restore the dual currency. The opinions of the former, who is the leader of the school, are given below.

Henri Cernuschi, a Parisian banker, who is a devoted advocate of an international compact to preserve the bi-metallic system, was in Washington in February for the purpose of offering testimony before the congressional joint monetary commission. He asserted the opinion that "money is a value created by law;" that the monetary value of the precious metals was imparted to them by the governments, while their purchasing power varied according to the quantity in use as money; and that their usefulness in the arts did not lend them any part of their value as a medium of exchange. He held that if the double standard should be adopted, according to a uniform relative valuation of the two metals in Europe, America, and India, "the effect would be that every variation, every perturbation, in the relative value of gold and silver, would be forever impossible. The quantity produced of the one or of the other of the metals has nothing to do with the relative value of the two metals. The only cause which produces variation in the relative value of gold and silver is that which is shown in the laws of the different countries." He adduced historical evidence to the effect that the sudden influx of large quantities of the two metals by turns into Europe, after the discovery of America, had no effect on their relative values; neither did the California and Australian gold discoveries, which increased the production of gold five-fold. The change in the relative price of gold and silver from 1:10-12 in the sixteenth century to 1:15½ at the present time, he ascribed to the mint-regulations which formerly imposed a higher rate of seigniorage and brassage upon silver than upon gold, relatively to their value. From the fact that foreign gold coin could be more cheaply melted and re-coined in the different countries, that was the kind of money usually exported to pay foreign debts; different nations were in this manner drained of their gold coin successively, and were induced to alter their mint-valuation in favor of gold to secure the reimportation of that metal. The gradual appreciation of gold from this cause has ceased in late times, be-

cause the old mintage-duties have been considerably reduced. He believed that, "if a treaty was made establishing everywhere the same relative weight between gold and silver coins, with everywhere a uniform charge for the coinage of the two metals, there would be no more reason for exporting the one than for exporting the other." He testified his belief that if the United States, provided specie payments were resumed, should, in common with the Latin Union, Holland, and possibly India, employ a bi-metallic currency, according to the uniform valuation of $15\frac{1}{2}$: 1—that the action of these nations would be sufficient to arrest all fluctuations in the price of silver, and assure its value for monetary purposes. If the United States should remonetize silver while preserving the old ratio of 16: 1, then France would keep her mint closed against silver, and the United States would be the only silver-paying country among the chief commercial nations; it would drive all the gold out of the country, and fatally hamper America's commerce by leaving her without any par of exchange with Europe; and, even then, the metal-reserve necessary to redeem the paper currency could not be amassed, since bonds issued for this purpose, which are payable in silver, would not be accepted in Europe. On the other hand, resumption in gold alone would be impossible, as the United States could not derive enough of that metal from the three only stocks in Europe, those of Paris and London, and that of Berlin, which is still accumulating, to redeem the \$360,000,000 of greenbacks now outstanding.

The witness attributed the silver crisis of 1876 (when bullion was quoted in London as low as 46*d.*) to one essential cause, viz., the German law of December 4, 1871; although the legal limitation of silver coinage in the Latin Union—which, however, was a consequence of the German demonetization—as well as the discovery of the Nevada mines, and the diminished exportation of silver to India, doubtlessly aggravated the situation, they would have had no effect without the German law upon the silver market. The subsequent rise in the price of bullion (quoted 58½ pence in the winter of 1876) he traced to the demand created by the importation of silk from China (the European crop having failed), and by the purchases of silver for the coining of the \$50,000,000 American fractional currency voted by Congress—causes which will soon cease to operate, which will occasion another decline in silver. He did not think that the subsidiary silver coinage maintained in Europe (in Germany 10 marks, in France 6 francs *per capita*, in England £20,000,000 nominally) would call for any supply of the metal. He estimated the quantity of old silver yet to be disposed of in Germany as sufficient to coin about 70,000,000 trade dollars.

The uniform legal bi-metallism to be sustained by an international agreement, which

plan he upheld, M. Cernuschi defined as implying legal tender in full, and unlimited coinage, with free importation, and without monopoly of issue for the Government. He suggested, further, the rating of the cost of mintage according to value, and not weight, as at present.

M. Cernuschi suggested a plan for speedy resumption of specie payments, to wit: A public subscription-loan of £85,000,000 (nominal), perpetual, bearing 4 per cent. interest, payable in London in pounds sterling, and issued under par, to be opened in the money-centres of Europe; specie payments to be declared for January, 1878, the greenbacks being treated after that as coin-certificates; the mints to be opened at the same date for the coinage, at an even charge of 5 mills per dollar, of the old silver dollar of 412½ grains, $\frac{9}{16}$ fine, and a new gold dollar of 26.61 grains, $\frac{9}{16}$ fine (8 per cent. heavier than the present dollar, and representing the exact relation of 1: $15\frac{1}{2}$ between the metals, pure).

M. Cernuschi denied that the law of supply and demand operated upon a monetary material the same as upon merchandise. The miners can have all the precious metals which they produce coined into money, and are not affected by competition. If both metals are employed as money, with fixed relative values and full legal tender, the purchasing power of money is less likely to be affected by the variations in the yield of the mines; and if several of the chief mercantile nations employ the double standard, commercial exchange will be preserved, not only between them, but with and between the countries which cling to monometallism. If the United States should conduct resumption in such a way as to expel gold from the country, then they would stand exactly in the same position with a silver currency as now with a paper currency, and all the expenses of redemption and coinage would be thrown away; for while all Europe employs only gold, exchanges would be no less uncertain and expensive than at present.

The mint-regulations in the different countries of Europe are as follows: France, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Germany, coin no more silver, but have old silver currency, which circulates as legal tender in full (ratio in these countries 1: $15\frac{1}{2}$); Holland, which was silver-mono-metallic from 1840 to 1872, now coins gold gulden according to the ratio 1: 15.604; England and Portugal are gold-paying countries, using silver for tokens only. The paper-paying countries, and the relative valuation of their coinage, if specie payments were resumed, are: Italy, 1: 15.50; Austria, 1: 15.45; Russia, 1: 15.80; Turkey (gold-mono-metallic). The history of the relative total production of the two metals has been, in recent times, as follows: At the beginning of this century, when France adopted the $15\frac{1}{2}$: 1 ratio, 3 of silver to 1 of gold, or 50 to 1 in weight; about 1849, about equal in value; 1852-'65, about 3 or 4 of gold to 1 of silver in value (annual yield of

gold about \$139,000,000); 1866-72, about 3 of gold to 2 of silver. For 10 years before the passage of the German law of 1871 the world's production of silver averaged about \$50,000,000 per annum; since that date it has averaged about \$68,500,000, and the production of gold for the latter period about \$95,000,000. For 24 years the total production of the two metals together has amounted, almost year for year, to the sum of \$165,000,000, according to the valuation 1:15½.

The Director of the Mint, in his report for 1876, gives an account of the history of the silver dollar in the United States. A resolution of Congress of July 6, 1785, established the dollar as the money unit of the United States. A resolution of August 8, 1786, fixed the weight of the dollar at 375.64 grains of fine silver, and provided for the coinage of ten and five dollar gold pieces, the former to contain 246.268 grains of fine gold. The act of April 20, 1792, fixed the relative value of the two metals at 1:15, and provided for the coinage of "dollars or units, each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar, as the same is now current, and to contain 371⁴/₁₆ grains of pure, or 416 grains of standard, silver." An act of January 18, 1837, changed the alloy, making ¹⁰/₁₆ of pure metal the standard for both silver and gold; the value of the silver dollar was not changed, and its weight was consequently altered to 412½ grains. The Spanish dollar, current in 1792, when of full weight, contained 374½ grains of pure silver, and by the relative valuation of 1:15 gold was undervalued; the consequence was that gold coins could not be kept in circulation, but were melted down or exported soon after leaving the mint. After a fifteen years' discussion of this question, an act was passed in 1834 reducing the weight of the gold dollar, thus increasing the coining capacity of gold 6,681 per cent. The silver dollar ceased to be coined in 1804, before which date only 1,439,517 pieces had been struck, and was first coined again in 1837, and after that but very sparingly; the fractional coins, however, were made of full weight. After the reduction in weight of the gold dollar, the silver currency exhibited the same behavior that had been remedied in the case of the gold coin; it was now valued lower in relation to gold than in France and other countries of the double standard, and, consequently, was melted and exported to an extent which left the country in want of small money, in spite of the constant activity of the mint. This condition lasted until, on February 21, 1853, an act was passed demonetizing the fractional silver currency; reducing the weight of the half-dollar, quarter-dollar, dime, and half-dime 7.4 per cent., and limiting their legal-tender character to payments of \$5.00. The act of 1792 was never abrogated until, in 1873, the bill was passed which established the single gold standard. Since 1834, however, gold has been practically the metallic currency of the country, and by

an act of March 3, 1849, the gold dollar (= 25.8 grains of standard fineness) was declared to be the money unit, or representative of the dollar of account. Previous to the law of 1873 the silver dollar had actually three separate values: legally it was a dollar of 100 cents; but its mint-price was (in 1861) 103.98 cents, which was its commercial value expressed in gold currency, while in subsidiary silver currency it was worth 107³/₄ cents, and was paid out at the mint in single pieces for \$1.08.

The annual convention of the American Bankers' Association was held in New York on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of September. The main questions discussed were the double currency standard, and the coöperation of the national banks with the Treasury in the re-introduction of metallic currency, and the subject of the relief of banking capital from taxation.

Mr. George S. Coe, president of the New York Clearing-House, presented a plan for the resumption of specie payments by the assistance of the banks, to the effect that national bonds for redemption purposes, to the amount of \$50,000,000 or more, should be purchased by the banks, at par in gold, minus ¹/₂ per cent for expenses, with the privilege of taking more bonds if found necessary, these bonds, being coupon or registered and of all denominations, to be offered for sale at par by the banks and the United States Treasury; the collateral security to be deposited in the treasury of the banks, for the purchase of the gold bonds, to consist of gold coin, or United States bonds, or Treasury notes at their market value, to be held as a special deposit. The sale of the bonds would enable the banks to accumulate a coin reserve, and the privilege of exchanging collaterals would allow them to reissue legal-tender notes when the money market demanded them. This plan would allow the accumulated volume of coin to circulate in the internal commerce of the country, and, in the natural course of things, to supplant the legal-tender notes, and thus obviate the difficulties attending the plan of resumption by the accumulation of an idle reserve store of gold in the Treasury.

W. S. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati, denied that there was an excessive production of silver, since, from a statistical account, it appears that the aggregate production of gold in the world, from 1852 to 1875, has been \$2,913,000,000, or an average of \$121,000,000, while the world's production of silver during the same period has been \$1,187,000,000, giving a yearly average of only \$49,000,000. The United States' part in the production of the precious metals, from 1845 to 1875, amounted to \$1,323,786,769 in gold, giving a yearly average of \$42,700,000, and \$253,000,000 in silver, averaging \$8,100,000 a year.

Prof. A. L. Perry, of Williams College, presented the other side of the question, adducing historical proofs of the impossibility of preserving a double standard, and affirming the

immutability of Gresham's law, that the baser money will always expel the better from circulation. He showed that making silver coin of the present weight and purity legal tender would have the effect of diminishing all debts 9 per cent. He expressed the opinion that a dear measure of value was better for a people than a cheap one.

In consideration of Mr. Coe's propositions, the convention adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Association, the early resumption of specie payments is necessary to the restoration of general prosperity and social progress throughout the nation.

That the general use of coin—the measure of value as formerly—will alone secure those certain rewards to labor, and impart that steadiness to the value and price of all property, which are required to stimulate enterprise and give proper encouragement to every useful industry.

That the time has fully come when an enforced currency—an expedient of the war—should be gradually removed, while all the conditions in the country are most favorable to that end.

That it is essential to the highest welfare of the American people that their trade and commerce should all be conducted upon the standard of value which the most advanced commercial nations in the world have adopted.

That the general resumption of coin payment can be best secured and maintained by the coöperation of the Government and the people through the agency of the banks, which is earnestly recommended; that, by such coöperation, the resources of the country will be most effectually reached, whether in smaller or larger sums, and absorbed into the bonds of the Government; and the present bountiful harvest, and increasing mechanical and manufacturing production of the nation, will thus contribute to redemption.

That this great end can be secured, with the coöperation of the people, by means already provided for by law.

The convention expressed its sense on the silver question in the following declaration:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, silver money, as a subsidiary currency, is desired by the people, and that its free but not enforced use will greatly aid in restoring the value of our paper money.

Prof. Stanley Jevons, the English economist, presented an address before the Social Science Association, which held its annual convention in Saratoga in the beginning of September, in which he opposed the bi-metallic basis for the United States in the most emphatic manner. He declared that there was no prospect of the project of Cernuschi of a compact between the commercial nations for the establishment of the double standard ever being realized; that England would never entertain the notion of abandoning the gold basis upon which she had prospered since 1816; neither would Germany be inclined to abolish the single-metal basis which she had just adopted, without a trial; while even France had been obliged, from the fluctuating value of silver, to practically follow the course of the other countries, though legally preserving the double standard. America, by returning to the

bi-metallic system, would impede its internal commerce with an unmanageable circulating medium of uncertain value, which would be of no use for exchange, and voluntarily refuse the advantages derived by the other commercial powers from a 15 times lighter currency, which freely circulates between them. The only individuals who could be benefited by America's binding herself in silver fetters would be the few possessors of the silver mines, who are rich enough without the profits which would thus accrue to them. The fear that gold cannot be produced in sufficient quantities to satisfy the monetary requirements of commerce, he considers as unfounded. There is no reason to suppose that the supplies of this metal from the mines of California and Australia will diminish. The gold-production is estimated by S. Dana Horton to be double that of silver in value, or 60,000,000 against 30,000,000, and the annual increase in the world's stores of the two metals, respectively, $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ and 1 per cent.; while two-thirds of the population of the earth use silver coins exclusively as currency, besides following the habit of melting them down and burying them in the ground, and the other peoples also employ silver as a subsidiary currency. Gold is a widely-distributed metal, which can always be found and mined with the exercise of sufficient labor. Silver may not always be as difficult to obtain as it is to-day. It is found in regular mines, and improvements in mechanics and metallurgy may render it so easy to mine and smelt that its value may sink, comparatively, as much as the value of iron and steel has sunk in late times. If, then, Anglo-Saxon miners operate the silver-beds of Mexico; if the vast stores of silver are laid bare in the mountains of South America, which Humboldt and Murchison predicted would be found there—a prophecy which the discovery of the Nevada leads goes to confirm—then the value of the metal as a medium of exchange will be destroyed altogether.

Prof. Jevons sketched a plan for the resumption of specie payments. He declared that but little more gold would be requisite for this purpose than was necessary to balance the foreign exchanges, provided that the amount of notes in circulation be regulated according to the increase or diminution of the gold reserve, after the manner of the Bank Charter Act in England, and of the present German system. The premium on gold was already so low, that, should the gold dollar be made equal in value with the five-franc piece, the paper dollar would stand at par. The difference of about 2 per cent. in the value of the gold dollar would not be noticed in the refreshing effects of resumption. The payments of coin would have to be protected and limited at first, until the newness of resumption had worn off. The redemptions should be confined to small sums; and the national bank notes need not be made redeemable in coin, but exchangeable for legal tenders, which would be redeemed in Washing-

ton and a few other centres. Since gold is only necessary for international transactions, the reserve should be concentrated, and not scattered among the banks. The gold contents of the dollar ought to be changed so as to make the half-eagle equal in value either with the pound sterling or the French twenty-franc piece, i. e., the dollar to contain either 22.6 or 22.4 grains of pure gold. The former standard would have more immediate effect to facilitate commercial calculations and exchanges; but the latter might induce the commercial world to adopt the five-dollar piece as its units of value, and induce England to reduce the gold contents of the sovereign and half-sovereign two pence in the pound, thus establishing the much-desired simple relation between the American, English, and Continental currencies, while, in the mean time, the American coins, when taken in trade for the English, would be preserved from the melting-pot, being less valuable. Prof. Jevons did not think that any country besides the United States would call for a very great supply of gold at present. Russia, Italy, Austria, Turkey, and other states burdened with a depreciated paper currency, are plainly not in a condition to coin much gold. France has already a larger accumulation than any other country. The Scandinavian kingdoms have converted their silver reserves into gold, and will not increase their gold currency further. England needs only the regular yearly increment to her gold currency, which is really only about half what the reports represent. While Germany, while still constantly absorbing gold, has already coined the largest part of the new gold currency required.

Secretary of the Treasury Sherman, in a speech delivered in Ohio, in August, prophesied that within 12 of the 17 months still intervening before the resumption act goes into force, if the same progress were made in that direction as had been observable since the inauguration of President Hayes, the specie basis would be attained. In mentioning the two modes of resumption—that of contracting the currency, and that of accumulating a coin reserve—he regretted that the resumption act, which authorized the issue of 4 per cent., $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and 5 per cent. bonds for coin at par, did not also permit the issue of bonds for currency—a measure which Congress refused to accede to for fear of over-contraction. "The process of selling (bonds) for United States notes need not go far before the mere fact that they (legal tenders) are receivable for bonds would bring them up to par in coin, and that is specie payments." Under the act of January, 1875, authorizing the issue of national bank notes, and the retirement of four-fifths their amount of Federal notes, nearly \$29,000,000 national bank notes have been issued, and \$22,905,700 greenbacks retired. The volume of the circulating currency has been reduced by \$57,170,000 United States notes on deposit in the Treas-

ury, and by nearly \$50,000,000 of cash reserve in the banks, besides what the law requires them to hold. The simplest way of arriving at a specie basis was by issuing bonds bearing the lowest rate of interest that would maintain them in ordinary times at par, in exchange for legal-tender notes. The way which Congress had sanctioned—that of holding a coin reserve in the Treasury—could, however, be accomplished, and should before the limit fixed, January 1, 1879, since our country, which is the greatest producer of precious metals in the world, can supply alone the necessary silver and gold, while the balance of trade is in our favor, and constantly increasing.

A joint resolution of Congress, passed August 15, 1876, authorized a monetary commission, consisting of Senators Jones of Nevada, Boggy, and Boutwell, Representatives Gibson, Willard, and Bland, and, as experts, W. S. Groesbeck and Francis Bowen, to collect evidence on the questions of the remonetization of silver and the resumption of specie payments, directing them to inquire:

1. Into the change which has taken place in the relative value of gold and silver; the causes thereof; whether permanent or otherwise; the effects thereof upon trade, commerce, finance, and the productive interests of the country, and upon the standard of value in this and foreign countries.
2. Into the policy of the restoration of the double standard in this country; and, if restored, what the legal relation between the two coins, silver and gold, should be.
3. Into the policy of continuing legal-tender notes concurrently with the metallic standards, and the effects thereof upon the labor, industries, and wealth of the country.
4. Into the best means for providing for facilitating the resumption of specie payments.

The majority report, signed by Messrs. Jones, Boggy, Willard, Bland, and Groesbeck, ascribed the variations in the relative values of silver and gold, which attained their widest divergence in July, 1876, to the following causes: 1. The demonetization law of Germany in 1871, and those of the United States in 1873 and 1874, and of the Scandinavian Union in 1874; the limitation of the coinage of silver in France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, in 1874, and the suspension of silver coinage in Holland and Switzerland in 1875, and in France in the summer of 1876, and the proposals of the Spanish and Dutch Governments to demonetize silver. 2. A temporary interruption in the demand for silver in the East. 3. The increase in the production of silver from the discovery of new mines in the United States, and the exaggerated reports of the extent of these discoveries, together with the general ignorance of the fact that nearly half of the products of the Comstock lode consists of gold. 4. The demand in Germany for gold to replace bank notes, recalled to the amount of 130 million dollars. 5. The act of the United States Congress in 1875, ordaining the resumption of payments in gold in the beginning of 1879.

The scheme of demonetization originated after the discovery of the Californian and Australian gold fields. It was gold which Chevalier and others of his school called upon the nations of Europe then to demonetize. The reason given for the demonetization of gold at that time was the same as that now advanced for the single gold standard, viz., the protection of the creditor and income-receiving classes against a depreciation of money. Germany and Austria adopted the single silver standard in 1857, and, except for the opposition of France, the other Continental countries would have followed. The Netherlands, in changing to a single silver currency, did so to escape from becoming involved in the frequent financial convulsions which occur in England—a motive which should prevent the United States now from adopting a simple gold currency. Facts do not confirm the fears of the mono-metalists, that there is, or is likely to be, a production of silver sufficiently abundant to decrease the purchasing power of money; the contrary is more to be dreaded—that is, that the aggregate production of the precious metals will decline, or remain stationary, when a gradually-increased production is necessary to maintain values on their present footing. The world's production of silver has been, during the 24 years from 1852 to 1875, inclusive: in Mexico, 30 millions per annum for the first 16 years, and 25½ millions on an average in the last 8 years of the period, while that of 1874 and 1875 was only 25 millions; in the world outside of America, 10 million dollars without variation; in the United States, during the 5 years ending 1875, the annual product of the silver mines was 23½ millions. The 5 years ending 1875 show a mean increase in the world's annual yield of silver over the 5 years ending 1856 of \$19,446,870. There are capacities for an increased silver production in Mexico and in other regions along the great American cordillera. The silver production of Mexico decreased from 35½ millions, before the revolt from the Spanish rule, to 15½ millions, and then advanced to an annual average of 30 millions, and now stands at 25 millions. It is not likely that more efficient methods of mining will be introduced in that country. The production of the United States is more likely to slowly decrease than to increase. More than half the silver product comes from the Comstock lode, in which an average depth of 1,800 feet has been reached; a smaller yield in those mines may reasonably be expected in the future, and it is not to be expected that the working of the difficult lower-grade argentiferous veins, which are abundant in the Rocky Mountains, and westward to the Sierra Nevada, will advance as fast as the Comstock yield diminishes. Extravagant speculations as to the capacity of the Nevada bonanza have had a great deal to do with the recent demonetization agitation in Europe. The estimates of the ore in sight in

the new mines varied from 300 to 1,500 million dollars. The German *Reichsanzeiger* stated confidently that the products of the Nevada mines for 1876 were valued at 500 million francs. The yield of this Big Bonanza for the 4 years in which it has been worked has aggregated altogether 52½ million dollars, 45 per cent. of which was gold, having an annual silver product from that body of ore of a little over 7 million dollars; the total yield of the 12 or 13 ore-bodies of the Comstock lode has aggregated in 16 years 240 million dollars, 47½ per cent. being gold, giving an average annual production of \$7,875,000 in silver, and \$7,125,000 in gold. The silver product of the United States has been \$155,600,000 in the 6 years from 1871 to 1876, giving an average of 26 millions, the product for 1876 amounting to \$38,200,000. The average annual silver product of the State of Nevada has been, for the same period, 19 million dollars; that for 1876 was 28 millions.

The estimates of Chevalier of the world's production of the precious metals, from 1492 to 1848, were: Gold, \$2,626,000,000 (\$1,928,000,000 from America); silver, \$5,705,000,000 (\$5,261,000,000 from America). The world's production from 1849 to 1876, inclusive, has been, according to the calculation of Sir Hector Hay: Gold, \$3,215,000,000; silver, \$1,367,000,000. Before 1849 the proportion of silver to gold in the existing stock of the world is supposed to have been 3 to 1, and in the stock of the Western world, 2 to 1. In the Western world gold has since then been in excess; Chevalier computed the proportion in 1866 as 44 of gold to 30 of silver; Xeller estimated it as 37 to 28; the excess of gold is now greater than at that date. Gold formed 31 per cent. of the aggregate supply down to 1849. In the beginning of the century the gold supply was only 25 per cent. of the whole. From 1809 to 1829 the product of gold was 30 per cent. of the aggregate supply; in 1846, in consequence of a large out-turn from the Russian gold-fields, its proportion increased to from 50 to 52 per cent. After the opening of the Californian mines the proportion of the gold supply was vastly higher, being, in the 5 years ending with 1866, 79 per cent.; in the succeeding lustrium, 75 per cent.; and in the 2 following, 71 per cent. In the 4 years ending with 1876 the silver yield of the Washoe mines reduced the ratio of the gold product to 60 per cent., and in the year 1876 it was 57 per cent.

The relation between the bullion value of equal weights of gold and silver, which fluctuated in the first century after the discovery of America between 1:10 $\frac{7}{10}$ and 1:12, has varied since the middle of the seventeenth century from 1:15 to 1:16, and during the enormous accessions of gold in the present century was held firm by the bi-metallic policy of France at about 1:15½, until the demonetization law of Germany was enacted. The resumption of specie payments by England, in 1821, caused

a depreciation of silver of about 3 per cent. The fluctuations in the bullion value of silver for the past 117 years are exhibited in the following table, showing the average annual ratio of value between gold and silver—expressed, as is customary, in quantities of pure silver to one of gold—in the London market from 1760 to 1876, inclusive (up to 1829, from “Executive Document 117, First Session, Twenty-first Congress;” from 1830 to 1832, from the report of the Director of the United States Mint; from 1833 to 1875, from Pixley & Abell’s circulars; for 1876, from the weekly gold averages for standard silver in the London *Economist*):

1760....14.29	1790....15.01	1819....15.82	1848....15.85
1761....18.94	1791....14.95	1820....15.71	1849....15.78
1762....14.63	1792....14.43	1821....15.95	1850....15.70
1763....14.71	1793....15.01	1822....15.91	1851....15.46
1764....14.91	1794....15.32	1823....15.91	1852....15.53
1765....14.69	1795....14.77	1824....15.64	1853....15.33
1766....14.41	1796....14.77	1825....15.69	1854....15.33
1767....14.45	1797....15.45	1826....15.69	1855....15.33
1768....14.38	1798....15.45	1827....15.77	1856....15.33
1769....14.45	1799....14.29	1828....15.77	1857....15.27
1770....14.35	1800....14.51	1829....15.95	1858....15.33
1771....14.86	1801....14.47	1830....15.73	1859....15.19
1772....14.19	1802....15.23	1831....15.72	1860....15.28
1773....14.73	1803....14.47	1832....15.73	1861....15.50
1774....15.05	1804....14.67	1833....15.93	1862....15.35
1775....14.62	1805....15.14	1834....15.73	1863....15.36
1776....14.34	1806....14.25	1835....15.79	1864....15.36
1777....14.04	1807....14.46	1836....15.71	1865....15.44
1778....14.34	1808....14.79	1837....15.93	1866....15.42
1779....14.89	1809....16.25	1838....15.85	1867....15.57
1780....14.43	1810....16.15	1839....15.61	1868....15.53
1781....18.33	1811....15.72	1840....15.61	1869....15.61
1782....18.54	1812....15.04	1841....15.70	1870....15.57
1783....18.73	1813....14.53	1842....15.86	1871....15.53
1784....14.90	1814....15.85	1843....15.93	1872....15.63
1785....15.21	1815....16.30	1844....15.85	1873....15.92
1786....14.89	1816....13.84	1845....15.91	1874....16.16
1787....14.83	1817....15.58	1846....15.89	1875....16.69
1788....14.71	1818....15.42	1847....15.79	1876....17.83
1789....14.89			

When the London quotation is 59*d.* per standard ounce, the ratio in that market is the former legal ratio of the United States, 1 : 15.98; when bullion is quoted 60.87*d.* per ounce, it represents the French legal ratio of 1:15*d.*

There is little silver remaining in Europe, aside from the subsidiary coinages, except in the French stock of full-tender coins, the highest estimate of which is 413½ million dollars, and in the German thaler coinage, which may amount to 100 million dollars. The consumption of the world, outside of Asia, of silver in arts and manufactures, and in supplying the waste and loss of coins, may be estimated to be at least 50 million dollars’ worth, while the world’s production is now only 74 millions. This would leave of the annual supply only 24 millions to supply the Asiatic demand, which has always largely exceeded that amount, and is now, after a brief interruption, more active than ever. Humboldt estimated, in the beginning of the century, that Asia absorbed 25 out of the 43 millions of silver produced annually in America. In the 26 years from 1851 to 1876, the shipments of specie from England and France to Egypt and the East were, altogether, \$1,036,557,450 in silver and \$316,963,035 in gold, an annual average of nearly

40 millions of silver and over 12 millions of gold. British India alone received, in excess of exports, 1,000 millions of silver and half that amount of gold in the 40 years ending 1875. The requirements of India and the rest of the Orient for silver currency, and the desire of the Asiatic peoples for both the precious metals for ornaments, are as exigent to-day as they ever were, and are practically insatiable, and only limited by their ability to pay for them. The shipments of silver from England to India and China in 1876 were \$45,975,438, which was 17 millions more than the average for 26 years. In the same year \$9,119,031, in silver, were shipped to the East from San Francisco; and \$5,319,792 went to the Levant from Austria, in the form of Maria-Theresa thalers. Asia has already engorged the mass of silver forced upon the market by the German Government.

“The opportunity to obtain silver, before the disposable European stock is entirely transferred to the East, ought to be seized upon by the United States.” It would be absolutely impossible to resume specie payments in the United States in gold. The entire visible supply of coin and bars in the Western world at present does not exceed 1,600 million dollars. The current supply is no greater than the annual consumption; England alone requires an annual supply of 25 million dollars, or one-fourth of the world’s production. The United States Government and banks could not establish a gold basis of payments with less than 300 million dollars, which would be about 20 per cent. of the entire stock of the Occident. “To propose to this country a contest for a gold standard with the European nations, is to propose to it a disastrous race, in reducing the prices of labor and commodities, in aggravating the burdens of debt, and in the diminution and concentration of wealth, in which all the contestants will suffer immeasurably, and the victors even more than the vanquished.” Silver and gold are both products of the United States, and “both are needed, and in the fullest measure, to render the resumption of specie payments possible.” The double standard gives a stability to values which is far more important than the fanciful disadvantages of the alternation of the metals in the actual circulation. Gold is, of the two metals, the least appropriate for a measure of values, owing to the greater irregularity of its supply, as may be seen in the financial history of England, which has abounded in commercial crises and revulsions. “It is the single-standard countries which suffer the evils of falling prices caused by an enhanced value of their money, while it is the double-standard countries which enjoy the benefits of the use of a money which is the better because the steadier in value. It is the single-standard countries whose money metal is temporarily the dearer which pay these premiums, and it is the double-standard countries which receive them. Thus, after

1821, this country sold gold to England at a premium of from 5 to 8 per cent. In more recent times France sold silver to India at a large profit; and at the present time the Germans are paying a heavy premium on gold, which is inaccurately described as the sale of silver at a discount. This premium on gold is for them a loss without any compensation, and, so far as they have proceeded in the policy of establishing a gold standard, it has proved an unmitigated injury to the commercial and industrial interests of the world, and especially of Germany."

The world's gold-yield has diminished since 1856 considerably more than the silver-yield has increased. According to the estimates of Tooke and Newmarch, the Californian and Australian gold-production averaged per annum, during the 5 years ending 1856, £29,176,000, and during the 5 years ending 1875, £20,308,200, showing an average annual reduction of over 44 million dollars; according to Sir Hector Hay, the reduction of the world's annual production was from £29,935,000 in the former period to £19,640,000, making the decrease in the annual yield over 51 million dollars. The products of the gold-diggings are still annually decreasing. The world's stock of the precious metals in coin, bars, and plate, in 1848, the year of the California gold-discoveries, is estimated to have been 2,800 million dollars in gold and 4,000 millions in silver, and in coin and bullion alone, 1,200 million dollars in gold and 2,200 millions in silver. During the 5 years ending with 1856, the total production was 950 million dollars in gold and silver, and 750 millions in gold alone, an addition to the total stock of 14 per cent., and to the stock of coin and bars of 28 per cent., and to the stock of gold of 25 per cent., and to the stock of gold, exclusive of plate, of 62½ per cent. During the 28 years ending in 1875, the aggregate production of gold and silver was 4,582 million dollars, which was an addition of 67 per cent. to the stock of 1848, and of 135 to the stock of coin and bullion alone; the gold-production of the world during the same period aggregated 3,215 million dollars, an increment of 115 per cent. to the gold-supply in 1848, and of 268 to the gold coin and bullion. This large increase in the gold-yield affected prices but very slowly, each year's production increasing the total stock but by a small percentage. In 1856, although the effect of the new gold-supplies was visible in increased commercial activity, there was no increase in the average prices of commodities. Prices reached their highest level in 1865. The influence on prices of a new accession to the world's stock of the precious metals is always very slow. The influx of gold and silver into Europe, after the discovery of America, did not begin to affect values until 1570, 50 years after the entrance of the Spaniards into Mexico, and 30 years after the discovery of the Potosi silver mines, and the highest

range of prices was not attained until 1640. The stock of gold and silver in Europe, at the time of the discovery of America, is estimated by Chevalier to have been only 193 million dollars, while that of Asia may have been 1,500 millions. The metallic money of the Roman Empire, in the beginning of the Christian era, amounted to 1,800 million dollars. The whole course of the 15 centuries, during which this stock shrank to less than one-ninth that amount, was marked by economic stagnation; populations dwindled, and endless miseries weighed upon the Western world. It was the silver from America which revived Europe from the lethargy of the Dark Ages. Periods of increasing money have always been times of productive activity and universal prosperity, while periods of shrinking money and falling prices are necessarily accompanied by commercial stagnation and all the miseries which follow in its train. The modern history of prices reveals that, from the outbreak of the revolutions in the Spanish-American states, there was a continuous rise in the value of money until the discovery of the Californian gold-diggings, in 1849; during this period, according to Jevons, money gained 145 per cent. in purchasing power, or, in other words, prices fell 60 per cent. After the opening of the Californian and Australian mines there was a gradual fall in the relative value of money; the highest range of prices was not attained until 1865, the mean fall in the value of money being about 15 per cent. Since 1865 this decrease in the purchasing power of money has been quite regained, and prices stand to-day on as low a level as they did in 1849. Since 1873 another period of commercial depression and popular misery and destitution has set in all over the world, whose only cause is that which occasioned a similar condition of affairs before the gold-discoveries in California, namely, a diminution in the world's supplies of money, and the consequent shrinkage in prices. This is partly due to the decreased yield of the mines, and partly to the folly of the governments, who began, at the date when the present troubles commenced, to deprive one of the precious metals of its monetary functions. The amount of silver now in circulation is about equal to that of the gold currency. The pressure of the stationary or diminishing supplies of money furnished by both metals together on the business of the world, whose natural growth demands a moderate increase of the medium of exchanges, has been relieved, though not entirely, by the liberation of the metallic currency of countries which have suspended specie payments, to wit, Russia in 1857, the United States in 1862, and Italy in 1866. The suspensions in the Argentine Confederation in 1857, in Peru and Austria in 1868, and in France in 1870, also contributed, though in a less degree, to augment the stock of specie in the metal-paying countries, and to lessen the demand for the annual out-turn of the

mines. Notwithstanding the concentration of the precious metals in three or four of the commercial countries, those countries, as well as all others, are now suffering the evils of a failing supply. "A shrinking volume of money and falling prices always have had, and always must have, a tendency to concentrate wealth, to enrich the few, and to impoverish and degrade the many. This tendency is subtle, active, and portentous throughout the world to-day." An unusual increase of the world's store of specie has invariably acted as a beneficent stimulant to industry and invention. A decreasing volume of currency and falling prices, on the other hand, while increasing the burden of debts and transferring property unjustly, also paralyzes commerce and industry, and dooms the laboring and producing class to enforced idleness. "Money in shrinking volume becomes the paramount object of commerce, instead of its beneficent instrument. Instead of mobilizing industry, it poisons and dries up its life-currents. It is the fruitful source of political and social disturbance. It fomented strife between labor and other forms of capital, while itself, hidden away in security, gorges on both. It rewards close-fisted lenders, and filches from and bankrupts enterprising borrowers. It circulates freely in the stock exchange, but avoids the labor exchange. It has in all ages been the worst enemy with which society has had to contend." Although the employment of checks, bills, and banking expedients in the settling accounts—by which methods 97 per cent. of all payments are made in England, while 2½ per cent. are effected by bank notes, and only ½ per cent. in coin—is an immense saving in the wear of coin and in its transportation; yet such credit certificates are only representative, and prices must conform to the volume of the specie circulation. If the scheme for the demonetization of silver should be accomplished, in the unsettling of nominal values which would ensue, the burden of all debts would be doubled. Nothing short of universal bankruptcy could be expected, and a period of prostration and confusion which might last for ages. "In the general wreck which would follow such a contraction, debtors and creditors would be engulfed in one common ruin."

With regard to the supposed commercial advantages of adopting the same monetary standard as the nations of Western Europe, it does not appear that the export trade to those countries, consisting for the most part of cotton, grain, tobacco, and animal products, commodities indispensable to Europe, needs any stimulation or encouragement, while all classes of thinkers unite in desiring a decrease in the import trade from those nations. Trade with the non-commercial nations, with the less civilized peoples, and those possessing different systems of civilization, and those parts of the world whose products are essentially different, is more desired; and in that trade the nations

of Europe are the rivals of the United States. Asia and other parts of the world where silver is current, are the natural outlets for American manufactures, and commerce with those lands, unlike that with the commercial countries, must be sought after and assiduously cultivated. The trade with Mexico and South America will be fostered if the United States is in the position to pay them the best price for their mining products; and that with Asia, if it constantly possesses an abundance of the metal for which the East will readily exchange its marketable productions. The silver-standard countries, not counting Russia and Austria, which have suspended specie payments, are China, India, Mexico, Peru, Central America, Ecuador, and Egypt; their aggregate population is 656,944,456. The double-standard countries, excluding Italy, which has a paper currency, contain 187,300,000 inhabitants; they are France, Japan, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Roumania, Switzerland, Colombia, Chili, Venezuela, Paraguay, Uruguay, Greece. The gold-standard countries, Great Britain, Canada, and the Cape and Australian Colonies, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Portugal, have a total population of 92,800,000; Turkey and Persia have the gold standard nominally, but a bi-metallic currency; Brazil and the Argentine Confederacy have suspended specie payments. Unenumerated countries in Africa and Asia use silver more generally than gold.

The duties of the United States, with respect to its coin obligations, are clearly expressed on the face of the bonds. The act of July 14, 1870, under which the national debt is being refunded, provides that payments shall be made "in coin of the present standard value." No legislation demonetizing either or both of the metals, or altering the standard of either, can alter the obligation of the Government to pay these contracts in the coin of the standard of that date; neither can any ordinary principles of the construction of contracts deprive the United States of the option of discharging them in either gold or silver coins of the stipulated weight and fineness. The remonetization of silver in the United States would, by creating a large demand for it, cause it to appreciate, and would thus render the bonds, which are payable in either silver or gold, more valuable. A comparison between the average prices of to-day and those which obtained from 1865 to 1873, will show that the purchasing power of silver has not diminished, although that of gold has increased.

The character of the act of February 12, 1873, which prohibited the coinage of silver, was not understood at the time of its passage, and the connection of that law, which was supplemented by the act of June, 1874, which limited the legal tender of silver to \$5, with the specie-resumption act of January 4, 1875, has been misconceived by the people of the United States, who "were not aware that coin then

meant gold, and that coin payments involved the shrinking of all values to the measure of a single metal." The Government of the United States, a debtor nation and a nation of debtors, cannot, without abusing its trust, support such a movement as the general demonetization of silver, which would largely increase the burden of taxation to be imposed upon the people for the payment of the interest and principal of the national debt (2,000 million dollars), the state debts (390 millions), the city, town, and county debts (850 millions); it would practically double the debts of railroads (2,459 millions), canals (109 millions), and of other corporations, mining, manufacturing, etc., whose aggregate debts are enormous; it would increase the long debts which are secured by real-estate mortgages in like proportion, and would work the confiscation of a large portion of the land and city property of the country from the present owners and improvers (a large portion—probably one-half—of the deposits and surplus capital of the banking institutions are invested in real-estate securities, and the mortgages held by private persons must be of much greater amount; the cities and farming regions alike of the United States are largely built up on long loans; it was computed that three-fourths of the lots on Manhattan Island were under mortgage liens two years ago); it would augment in like manner the value of the rents contracted for in advance in the leases of land and buildings, or of land to be built upon by the lessees, and a great portion of the property occupied for commercial and manufacturing purposes in the cities has been taken on long-lease contracts; and it would render insupportable the current trading liabilities of the business community, contracted under the present scale of value (the average liabilities of the 9,022 merchants and manufacturers on the list of Dunn's mercantile agency, who failed in 1876, were \$21,020; taking that as an average for the whole number of traders and manufacturers on the books of that agency, the collected business debts of the whole 630,099 must amount to \$13,244,000,000, and the aggregate liabilities of all the traders and operators in the country to a much larger figure). "The danger which menaces is, not a plethora, but a scarcity, of money, even if both metals are retained as such. But with the demonetization of one of them we should witness a contraction and scarcity of money and fall in prices which, in magnitude and suddenness combined, has no precedent in the history of the world, and in respect to the consequences of which we have no adequate experience to guide us." The aggregate amount of American public and corporate debts held in Europe is over 2,000 million dollars, the simple interest on which exacts a tribute of 100 millions on the productive forces of the United States. "If the United States should resume specie payments under the optional or double standard, silver would always constitute a part of our

currency. The channels of circulation would doubtless for a short time, and until the new demand here for silver caused the legal and market relations of the metals to coincide, be monopolized by silver, and by such paper as might be convertible into the metals. It would, therefore, not be necessary to resumption to draw gold from Europe or to intercept it on its way there. Even if the gold now in this country, or some portion of it, should be sent to Europe, it would be sent where it would be of the greatest possible service to us, and where it would have a direct influence in raising the prices of our exported products. These prices are not regulated or controlled by the volume or kind of money in use in this country, but by the volume and kind of money used in the countries to which our products are exported. A gold standard here will force a fierce scramble with Europe for gold. This would straiten our largest customers, diminish their means and disposition to make purchases, and lower the prices of our products in European markets."

The commissioners recommended the restoration of the double standard, with unrestricted coinage of both metals; Messrs. Jones, Willard, and Bogy advised the relative valuation of the Latin Union of 1:15½, as tending to strengthen those countries in the bi-metallic position; while Messrs. Groesbeck and Bland favored the retention by the former legal relation of 1:15.988. The commission believed that the remonetization of silver by the United States would deter the Latin Union from abandoning the double standard, and, even if it should not, that it would restore its former value to silver. In the event of a large influx of silver from Europe, the citizens of the United States would only be voluntarily exchanging commodities which they can spare for money which they need.

Mr. George S. Boutwell presented a minority report, in which he recommended that the United States Government invite governments of the other commercial nations to join in a convention for the use of both metals as currency, according to a fixed relative valuation to be agreed upon. He deprecated any independent action, and considered that the inconvenience which would ensue to American merchants in the settlement of their balances in London, which is the clearing-house of the world, furnishes a paramount objection to the use of a silver currency in this country. The depreciation of the public credit, by the payment of its obligations in silver, would entail losses which would greatly overbalance the gain to be derived from the payment of the debt and interest in the cheaper metal.

Prof. Bowen also returned a minority report, in which Mr. Gibson concurred. The recent fluctuations in silver, he believed, had three causes: 1. The productiveness of the Nevada mines, which increased the annual silver production of the world within the period from

1861 to 1875 to from about 40 to 80 million dollars, which latter rate of production will probably not decline in the near future. 2. The cessation of the Indian demand for silver, of which metal 270 million dollars were imported in the 4 years from 1862 to 1866, in payment for cotton—an average of over 67 millions a year—and of which in the following 4 years 35 millions a year were received and expended in the construction of public works, for which India is to that amount in debt to England, and her silver-receiving capacity is proportionately diminished, so that, in the last 4 years, the net silver imports have been only 10 million dollars per annum. 3. The demonetization of silver in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, and the limitation of its coinage in Holland and the Latin Union, which acts were impelled by, rather than originally caused, the rapid decline in the value of this metal. England adopted the single gold standard 60 years ago, and confined the silver circulation to a limited volume of token currency, which is overvalued 6 per cent., and only tender for 40s. English gold coins are now received at their full value in all parts of the world, and are the recognized medium for the payment of balances in international trade. It was to secure the advantages of this system, and to avoid the evils of a circulating medium of falling and uncertain value, that Germany adopted the single gold standard, making the unit of account, the 20-mark piece, 5*l.* less than the sovereign and 3*l.* less than the 25-franc piece, in order to insure its exchange with those coins, while preserving it from destruction. The other European countries are adopting, or seem

disposed to adopt, the single gold standard. A double standard is a fallacy, and never has existed in fact in any country. France had a silver currency for 40 years after the establishment of the legal ratio in 1803, and a gold currency after that metal sank in worth in consequence of the Californian and Australian discoveries. Her recent action in restricting the coinage of silver is in reality an acceptance of the single gold standard. Mr. Bowen considered it equally impracticable to maintain a paper circulation on an equal footing with a metallic currency, thus attempting to establish a triple standard, or to preserve both metals in concurrent circulation. He advised the adoption of a simple gold standard, changing the weight of the coins, making them three-fifths of a grain in the dollar lighter, the dollar to contain 22.6 grains of pure gold, thus making the half-eagle almost exactly equal in value to the English sovereign, and little variant from the French and German units of value. This alteration, besides the paramount advantage of facilitating international commercial transactions, would reduce the premium on the gold dollar from 5½ to 3 per cent., and help toward specie resumption. The quantity of the precious metals in the country on January 1, 1877, was not less than 220 millions, an amount sufficient to maintain specie payments. The silver-token coinage, he recommended, should be enlarged, preserving the present standard of 345.6 grains of pure silver, the same to be issued in exchange for one and two dollar notes, which shall be canceled, and to be legal tender up to \$20, and receivable at the Treasury for all Government dues except import-duties.

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DAKOTA. With respect to the Black Hills, a judicious correspondent, writing from Deadwood, under date of October 12th, finds the situation much more favorable than he had anticipated; not so much from the amount of gold actually taken out, as from the preparations for methodical work which have been made for the development of the quartz mines, which are now the prominent, and are, doubtless, to be the permanent, industry of this region. It may be said, with confidence, that the gulch mines, upon which everybody based the riches of the Black Hills country up to this summer, have been nearly exhausted. Custer City, the first camp in this country, and at one time quite a city, is almost deserted. The gulches in that vicinity have not "panned out" as was expected. Castleton, on Castle Creek, is meeting with the same fate. Rapid City, on Rapid Creek, is still there; but the miners in the vicinity are not getting anything better than "grub stakes." In fact, the industry, population, and trade of the Black Hills country are nearly all centred about Dead-

wood, Gayville, and Central City, within a radius of 10 miles. The population within this area is about 12,000, a good deal less than in midsummer. It will remain about the same through the winter. There are still many outlying camps in different directions, and, perhaps, a population of 5,000 or 6,000 scattered through them. The principal large towns are Deadwood, Gayville, Central City, Lead City, Lancaster City, Pennington, and Galena City. The population of Deadwood is about 4,000; Gayville, 1,200; Central City, 1,500; Lead City, 1,000; Lancaster City, Pennington, and Galena City, together about 2,000.

The progress made in milling ores may be seen from the following statistics:

MINES.	Mills.	Stamps.
Lead City.....	7	85
Poorman Gulch.....	2	15
Anchor City.....	2	20
Golden Gate.....	2	30
Central City.....	6	110
Bobtail Gulch.....	2	20

Making, in all, 20 stamp-mills, carrying 280

stamps, now in operation. There are, besides this, 9 mills, carrying 155 stamps, in course of construction within this district, and 5 mills with machinery en route to this place, having a capacity of 90 stamps. So it seems probable that by the 1st of January there will be in operation in this vicinity upward of 40 stamp-mills, working from 550 to 650 stamps. If the ore that is being taken out at the various mines holds as good as now, it is quite probable that by next summer there will be 1,000 stamps in operation. Suppose each stamp to crush one ton and a half of \$15-ore per day, the yield would be \$22,500 per day, or \$6,750,000 per year of 300 working-days.

In forming an estimate of the gold product of the Black Hills for 1877, it must be borne in mind that the stamp-mills are almost a new thing in this country, and that this is the first year of quartz or lode mining. It is the opinion of those best informed that the ore reduced and marketed will bring about \$1,500,000. As to the placer claims, their yield has been less than last year, and will not probably exceed \$1,000,000. This makes the total product of the Black Hills for 1877 about \$2,500,000, or one-fourth as much as that of Colorado.

As an indication of what the best placers are paying, a careful estimate of the best 15 is as follows:

Allen, Florida & Co.	\$65,000	Hildebrandt & Co.	\$50,000
Johnson & Co.	70,000	Simson & Co.	75,000
Pierce & Co.	80,000	Neal & Co.	26,000
Scott & Co.	80,000	Neal & Co.	80,000
Thompson & Co.	40,000	Spencer & Morton. . . .	25,000
McAleer & Pierce	75,000	John Kane.	80,000
Gilmer, Salisbury & Co.	40,000	J. McAleer.	80,000
		George Stokes.	80,000

In October, Deadwood was suffering from the concentration of capital and trade at Central City, three miles up the gulch. Nearly all the stamp-mills were removing there, most of the miners make it their headquarters, and it seemed likely soon to absorb Gayville, and become the point of supply for the other towns and camps. On the other hand, Deadwood was making efforts to counteract this tendency, and its citizens confidently expected that the stamp-mills would, in time, be returned, and that the works for crushing low-grade ores would be all erected in their town, at the mouths of Deadwood and Whitewood Creeks. Various railroads are projected to the Black Hills; the Covington, Columbus & Black Hills line being under construction. The idea of a separate territorial government is prevalent among the settlers; and delegates have been sent to Washington to urge the scheme upon Congress.

DAVENPORT, EDWARD L., an American actor, died in Canton, Pa., September 1, 1877. He was born in Boston, Mass., in 1816. He made his first appearance on the stage in Providence, R. I., in 1836, the play being "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," with the elder Booth as *Sir Giles Overreach*, a part in which Mr. Daven-

port afterward became famous. He made his *début* in New York City at the Bowery Theatre, under the management of Thomas H. Hamlin, and in 1838 he first played in Philadelphia, at the Walnut Street Theatre, as *Count Montalban*, in "The Honeymoon." He was connected chiefly with the Boston theatres, until 1867, when he visited England, with Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt, and appeared, on December 6th of that year, at the Manchester Theatre, as *Claude Melnotte*, Mrs. Mowatt acting *Pauline*. He supported Macready for two seasons while in England, and was very popular at the Haymarket Theatre, in London, as *William* in "Black-Eyed Susan." While in England he married Miss Fanny Vining, a member of a well-known English theatrical family, who was afterward associated with him in many of his starring engagements. After his return to America he fulfilled various engagements with Wheatley, Jarrett, Wallack, Mark Smith, and Mrs. Barrow. In 1859 he became manager of the Howard Athenæum, in Boston, and in 1869 was manager of the Chestnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia. In 1873 he acted at Wood's Museum, in New York, his last appearance in that city being in "Daniel Druce," at Booth's Theatre, where, a short time before, he gave his masterly impersonation of *Brutus* during the protracted run of "Julius Cæsar." Mr. Davenport was one of the most finished actors on the American stage; his versatility was remarkable, appearing with equal success both in tragedy and comedy. His eldest daughter, Fanny Davenport, has achieved many professional triumphs on the American stage.

DAVIS, CHARLES HENRY, an American naval officer, died in Washington, D. C., February 18, 1877. He was born in Boston, Mass., January 16, 1807; entered the Navy, as midshipman, in 1823; and from 1844 to 1849 was assistant in the Coast Survey. In 1846-'49 he was engaged in a survey of the waters about Nantucket, in the course of which he discovered the "new south shoal," and several smaller shoals, directly in the track of ships sailing between New York and Europe, and of coasting-vessels from Boston. These discoveries were thought to account for several wrecks and accidents before unexplained, and they called forth the special acknowledgments of insurance companies and merchants. During and after his connection with the Coast Survey, he was appointed on several commissions to examine the harbors of Boston, New York, Charleston, etc. These investigations led him to the study of the laws of tidal action, the results of which are given in his "Memoir upon the Geological Action of the Tidal and other Currents of the Ocean" ("Memoirs of the American Academy," new series, vol. iv.), and the "Law of the Deposit of the Flood-Tide" ("Smithsonian Contributions," vol. iii.). The "American Nautical Almanac" owes its foundation directly to his efforts. He was appointed the first superintendent of the work in 1849, and

continued at the head of this establishment till the autumn of 1856, when he was ordered to naval service in the Pacific, as commander of the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*. After the breaking out of the Civil War he was assigned to the Mississippi squadron, of which he was appointed flag-officer, May 9, 1862, and on the 11th repulsed an attack by the Confederate flotilla. He in turn attacked the latter, June 6th, opposite Memphis, capturing or destroying all but one vessel; this action was immediately followed by the surrender of Memphis. He then joined Farragut, and was engaged in various operations near Vicksburg and in the Yazoo River. He was made lieutenant in 1834, commander in 1854, captain in 1861, commodore in 1862, and rear-admiral in 1863. In 1862 he was appointed chief of the Bureau of Navigation; in 1865-'67 he was superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington, and in 1867-'69 commander of the South Atlantic squadron, after which he resumed his scientific duties at Washington. Besides articles on "Astronomy" and "Geodesy," he published a translation of Gauss's "*Theoria Motus Corporum Coelestium*" (Boston, 1858).

DELAWARE. There is very little worthy of record pertaining to the State of Delaware for the year. There was no State election, and consequently no political action calling for mention. The regular biennial session of the Legislature began at Dover on January 3d, and continued until March 21st, but its action was of little general importance. That body was unanimously Democratic in both branches, the Senate consisting of 8 members, and the House of 21. A considerable reduction in taxation was effected; the principal changes in the law being a reduction of the rate on county assessments from 10 to 5 cents on the hundred dollars, and of license fees to one-half their former amount. Attempts were made to secure radical changes in the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, and the subject occupied a good deal of time; but the final result was insignificant. The word "citizen" was substituted for "freeholder" in the provision regarding applicants for licenses. The payment of a tax to the United States for licenses was made *prima facie* evidence of liquor-selling, and the transfer of a license to an incoming tenant was authorized. These were the princi-

pal changes. An insurance law was enacted, which requires all companies incorporated out of the State to file a copy of their charters with the State Auditor, file a statement of their condition each year, and obtain a certificate authorizing them to do business in the State. On application of 10 or more policy-holders the Auditor is requested to make an investigation of the condition of any company, and, if found insolvent, to cause it to cease doing business in the State. There were several bills affecting the local government of cities, but such of them as passed made no important changes. An act was passed for the encouragement of beet-sugar culture, but only \$300 was appropriated for the purpose of distributing seeds and affording premiums. A commission was appointed to carry the act into effect; but it decided that, as the preparation of the ground ought to be made in the autumn, no effort should be made to secure results until 1878. Meantime, information was to be furnished by printed circulars to such as were interested in the subject.

Fruit-raising constitutes one of the most prominent industrial interests of Delaware, but it is difficult to obtain accurate statistics of the product. We find a statement of the shipment of 512 car-loads of strawberries over a single railroad—the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore—up to June 11th. There is an average of about 8,000 quarts in a car-load.



THE OLD SWEDES CHURCH, WILMINGTON.

The peach-growers held secret meetings during the summer, and, as usual, made efforts to secure satisfactory arrangements with the railroads for the transportation of their products to market. This was a difficult matter, and all causes of complaint were not removed. The railroad strikers in July interfered somewhat with shipment, and the large supply and

low prices of the season are said to have made the crop, on the whole, unprofitable.

The peach crop of the year has to be estimated from the shipments on the various railroads and lines of water-transportation. It is placed at 3,392,293 baskets, including 2,124,102 shipped by rail, 948,518 by water, and 319,675 which were canned, dried or otherwise cured.

Among the new enterprises of the year is the projected construction of a branch of the Delaware division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad, from Dover to Rehoboth. The line has been surveyed, and its early construction is probable, although there is considerable opposition to it, on the ground that it will give a practical monopoly of transportation in the State to one company.

As there was no session of the Legislature in January, 1878, other official reports are wanting, since they are made to cover periods of two years.

Statistics of the free schools of Delaware, from December, 1876, to December, 1877, showing the whole number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, the number attending schools, and whole amount of school property, are as follows:

Whole number of white children between the ages of five and twenty-one years in New Castle County	16,760
Whole number, etc., in Kent County	6,862
Whole number, etc., in Sussex County	8,227
Total	31,849
Whole number of white children attending free schools in New Castle County	11,056
Whole number, etc., in Kent County	4,905
Whole number, etc., in Sussex County	6,437
Total	22,398
Whole number of colored children between the ages of five and twenty-one years in New Castle County	1,800
Whole number, etc., in Kent County	1,400
Whole number, etc., in Sussex County	1,100
Total	3,800
Whole number of colored children attending free schools in New Castle County	580
Whole number, etc., in Kent County	580
Whole number, etc., in Sussex County	508
Total	1,668
Whole amount of school property in New Castle County	\$381,299 04
Whole amount of school property in Kent County	53,088 00
Whole amount of school property in Sussex County	61,569 60
Total	\$450,956 64

DENMARK, a kingdom in Northern Europe. Reigning sovereign, Christian IX., fourth son of the late Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, appointed to the succession of the Danish crown by the Treaty of London, of May 8, 1852, and by the Danish law of succession of July 31, 1853; succeeded to the throne on the death of King Frederick VII., November 15, 1863; married, May 26, 1842, to Louise, daughter of Hesse-Cassel. Heir-apparent, Prince Frederick, born June 3, 1843; married, July 28, 1869, to Louisa, only daughter of the late King Charles XV. of Sweden; offspring of this union are three sons, born in

1870, 1872, and 1876; and a daughter, born in 1875. The King has a civil list of 500,000 rigsdalers, and the heir-apparent 60,000 rigsdalers. The present Ministry was formed on June 11, 1875, and was, at the close of 1877, composed as follows: President of the Council and Minister of Finance, J. B. S. Estrup; Minister of the Interior, E. V. R. Skeel; Minister of Justice and Minister for Iceland, J. M. V. Nellesmann; Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, J. C. H. Fischer; Minister of Foreign Affairs, O. D. Baron Rosenörn-Lehn, appointed October 11, 1875; Minister of War and of the Navy, General J. C. F. Dreyer, appointed July 28, 1877.

The area of Denmark proper, inclusive of lakes, is 14,753 square miles; of European dependencies (Faroe Islands and Iceland), 40,268 square miles; of American possessions, Greenland, St. John, St. Thomas, and St. Croix, 759,000 square miles. The population* was, in 1870 and 1876, as follows:

COUNTRY.	Census of 1870.	Official Calculation, 1876.
Denmark proper	1,784,741	1,903,000
Dependencies	127,401	129,800
Total	1,912,142	2,032,800

In the budget for 1876-'77 the receipts were estimated at 48,085,953 and the expenditures at 46,695,071 crowns. The public debt on March 31, 1876, amounted to 181,773,245 crowns.

The following table exhibits the value of Danish commerce in the year 1875, value expressed in crowns:

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	63,563,000	72,108,000
Germany	83,888,000	48,781,000
Sweden	25,814,000	22,666,000
Norway	7,419,000	17,789,000
Russia	7,149,000	1,270,000
Holland	7,296,000	1,046,000
Belgium	8,428,000	1,218,000
France	4,787,000	46,000
Iceland	2,619,000	2,288,000
Greenland	896,000	651,000
United States	2,107,000	188,000
Danish Antilles	2,771,000	150,000
Brazil	8,627,000	16,000
Faroe Islands	628,000	528,000
Other countries	11,812,000	2,083,000
Total	227,744,000	170,658,000

The imports and exports were divided as follows among the different classes of goods:

CLASSES OF GOODS.	Imports.	Exports.
Articles of food	67,300,000	134,800,000
Raw material	62,000,000	12,000,000
Manufactured goods	80,200,000	16,200,000
Machinery, instruments, etc.	18,200,000	7,700,000
Total	227,700,000	170,700,000

The movement of shipping during the year 1875 was as follows:

* For population of the divisions of Denmark proper and the several dependencies, see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1876.

VESSELS.		SAILING VESSELS.		STEAMERS.		TOTAL.	
		Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
ENTERED.	Coasting vessels.....	15,759	185,210	6,869	178,104	22,628	363,314
	Ocean vessels.....	14,976	738,190	6,077	829,164	21,053	1,067,354
CLEARED.	Coasting vessels.....	17,461	169,984	6,737	166,045	24,198	335,979
	Ocean vessels.....	14,590	179,086	6,125	229,484	20,715	408,520

The following table exhibits the condition of the commercial navy from 1872 to 1875:

DATES.	SAILING VESSELS.		STEAMBOATS.			TOTAL.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Number.	Tons.
1872, March.....	2,655	173,444	91	15,633	5,748	2,746	189,077
1873, ".....	2,629	175,657	109	21,602	6,912	2,738	197,259
1874, ".....	2,723	185,219	123	27,351	7,988	2,846	212,600
1875, December.....	3,081	211,165	169	39,478	11,509	3,250	250,643

Besides, there were, in 1875, 10,920 vessels having each 4 tons or less. The aggregate length of railroads in operation on January 1, 1877, was 1,366.17 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 English mile), of which 811.25 kilometres were state roads, and 554.92 kilometres private roads.

The Danish Legislature met on January 9th. The Folkething, or Lower House, organized by reelecting its presidents of 1876, Krabbe, J. A. Hansen, and Høgsbro. The Folkething continued in its opposition to the Government in the discussion of the budget. In January the Landsting passed a bill on the third reading, introducing the metrical system of weights and measures in the kingdom, after it had been previously passed by the Folkething. The majority of the committee were in favor of the rejection of the 50,000 crowns demanded by the Government for the representation of Denmark at the Paris Exhibition of 1878. A large number of Danish manufacturers also protested against the participation, and sent an address to the King, declaring that 50,000 crowns were insufficient for the purpose, and 250,000 crowns, the sum which would probably be necessary, was too much for the country. At the third reading of the budget, the Folkething rejected all propositions of the Government, and sanctioned all the suggestions of its budget committee, by a vote of 68 to 25. During the general debate of January 29th, the speakers of the Left were so excited, that the president was forced to call them frequently to order. The opposition rejected all plans of compromise, and even went so far as to move the indictment of the former ministers, Krieger, Holstein-Holsteinborg, Fønnesbech, Hall, and Worsaae, for building a new theatre a few years previously, without waiting for the consent of the Chamber. The motion was carried on January 30th, and the deputy Hørup appointed public prosecutor. The session of the Chambers, which had been extended for two months on December 2, 1876, was extended two more months on February 2d, to give the Landsting time to consider the budget as passed by the

Folkething. The general depression of business caused large numbers of workmen to be without employment. To relieve them, it was proposed by the Government to advance 1,000,000 crowns to the different communes, to enable them to employ those without any other work, on public works. The united Left of the Folkething passed a resolution to make a present of this sum to the communes, while the Government proposition was also adopted. In the second week of March, the Landsting returned the budget to the Folkething, as originally presented by the Government. As the two Chambers could not agree on the budget, a joint committee of both Houses was appointed to settle the matter. Of the 30 members of this committee, 16 belonged to the Government party, and 14 to the opposition. The Folkething, in March, not only granted the 50,000 crowns demanded by the Government, to represent Denmark at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, which it had originally refused, but raised it to 125,000 crowns. As the discussions were yet unfinished on April 1st, the session was again extended till April 15th. The joint committee being unable to come to any agreement, it contented itself by embodying the wishes of the two parties in two resolutions, which were presented to the two Chambers. The resolution in favor of the Government was adopted by the Landsting, and that in favor of the opposition by the Folkething. The Government, therefore, was forced to content itself with a provisional budget. The session of the Chambers was closed, by a royal order, on April 4th.

In the latter part of July, General Haffner, the Minister of War, resigned, and General Dreyer, the Inspector-General of the Engineer Corps, was appointed in his place.

The Rigsdag was again opened, on October 1st, by the President of the Ministry, without a speech from the throne. On the 2d the Minister of Finance submitted the budget for 1878-'79, and shortly afterward that for 1877-'78 to the Folkething. The latter budget was referred to a committee of 15, who were to con-

fer with the Ministry on the provisional budget, and pave the way for the acceptance of the definite budget, if the provisional one should not be adopted. On October 31st, the report of the Finance Committee was brought forward. The Left, forming the majority of the committee, moved that the House should reject the provisional financial law which was attached as a note to the budget of 1877-'78, and then pass to the second reading of the budget itself. At the same time, the Left offered to give a provisional sanction to the budget in a form which the Ministry declared unacceptable. The Right offered, in case of the provisional budget passing to a second reading, to vote for its preliminary approval in the form accepted by the Ministry. On November 7th,

Landsting. The Government declared itself in favor of this temporary law, which was, nevertheless, changed by the Landsting, and returned to the Folkething, which restored it to its original form, when it was again changed by the Upper House. At this stage, a joint committee was appointed, which arranged a satisfactory compromise bill, which was adopted by both Chambers on November 8th. The Rigsdag continued its session beyond December 1st, the day fixed by law for its adjournment, with the consent of the King.

The trial of Messrs. Hall and Worsaae, the ex-ministers charged with the misappropriation of public moneys, which was resolved upon by the Chambers in the beginning of the year, came to a hearing before the Supreme Court on September 24th, after several previous adjournments of the case; and, in the beginning of October, the court acquitted the two ex-ministers.

The social democrats, who had always been very strong in Denmark, met with serious reverses. In January, one of their leaders, Brix, was sentenced to four years in the House of Correction, for insulting the King. On March 24th, two other leaders, MM. Pio and Gøleff, the so-called "two martyrs," the editors of the *Social Democrat*, suddenly left for parts unknown. Great excitement prevailed when it

was discovered that they had taken all the money on hand, belonging not only to the paper but to the various working-men's building societies, the trades unions—in fact, every available shilling which had been intrusted to them, including even a sum of some 2,000 dollars belonging to the leader of the female socialists, the Swedish Baroness Liliencrantz, besides leaving debts calculated at 16,000 to 20,000 crowns.

DERVISH PASHA, the commander of the Turkish corps at Batum, was born about 1805. A Bulgarian by birth, he renounced, at an early age, Christianity, and is now a Mohammedan. His name first became known in the campaign in the Corsan-Dagh, where he so distinguished himself by his energy and severity, that the conquered Kurds mentioned his name for a long time with fear. Under the administration of his old comrade, Hussein Avni Pasha, he became, in 1873, Minister of War; was then for a time Minister of the Navy, and was finally appointed commander of the troops in Albania, where he conducted the campaign against



KRONBORG CASTLE, ELSINORE.

the Folkething, after a debate lasting three days, refused to sanction the provisional financial law of April 12th. This law was made by the Ministry, because the Chambers could not agree on a definite budget. The Ministry had, however, neglected to have the provisional financial law, which was valid up to April 15th, renewed by the Chambers; if this had been done, much trouble would have been avoided. The reason why this step had not been taken became known during the debate on the question of sanctioning this law. The Prime Minister stated that, at the time, the material for the new law was ready, but as he, the President of the Ministry could not make himself heard during the session of March 31st, it had been impossible to submit it to the Chambers. As soon as the provisional law had been defeated, a temporary one was proposed. This did not come from the Government, but from a member of the Folkething, and was passed, after having been received in about the same form as the budget passed by the Folkething on March 31st, but which was afterward rejected by the

Montenegro with decidedly poor luck. After having been replaced by Mehemed Ali, he remained for a time out of favor, and was then appointed Governor of Salinica, after the massacre in that city. There he remained until June, 1877, when he was appointed commander of Batum.

DEVENS, CHARLES, Attorney-General of the United States, was born at Charlestown, Mass., in 1820. He graduated at Harvard College in 1838, and, after a course in the law school of that institution, began practice in Franklin County in 1841. He was elected to the State Senate in 1846, and was United States Marshal from 1849 to 1853, during which time it became his duty to act officially in the rendition of the fugitive slave, Thomas Sims, whose case attracted wide attention. Afterward, when Mrs. Lydia Maria Child was making efforts to raise money by subscription to redeem Sims from slavery, Mr. Devens wrote to her, saying: "If you have received any contributions, please return them to the donors, as I wish to contribute the entire sum myself." In the spring of 1861 Mr. Devens entered the army as major, and in August became major of the 15th Massachusetts regiment, which took part in the Peninsular campaign. He was appointed brigadier-general in April, 1862, took an active part in many of the battles fought in Virginia, and, after the fall of Richmond, was made brevet major-general of volunteers. He acted as military governor for a year (1865-'66) in South Carolina; was a judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts from 1867 to 1873, and was a justice of the Supreme Court of that State from 1873 till March, 1877, when he was appointed by President Hayes Attorney-General of the United States. During the war, General Devens distinguished himself as a brave soldier, and during his judicial career became known as a sound jurist.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS. The relations of the United States with other nations were very friendly during 1877; and the correspondence, which is quite limited, contains nothing of special importance.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST. The *General Christian Missionary Convention* of the Disciples of Christ met at St. Louis, Mo., October 25th. Elder W. K. Pendleton presided. Besides the United States, delegates were present from Canada, and one delegate from Australia. The report of the Board of Home Missions showed that the amount of \$45,410.90 had been received during the year for the purposes of its work, besides which \$51,500 had been received in the form of bequests, for missionary work, and \$11,000 had been subscribed, in stock, for the Southern Christian Institute, for the education, chiefly, of colored teachers and preachers of the Gospel. The total amount of money expended for all missionary purposes since 1869, when the organization took its present name, had been \$471,789.73. The to-

tal amount of bequests during the same period had been \$85,744. The total amount received from the proceeds of the Hymn-Book fund, from collections by the secretary, and contributions for weak churches, and the Mississippi Mission, was \$5,532.91. The total number of additions to the churches under the care of the Board, during the year, had been 3,786; and the total number of additions since 1869 was 43,123. These numbers represent only the amounts raised, and the members received into the church under the immediate care of the Board. It was estimated that the funds raised and the additions received in the State Conventions, apart from the operations of the Board, would show nearly equal results. The Board of Foreign Missions reported that satisfactory progress had been made in all its fields of work, particularly in the English and Danish missions. A French mission had been contemplated for some time, but the financial condition of the Board had not been such as to justify an appropriation for the establishment of it. Two missionaries were ready to go, and the enterprise was commended to the interest of the churches represented in the Convention. The report of the Committee on Weak Churches gave a discouraging view of the situation of many churches, and the proposition to institute measures for providing for their necessities awakened considerable opposition.

The *Christian Woman's Board of Missions* met in connection with the meeting of the Convention. The secretary reported that 18 State organizations had been formed, with a total of 382 members. The total receipts of the Board during the three years in which it had been in existence had been \$4,986.69. An account was given of the work of the Board in Jamaica.

A *National Sunday-School Convention* was also held, in connection with the General Convention. It recommended to the General Convention the creation of a Sunday-school board of 5 members, whose duty it should be to superintend and promote the organization of Sunday-school work and the publication of Sunday-school literature, and the appointment of a corresponding secretary, to labor in the interest of Sunday-schools among the churches, and to promote unity and efficiency of method and means in the work.

DISRAELI, BENJAMIN, Earl of Beaconsfield, an English author and statesman, Prime Minister of England. The career of Mr. Disraeli is one of the most extraordinary in English history. By genius and energy, unaided by wealth or family connections, he has made himself leader of the House of Commons, minister of finance in the most commercial of countries, and twice prime minister of one of the mightiest of modern empires. He was born in London, December 21, 1805, and is the eldest son of Isaac Disraeli, the author of "Curiosities of Literature," and other works. His mother's maiden name was Baseri. He re-

ceived his education at home, from his father, and from private tutors. An intimate friend of his father, an eminent solicitor, who had a great practice, and no son of his own, wished to make Benjamin the heir of his business, and took him into his office for a time. But the young Disraeli did not like the life of a lawyer, and was not ambitious of success in that direction. He therefore abandoned the solicitor's office, with its brilliant prospect of wealth and reputation, and devoted himself to literature. His personal beauty, refined manners, and remarkable powers of conversation, soon made him a favorite in society.

At the age of nineteen he visited Germany, and on his return to England published, in 1826-27, his famous novel "Vivian Grey," the chief characters in which were faithful pictures of himself, and of persons well known in English society. The originality, vivacity, and wit of this book gave it great celebrity, and it was translated into the principal languages of Europe. It is said, by several of his biographers, that at this period he was made editor of a daily paper called "The Representative;" but this is not true. In 1828 he published, in one volume, "The Voyage of Captain Popanilla," a gay and good-humored but flimsy satire, which met with little success. The next year he commenced an extended tour in Italy, Greece, Albania, Syria, Egypt, and Nubia, and returned in 1831. Shortly afterward he published his second fashionable novel, "The Young Duke," and in the following year another novel, "Contarini Fleming, a Psychological Autobiography," which Heinrich Heine pronounced to be "one of the most original works ever written," and which received high praise from Goethe, and from Beckford, the author of "Vathek." Its subject is the development of the poetical nature, and it contains brilliant sketches of Italy, Spain, Greece, Asia Minor, Syria, and Egypt. The author himself has said of it recently, "It would have been better if a subject so essentially psychological had been treated at a more mature period of life." At this time Disraeli made his first attempt to enter Parliament. He presented himself to the electors of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, near his father's residence, as a Tory-Radical, and was defeated by the Whig candidate. In December, 1834, he was again defeated in Wycombe. He next appeared in May, 1835, at Taunton, as a thorough-going Conservative. It was on this occasion that, when charged by somebody in the crowd with "O'Connellism," he called the great Irish agitator a "bloody traitor;" to which Mr. O'Connell made the retort, "For aught I know, the present Disraeli is the true heir-at-law of the impenitent thief who died on the cross." Disraeli challenged O'Connell's son, Morgan O'Connell, who had taken up his father's quarrel; but the challenge was not accepted.

In the meanwhile Disraeli wrote and published several books. "The Wondrous Tale of

Alroy," an Oriental romance of extraordinary eloquence and power, depicting the adventures of a prince of the house of David, who, in the twelfth century, proclaimed himself the Messiah, and called the Jews of Persia to arms, appeared in 1833, accompanied by "The Rise of Iskander," a tale founded on the revolt of the famous Scanderbeg against the Turks in the fifteenth century; a political pamphlet entitled "What is He?" in 1834, in which he tried to explain his political views; "The Revolutionary Epic," and "The Crisis Examined," in the same year; and a "Vindication of the English Constitution," in 1835. In 1836 he published a series of letters in the London *Times*, under the signature of "Runnymede," which were read with great interest on account of their remarkable wit and sarcasm. Toward the close of the same year he published a love story, "Henrietta Temple;" and in the spring of 1837 appeared "Venetia," a novel, in which he portrayed the characters and appearance of Lord Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley. At last he achieved the great object of his ambition. In the first Parliament of the reign of Victoria, being then thirty-two years of age, he obtained a seat as representative of the Conservative borough of Maidstone. His maiden speech was a failure; the House refused to listen, and clamored him down in the rude English fashion. He closed in the following words: "I am not surprised at the reception I have experienced. I have begun several times many things, and I have often succeeded at last. I will sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me." In July, 1839, this prediction began to be fulfilled; he made a speech which was listened to with attention, and praised for its ability. In that year he published his five-act tragedy "Count Alarcos," founded on an old Spanish ballad, and in the same year contracted a most fortunate marriage with the wealthy widow of Wyndham Lewis, his friend and colleague in the representation of Maidstone. The happy influence of this union upon his career he has himself acknowledged, in the graceful dedication of one of his novels to a "perfect wife."

In 1841 he was elected from the borough of Shrewsbury, and in 1841 published "Coningsby; or, The New Generation," which achieved great success, and had a wide circulation. The cause of its extraordinary popularity, apart from its great literary merit, was the fact of its principal characters being drawn from well-known persons then living. It was regarded also as an exposition of the views and designs of the famous half literary, half political party then attracting public attention under the name of "Young England," of which Disraeli was one of the most conspicuous leaders. In 1845 he published "Sibyl; or, The Two Nations," which depicts, with much care, the condition of the English people at that period, and especially the Chartist agitation. In 1847 he was returned as one of the members from Bucking-

hamshire, and in the same year he published "Ixion in Heaven," with other tales; and also "Tancred; or, The New Crusade," in some respects the best of his novels. He himself says, in the preface to his collected works (1870), that "Coningsby," "Sibyl," and "Tancred," form a trilogy, the object of which was to delineate the origin and character of English political parties.

He now began to take a leading part in the House of Commons. His severe attacks on Sir Robert Peel, for alleged treachery to his party in the adoption of his free-trade policy, are among the most remarkable speeches in the annals of the British Legislature. They established Disraeli's reputation as one of the most powerful debaters and keen and polished satirists in that body. In 1849 he became the recognized leader of the Conservative party in Parliament. A biography of his father, Isaac Disraeli (1849), and a memoir of his personal and political friend, Lord George Bentinck (1852), were his next literary productions. In March, 1852, in the first Derby administration, he received the appointment of Chancellor of the Exchequer, was made a member of the Privy Council, and became leader of the ministerial party in the House of Commons. He went out of office with the rest of the Derby ministry, in December of the same year. In February, 1858, when Lord Derby again accepted the task of forming a new cabinet, after the downfall of Lord Palmerston, Disraeli again became Chancellor of the Exchequer. In February, 1859, he brought forward an elaborate plan of electoral reform, a principal feature of which was the extension of the suffrage to the whole body of the educated class, without regard to property. The bill was defeated in the House of Commons, March 31st, and Parliament was dissolved April 23d. The Derby administration retained its place till June 11th, when the new Parliament passed a vote of want of confidence, and the ministry resigned. It was succeeded by the Palmerston-Russell cabinet, and on the death of Lord Palmerston, October 18, 1865, by the Russell-Gladstone ministry, which remained in power till June, 1866, when, owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the reform bill proposed by them, a vote of want of confidence was passed, and they resigned. Disraeli, during this period, was the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons. A new ministry was formed July 6th, the Earl of Derby being Prime Minister, and Disraeli Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was the chief supporter of the reform bill, signed by the Queen, August 15, 1867, which extended the right of suffrage to all householders in a borough, and to every person in a county who had a freehold of 40s. The Earl of Derby resigning in February, 1868, Disraeli became Prime Minister; but a majority in Parliament was opposed to the position which the ministry took on the question of disestablishing the Church of Ireland. Parlia-

ment was dissolved, but the new election showed a strong majority for the opposition; and, without waiting for its meeting, Disraeli, with his colleagues, resigned, December 2, 1868, and was succeeded as Prime Minister by Mr. Gladstone.

In 1870, Disraeli published "Lothair," a politico-religious novel, aimed at the Fenians, Communists, and the Jesuits. It had a great success, its circulation in the United States alone exceeding 80,000 copies. In 1868 he was offered a peerage by the Queen, which he declined for himself, but accepted for his wife, who was made Viscountess Beaconsfield, on November 28th of that year. She died December 23, 1872. In February, 1874, the parliamentary elections having resulted in a Conservative majority, Mr. Gladstone resigned, and Mr. Disraeli again became Prime Minister.

On February 17, 1876, Mr. Disraeli introduced a bill in the House of Commons, to authorize the Queen to take, in addition to her other titles, that of "Empress of India." After much opposition the bill became a law, April 27th. On the 16th of August, Mr. Disraeli was raised to the peerage, with the title of Earl of Beaconsfield.

DOMINION OF CANADA. The year was marked by the close of the proceedings of the Fisheries Commission, under the Treaty of Washington, which had been in session for some time at Halifax.

The fishery question dates from the article in the Treaty of 1783, which conceded to the Americans the right to fish in the Gulf, the Grand Bank, and all other banks and waters in the deep sea; and the liberty to fish on certain British coasts, and in certain waters within the territorial jurisdiction of Great Britain, with liberty also to land on British coasts for drying and curing purposes. This article gave rise to no dispute until 1814, when, in negotiating the Treaty of Ghent, the British Commissioners maintained that the war had destroyed its validity. The Americans, on the other hand, contended that the fishery rights secured them by the Treaty of Independence were irrevocable and inalienable. The rival diplomatists left the question open, and nothing was said of it in the Treaty of Ghent. The controversy was revived in 1815, and an attempt was made to settle it in 1818 by the convention of that year, which granted the Americans the right to fish in the deep sea, and to dry and cure on British coasts, as by the Treaty of 1783, while they renounced all claim to fish within three marine miles of the British coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors; still retaining, however, the right to enter such coasts, bays, etc., for shelter, repairing damages, and purchasing wood.

This agreement did not allay the dispute, and the fishery question was embittered by the Canso and headland questions, involving, practically, the right of Americans to fish in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy, and the Bay Chaleur. This dispute, so far as it re-

lates to the Bay of Fundy, was submitted to arbitration in connection with the seizure of the Washington, and was decided in favor of this country.

Angry contentions continued from 1824 to 1854, when the rival claims of New England and the Colonists were amicably adjusted by the Reciprocity Treaty. In 1866 that agreement was abrogated, and American and Canadian interests were again placed in conflict. Canada, at the instance of the Imperial Government,

adopted a license system, but soon tired of the trouble and expense it entailed. Matters remained in that condition until the Treaty of Washington, in 1871, when an attempt was made to settle the dispute definitely. By that instrument the fisheries of both countries were thrown open reciprocally; but, inasmuch as it was asserted by England that the privileges she accorded were of greater value than those given in return, the subject was referred to a commission, to be composed of one commissioner from



QUEBEC, FROM POINT LEVI.

the United States and one from Great Britain, and a third to be nominated by the Emperor of Austria.

After a delay of nearly 6 years the Commission was organized, the three arbitrators being Mr. De Forse, Sir A. T. Galt, and ex-Judge Kellogg, of Massachusetts. Judge Foster, assisted by R. H. Dana, Jr., and others, had charge of the American case. The interests of Canada were confided mainly to Mr. Doutre, an eminent lawyer of Montreal.

The British case was divided into two parts—one concerning Canada, the other Newfoundland. It held, in effect, that the privilege of fishing in American waters is worthless, and claimed an award of \$12,000,000 for the use by Americans of the Canadian inshore fisheries for 12 years—the period of the treaty—and of \$2,280,000 for the use of the Newfoundland fisheries. The American case denied substantially these claims. The Commission awarded Great Britain the sum of \$5,500,000, to be paid within a year.

The timber-trade of the year has been far from satisfactory. While the railways are making better returns, the shipping interest has not found the year quite so advantageous. Some of the manufacturers are in an unsatisfactory state, principally through the competition of

surplus American stock. In others, notably the boot and shoe trade, there are both activity and progress. The coal-trade of Nova Scotia continues depressed.

In 1875 there were 1,968 failures, with liabilities \$28,843,967. In 1876 there were 1,728 failures, liabilities \$25,517,991. In 1877 the failures numbered 1,890, liabilities \$25,510,147. There is an increase over 1876 in the amount of liabilities in each province save Quebec and Nova Scotia, although the increase in New Brunswick is principally chargeable to the disastrous fire in St. John. The average of liabilities per failure in 1877 was \$13,497, against \$14,767 in 1876.

A satisfactory treaty was completed in September between the Dominion Government and the Blackfeet Indians, by which the Indians cede a large tract of valuable territory to the Canadian Government. In return for the relinquishment of the Indian rights to the territory ceded, the Commissioners promised, on behalf of the Canadian Government, to set aside a certain reservation for each band of Indians, giving to each family of five persons one square mile of land; and, in addition, each chief is to receive a present of \$25 in cash, a coat, and a Queen's silver medal. Four head men of each band are to receive each \$15 in cash and a coat,

while the remainder of the band, men, women, and children, are to receive each \$12. There is also promised to each band a present of ammunition, blankets, and various miscellaneous articles; and thereafter the following annual payments: To each chief, \$25; each head man, \$15; and to all others, irrespective of age, \$5 per head. The chiefs and head men are to receive, moreover, every third year, a suit of clothing; and there is to be distributed yearly to each band included in the treaty ammunition and twine to the value of \$750. The Indians are to receive agricultural implements, seed grain and potatoes, cattle, and carpenters' tools. The Government undertakes to establish a school on each reservation when the Indians become settled and ready for instruction. The Indians are guaranteed the right of hunting, trapping, and fishing on the ceded lands, subject to such regulations as the Government may devise. The Indians pledge themselves to observe the conditions of the treaty, and conduct themselves as loyal subjects of the Queen. They promise to obey the laws by maintaining peace and order among themselves and with

the other tribes, and also with all the subjects of her Majesty, and not to molest travelers or other persons. They agree to assist all officers of the Queen in bringing to justice any Indian guilty of violating the laws.

The several tracts of northwest territory, as surrendered by separate Indian treaties, may be generally described as follows: Treaty No. 1, effected August 3, 1871, Province of Manitoba, 18,600 square miles. Treaty No. 2, effected August 21, 1871, adjoining and northwest of Manitoba, 32,000 square miles. Treaty No. 3, effected October 3, 1873, east of Manitoba, and extending to the limits of Ontario, 49,700 square miles. Treaty No. 4, effected September 15, 1874, and supplementary treaty, September 21, 1874, west of treaty No. 2, south of South Saskatchewan, and extending from Lake Winnipeg, goes southwest to the Cypress Hills, 75,700 square miles. Treaty No. 5, effected September 20, 1875, and supplementary treaty, September 24, 1875, embracing territory generally surrounding Lake Winnipeg, 102,000 square miles. Treaty No. 6, effected in 1876, territory traversed by the main Saskatchewan,



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extending from treaty No. 5 to the Rocky Mountains, 120,000 square miles. Treaty No. 7, effected September, 1877, embracing the country between the Cypress Hills and the Rocky Mountains, and extending northerly from the international boundary to the southerly boundary of treaty No. 6, 51,000 square miles. Total, 440,000 square miles.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General shows that the number of letters carried in 1877 was 45,510,000; postal cards, 5,450,000; registered letters, 1,842,000; free letters, 1,096,-

000; newspapers and periodicals, 39,000,000; books and miscellaneous articles, 4,638,000, and 90,000 parcels. The income for the year was \$1,501,134, and the expenditures \$2,075,618. Nearly \$7,000,000 passed through the money-order office in the course of the year. The number of miles of mail-travel was 15,126,676.

There are 416 light-house stations in the Dominion, showing 509 lights.

The following table exhibits the commerce of the Dominion, by provinces, for the year ending June 30, 1876:

PROVINCES.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Entered for Consumption.	Duty.
Ontario.....	\$24,782,744	\$37,559,446	\$37,637,738	\$4,408,682 18
Quebec.....	37,876,815	35,035,091	36,156,665	6,103,827 22
Nova Scotia.....	7,164,558	8,596,503	8,711,966	1,233,518 26
New Brunswick.....	5,950,824	5,885,154	6,118,768	1,043,915 28
Manitoba.....	770,183	1,803,651	1,735,427	253,045 88
British Columbia.....	2,755,787	2,996,996	2,944,975	483,384 52
Prince Edward Island.....	1,665,519	1,333,505	1,382,679	233,547 71
Northwest Territories.....	.....	.....	.....	8,243 48
Totals	\$80,966,435	\$93,210,346	\$94,733,218	\$12,833,114 48

The total commerce of the Dominion for nine fiscal years has been as follows:

YEARS.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Entered for Consumption.	Duty.
1868.....	\$57,567,898	\$73,459,644	\$71,985,306	\$8,319,431 63
1869.....	60,474,781	70,415,165	67,402,170	8,293,909 71
1870.....	73,573,490	74,814,339	71,237,603	9,463,940 44
1871.....	74,173,613	96,092,971	86,947,432	11,843,655 75
1872.....	82,639,669	111,430,527	107,709,116	13,045,493 50
1873.....	89,789,922	123,011,231	127,514,594	13,017,730 17
1874.....	89,351,923	123,213,562	127,404,169	14,421,882 67
1875.....	77,896,979	123,070,238	119,613,657	15,361,882 12
1876.....	50,966,435	93,210,346	94,733,218	12,833,114 48
Aggregate for nine years.....	\$686,424,704	\$898,718,138	\$874,552,315	\$107,104,540 47

The values of exports and goods entered for consumption, by countries, for four fiscal years, are given below:

EXPORTS.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Great Britain.....	\$38,743,843	\$45,003,882	\$40,032,902	\$42,740,060
United States.....	42,072,526	36,224,311	29,911,933	29,916,876
France.....	81,907	267,212	212,767	553,935
Germany.....	76,553	65,511	91,019	125,763
Spain.....	25,080	960	7,300	9,417
Portugal.....	191,156	193,463	170,784	127,540
Italy.....	177,232	190,211	170,403	142,787
Holland.....	13,142	14,905	23,724	30,516
Belgium.....	17,754	240,494	59,563	13,325
British North American Provinces.....	2,800,555	1,569,079	1,901,381	1,900,391
British West Indies.....	1,969,543	1,997,078	2,283,973	2,148,491
Spanish ".....	1,624,191	1,255,121	1,042,001	1,146,129
French ".....	299,809	850,609	371,477	292,995
Other West India Islands.....	94,950	145,988	243,055	87,705
South America.....	1,285,434	1,212,978	785,797	638,209
China and Japan.....	46,466	39,222	37,046	23,075
Australia.....	41,322	93,733	181,988	79,643
South Africa.....	4,973	8,316	30,334	23,964
Other countries.....	272,976	423,555	318,577	914,309
Totals.....	\$89,789,922	\$89,351,928	\$77,886,979	\$80,966,435

GOODS ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Great Britain.....	\$68,522,776	\$63,076,437	\$60,947,067	\$40,734,260
United States.....	47,735,673	54,233,072	50,805,820	46,070,033
France.....	2,023,233	2,302,500	1,941,293	1,840,877
Germany.....	1,009,925	956,917	743,423	432,637
Spain.....	477,886	453,067	383,454	456,034
Portugal.....	75,032	100,544	65,006	71,055
Italy.....	52,425	46,065	43,958	40,412
Holland.....	216,623	256,133	231,779	267,079
Belgium.....	346,702	293,659	273,111	361,055
British North American Provinces.....	1,803,997	1,038,463	904,224	774,556
British West Indies.....	964,005	919,517	1,023,143	863,846
Spanish ".....	1,143,241	1,340,235	1,116,440	631,140
French ".....	43,419	30,502	46,592	47,153
Other West India Islands.....	24,274	17,479	3,224	63,969
South America.....	416,190	473,530	275,796	237,553
China and Japan.....	1,663,390	1,224,506	657,426	943,239
Switzerland.....	120,514	139,674	116,123	56,103
Australia.....	385,352	.....	400	50
South Africa.....	97,999	.....	373,716	290,359
Other countries.....	298,871	386,339	247,617	456,153
Totals.....	\$127,514,594	\$127,404,169	\$119,618,657	\$94,733,218

The exports for the year ending June 30, 1876, are thus classified :

	Produce.	Not Produce.	Total.
Produce of the mine.....	\$3,781,827	\$55,975	\$3,787,802
Produce of the fisheries.....	5,500,989	232	5,501,221
Produce of the forest.....	20,128,064	209,405	20,337,469
Animals and their produce.....	13,517,654	1,030,599	14,548,253
Agricultural products.....	21,139,665	5,169,024	26,308,689
Manufactures.....	5,953,867	619,546	5,972,913
Miscellaneous articles.....	490,283	150,180	640,463
Total.....	\$69,861,849	\$7,234,961	\$77,096,810
Coin and bullion.....			1,240,037
Estimated amount short returned at inland ports.....			2,629,588
Grand total.....			\$80,966,435

The number of coastwise arrivals during the year was 31,302, tonnage 5,167,528; departures, 30,273, tonnage 5,133,411. The number of vessels built during the year ending December 31, 1876, was as follows:

PROVINCES.	Vessels.	Tons.
New Brunswick.....	61	31,040
Nova Scotia.....	194	58,771
Quebec.....	51	17,500
Ontario.....	47	5,897
Prince Edward Island.....	62	14,571
British Columbia.....	1	121
Total.....	416	127,700

The number of vessels on the registry books of the Dominion on the last mentioned date is shown in the following table:

NATIONALITY.	Steamers.	Gross Tonnage of Steamers.	Net Tonnage of Steamers	Sailing Vessels.	Net Tonnage of Sailing Vessels.	Total Net Tonnage
British, including Colonies.....	3,299	3,362,992	2,216,606	20,265	5,807,865	8,023,971
American.....	605	789,728	489,517	7,288	2,390,521	2,880,038
Norwegian.....	122	55,874	39,420	4,749	1,410,903	1,450,323
Italian.....	114	97,582	62,923	4,601	1,292,076	1,355,005
German.....	226	226,888	176,392	3,456	875,995	1,052,317
French.....	314	334,334	219,600	3,568	725,043	944,643
Spanish.....	290	176,250	118,262	2,915	557,320	675,582
Dutch.....	126	134,600	85,708	1,432	399,993	435,696
Russian.....	151	105,962	69,107	1,785	391,952	461,059
Swedish.....	219	88,660	59,549	2,121	399,123	458,677
Greek.....	11	7,133	4,636	2,121	426,905	431,541
Austrian.....	78	81,269	53,703	963	388,684	492,387
Danish.....	87	60,697	40,957	1,345	188,953	229,910
South American.....	81	59,623	40,162	273	95,459	135,621
Portuguese.....	26	22,277	15,698	456	107,016	122,714
Turkish and Egyptian.....	30	28,264	19,144	305	48,289	67,433
Central American.....	6	8,132	2,053	153	57,944	60,092
Belgian.....	35	40,700	28,568	54	23,344	51,912
Asiatic.....	11	10,877	6,598	42	16,019	22,617
Total.....	5,771	5,656,842	3,743,539	53,205	15,552,914	19,301,453

The value of the fisheries for the season 1876 was \$11,147,590, viz.: Nova Scotia, \$6,029,050; New Brunswick, \$1,953,388; Quebec, \$2,097,667; Ontario, \$437,230; Prince Edward Island, \$494,967; British Columbia and Manitoba, \$135,288. The total product exceeds that of 1875 by upward of \$500,000.

The Dominion Government has seven public establishments devoted to the artificial reproduction of fish, as follows: at Newcastle, Ontario; Sandwich, Ontario; Tadoussac, Quebec; Gaspé Basin, Quebec; Restigouche, Quebec; Bedford, Nova Scotia; Miramichi, New Brunswick. These are employed chiefly in hatching white-fish and salmon eggs.

The number of applications for patents in

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1876 was 1,548; patents granted, 1,382; caveats, 185; transfers of patents registered, 761; designs registered, 47; trade marks registered, 238; copyrights registered, 178; timber marks registered, 17. Of the patentees, 575 were Canadians, and 736 residents of the United States.

The immigrants who enter Canada are divided into two classes—those who come with intention to settle, and those who simply make use of the Canadian route for the purpose of proceeding to the Western States. They may, therefore, be properly described as immigrants and immigrant passengers. The following table shows the relative numbers of these, as they have been reported, from 1866 to 1876, inclusive:

YEARS.	Immigrant Passengers for Western States.	Immigrant Settlers in Canada.	PROVINCES.		Indian Population.
1866.....	41,704	10,091	Ontario.....	15,549	
1867.....	47,212	14,666	Quebec.....	10,504	
1868.....	58,683	12,765	Nova Scotia.....	2,091	
1869.....	57,202	18,630	New Brunswick.....	1,440	
1870.....	44,313	24,706	Prince Edward Island.....	299	
1871.....	37,949	27,773	Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.....	25,945	
1872.....	52,608	36,573	British Columbia.....	32,020	
1873.....	49,059	50,050	Rupert's Land.....	4,370	
1874.....	40,649	39,373			
1875.....	9,214	27,332			
1876.....	10,916	25,633			
			Total.....	92,513	
The inland revenue during the year ending June 30, 1876, was \$6,376,332, of which the sum of \$5,538,277 was from excise. Of this.					

These figures include the special Mennonite and Icelandic immigration (to Manitoba) during the year last named; the former numbering 1,357 and the latter 1,156. The Indian population of the Dominion in 1876 was as follows:

The inland revenue during the year ending June 30, 1876, was \$6,376,332, of which the sum of \$5,538,277 was from excise. Of this, spirits represented \$3,099,893; tobacco, \$1,775,450; malt, \$327,709; petroleum, \$285,553. The following were the transactions of the savings banks of the Dominion from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1876:

CLASS.	DEPOSITS.			
	Balances July 1, 1875.	Cash.	Interest allowed.	Total.
Post-Office.....	\$2,986,090 43	\$1,726,204 00	\$110,116 08	\$4,762,410 56
Toronto.....	158,540 77	138,928 49	6,329 89	353,799 15
Winnipeg.....	44,191 27	53,299 40	1,643 67	99,139 34
Nova Scotia.....	1,610,254 31	1,208,548 75	64,922 50	2,883,725 56
New Brunswick.....	1,195,704 42	656,799 14	46,909 96	1,929,413 52
British Columbia.....	589,569 39	873,147 66	46,461 07	1,809,478 12
Prince Edward Island.....	346,530 56	211,949 00	12,300 18	570,779 74
Total.....	\$7,171,181 20	\$4,948,876 44	\$288,688 35	\$12,408,745 99

CLASS.	Withdrawals.	Balances June 30, 1875.	Total.
Post-Office.....	\$2,021,457 97	\$2,740,952 59	\$4,762,410 56
Toronto.....	186,009 85	167,739 30	353,799 15
Winnipeg.....	58,453 59	40,685 75	99,139 34
Nova Scotia.....	1,211,687 05	1,672,088 51	2,883,725 56
New Brunswick.....	739,986 22	1,189,427 30	1,929,413 52
British Columbia.....	881,523 15	927,954 97	1,809,478 12
Prince Edward Island.....	265,510 07	305,269 67	570,779 74
Total.....	\$5,364,627 90	\$7,044,118 09	\$12,408,745 99

The debt of Canada on July 1, 1876, was as follows:

LIABILITIES.	
Without interest.....	\$28,109,916 35
At 4 per cent. interest.....	53,434,907 35
" 5 " ".....	46,281,617 45
" 6 " ".....	38,328,246 71
Total debt.....	\$161,204,687 86
Total interest.....	6,753,171 89
Average rate of interest.....	4 13

ASSETS.	
Without interest.....	\$21,167,834 23
At varying rates.....	1,615,987 86
At 4 per cent. interest.....	4,302,955 47
" 5 " ".....	7,674,341 29
" 6 " ".....	1,392,004 93
Total assets.....	\$36,658,173 73
Total interest.....	673,955 49
Average rate of interest.....	1 83
Total debt.....	\$161,204,687 86
Total assets.....	\$36,658,173 73
Net debt.....	\$124,551,514 08
Total interest on debt.....	6,753,171 89
Total interest on assets.....	673,955 49
Net interest.....	\$6,079,216 40
Average.....	4 88

The receipts and expenditures for 1875-'76 are shown in the following table:

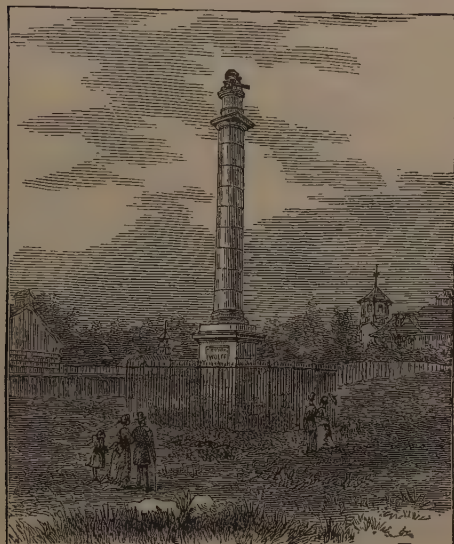
ACCOUNT.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
Consolidated fund.....	\$22,587,587	\$24,488,372
Loans.....	16,986,976	*4,772,798
Premium and discount loan account.....		315,654
Open accounts.....	4,397,505	13,499,017
Total.....	\$43,972,068	\$43,075,841

Among the items of expenditure were \$11,122,359 charges for debt and provincial subsidies, \$3,569,774 for ordinary expenses, and \$4,796,239 charges on revenue. The banks of Ontario and Quebec, acting under charter, on December 31, 1876, had a paid-up capital of \$62,092,693; circulation, \$20,735,756; total liabilities, \$94,138,965; total assets, \$170,070,739, of which the sum of \$29,060,215 was immediately available. The following is a summary of the educational statistics of Quebec for 1876-'77:

INSTITUTIONS.	Number.	Instructors.	Pupils.
Universities.....	8	84	680
Secondary schools.....	262	1,326	40,732
Normal schools.....	8	47	309
Special schools.....	17	94	1,619
Primary schools.....	4,306	4,966	191,734
Total.....	4,591	6,517	235,064

*Redemption.

In New Brunswick the number of pupils in attendance during the term ending April 30, 1877, was 51,638; during the year ending on that date, 66,390. During the winter term of 1876, the attendance was 47,870; during the summer term, 52,020; during the year ending October 31, 1876, 64,689. The percentage of enrolled pupils in daily attendance during 1876, was 57.61 in the winter term, and 53.24 in the summer term. The whole number of schools in operation during the winter term was 1,134; summer term, 1,274; teachers, winter, 1,187; summer, 1,320. There were 325 graded school



WOLFE'S MONUMENT, QUEBEC.

departments, with an average daily attendance of 10,268; 49 superior schools, with 2,829 pupils; and 14 grammar-schools, with 2,463 pupils, of whom 829 were in the grammar-school departments proper. A new normal school, at St. John, was inaugurated on August 14, 1877.

The following are the more important edu-

cational statistics of Ontario for 1876: total receipts, \$3,393,655, of which \$270,576 were from legislative grants, \$793,161 from municipal school assessment, \$1,553,574 from trustees' school assessment, and \$776,344 from other sources; total expenditure, \$3,006,456, of which \$1,838,322 were for teachers' salaries, \$49,082 for maps, prizes, etc., \$150,745 for rent, repairs, etc., \$630,265 for building, sites, etc., and \$338,042 for other purposes; school population (5 to 16), 502,250; number attending public schools, 490,537; average attendance, 212,483; number of teachers, 6,185; highest salary paid male teacher, \$1,000; lowest salary paid male teacher, \$120; average salary of male teachers, \$533; average salary of female teachers, \$268; number of schools open, 5,042; number of school-houses, 4,926, of which 1,417 were brick, 514 stone, 2,253 frame, and 742 log; number of schools opened and closed with prayer, 4,173; number of schools using maps, 4,603; average time public schools were open, 11 months and 14 days; number of Roman Catholic separate schools, 167; receipts of same, \$106,488; pupils, 25,294; average attendance, 12,779.

DRAGOMIROFF, a Russian general, was born in 1830. In 1849 he left the military academy, and was appointed an officer in the active army. During the wars of 1859, in Italy, and of 1866, in Germany, he was attached in the one case to the Sardinian, and in the other to the Prussian army, as Russian military attaché. From 1860-'69 he was Professor of Tactics in the Nicholas Academy of the General Staff, and in his lectures on the war of 1866 he showed himself possessed of a vast amount of learning, and of great powers of observation. In 1868 he was created major-general, and in the following year chief of staff of the military district of Kiev. In 1873 he received the command of the 14th Infantry Division, and in 1877 was the first to cross the Danube at Simnitz. During the battles at the Shipka Pass he was badly wounded. His orders of the day, instructing his troops how to act during the battle, have established for him a reputation as one of the ablest Russian generals.

E

EARTH, THE.* *Comparative Statistics.*—

We present below, as in the two former volumes of the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA, the comparative statistics of the area and population of the large divisions of the globe, of the numerical relation of the sexes in different countries, of the largest cities of the earth, and of the progress of railroads and telegraphs.

I. *Present Area and Population.*—The area and population of the large divisions of the world were estimated as follows, in 1877:

* For an account of former estimates of the total population of the earth, beginning with Isaac Vossius, see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1875.

DIVISIONS.	Square Miles.	Population.
America	15,882,600	85,519,500
Europe	8,828,370	311,596,600
Asia	17,291,390	824,548,500
Africa	11,557,600	199,921,600
Australia and Polynesia	3,423,200	4,671,200
Total	51,978,600	1,426,257,700

The increase in population over the total of 1876 (2,340,000) is due to the increase in Europe, where new censuses and calculations, in several countries, have taken place.

II. *Statistics of Sex.*—The numeric relations

of the sexes in the different countries of the earth were as follows:

COUNTRIES.	No. of Females for 1,000 Males.	COUNTRIES.	No. of Females for 1,000 Males.
Portugal.....	1,073	St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	852
Sweden.....	1,059	America.....	983
Great Britain and Ireland.....	1,058	Lagos.....	1,161
Finland.....	1,046	St. Helena.....	1,031
Switzerland.....	1,046	Egypt.....	1,025
Germany.....	1,036	Cape Colony.....	974
Norway.....	1,036	Gambia.....	942
Netherlands.....	1,028	Mauritius.....	647
Denmark.....	1,026	Réunion.....	618
Austro-Hungary.....	1,024	Mayotte and Nossi-Bé.....	522
Russia.....	1,022	Africa.....	930
Spain.....	1,018	Samos.....	983
France.....	1,007	Japan.....	972
Italy.....	989	British India.....	943
Luxemburg.....	989	Siberia.....	932
Belgium.....	935	French colonies in India.....	921
Serbia.....	946	Russian Cent'l Asia.....	909
Roumania.....	937	Caucasus.....	898
Greece.....	933	Ceylon.....	818
Europe.....	1,022	Labuan.....	618
Ecuador.....	1,189	Straits Settlements.....	537
Dutch West Indies.....	1,184	Hong-Kong.....	865
Greenland.....	1,181	Asia.....	943
Martinique.....	1,091	Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.....	812
U. S. of Colombia.....	1,061		
Guadeloupe.....	1,041		
Chili.....	1,007		
United States.....	973		
Peru.....	977		
Canada.....	976		
Dutch Guiana.....	969		
Argentine Republic.....	942		
Brazil.....	938		

III. *The Largest Cities.*—The population of the principal cities of the earth was as follows, according to the latest accounts:

CITIES.	Population.
1. London (1877).....	3,533,434
2. Paris (1876).....	1,983,806
3. New York (1875).....	1,028,622
4. Vienna (1875, without the military).....	1,001,999
5. Berlin (1877, without suburbs).....	1,000,309
6. Canton.....	1,000,000
7. Siantan (Hunan).....	1,000,000
8. Siangfoo (Shensi).....	1,000,000
9. Tchanchowfoo (Fokien).....	1,000,000
10. Tientsin (Chihli).....	930,000
11. Philadelphia (1876).....	817,448
12. Tchungkoofoo (Szechuen).....	800,060
13. Calcutta (India) (1871).....	794,645
14. St. Petersburg (1869).....	667,963
15. Bombay (India) (1871).....	644,405
16. Moscow.....	601,969
17. Constantinople.....	600,000
18. Fokien.....	600,000
19. Hangchowfoo (Chihkiang).....	600,000
20. Hankow (Hupeh).....	600,000
21. Shooching (Chihkiang).....	600,000
22. Tokio (1872).....	595,905
23. Glasgow (1876).....	545,144
24. Liverpool (1877).....	527,083
25. Bangkok (Siam).....	500,000
26. Peking.....	500,000
27. Soochow (Kwangsi).....	500,000
28. Wenchow (Chihkiang).....	500,000
29. Brooklyn (1875).....	484,616
30. { Manchester (1876).....	857,917
{ Salford (1876).....	138,425
31. Nanking (Kwangsi).....	450,000
32. St. Louis (1875).....	450,000
33. Naples (1871).....	415,549
34. Chicago (1875).....	410,000
35. Tachan (Kwangtung).....	400,000
36. Madras (India) (1871).....	397,552
37. Birmingham (England) (1877).....	377,436
38. Yangchoo (Kiangsu).....	360,000
39. Brussels { (1875, with suburbs).....	384,843
{ (1875, without suburbs).....	138,080

CITIES.	Population.
40. Cairo (Egypt) (1872).....	349,883
41. Hamburg { (1875).....	343,447
{ (without suburbs, 1875).....	264,675
42. Lyons (1876).....	242,800
43. Boston (Mass.) (1875).....	332,024
44. Warsaw (1876).....	320,136
45. Marseilles (1876).....	313,742
46. Dublin (1876).....	314,666
47. Buda-Pesth (1875).....	309,208
48. Amoy (Fokien).....	300,000
49. Kumamotoo (Japan).....	296,200
50. Amsterdam (1876).....	291,550
51. Leeds (1876).....	234,779
52. Lucknow (India) (1871).....	276,640
53. Shanghai.....	275,000
54. Lienkong (Fokien).....	274,972
55. Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) (1872).....	274,914
56. Sheffield (1876).....	271,992
57. Osaka (Japan) (1872).....	267,854
58. Baltimore (1870).....	264,280
59. Rome (1876).....	250,000
60. San Francisco { (1875, estimated.).....	149,473
{ (1870).....	250,000
61. Taijuenfoo (Szechuen).....	250,000
62. Tchungkoofoo (Szechuen).....	250,000
63. Waihen (Shantung).....	250,000
64. Milan (1871, with Corpi Santi).....	244,930
65. Breslau (1875).....	239,050
66. Kioto (Japan) (1872).....	238,663
67. Copenhagen (1876).....	230,000
68. Havana (Cuba).....	230,000
69. Mexico.....	230,000
70. Lisbon (1864).....	224,063
71. Bucharest (1873).....	221,805
72. Cincinnati (Ohio) (1870).....	216,289
73. Edinburgh (1876).....	215,146
74. Melbourne (Australia) (1874).....	212,178
75. Alexandria (Egypt) (1872).....	212,084
76. Leipsic (1875).....	209,407
77. Gwalior (India).....	200,000
78. Hyderabad (India).....	200,000
79. Yongping (Fokien).....	200,000
80. Kajosina (Japan).....	200,000
81. Tchangukoo (Chihli).....	200,000
82. Tchouyang (Kwangtung).....	200,000
83. Tsinanfoo (Shantung).....	200,000
84. Woochang (Hupeh).....	200,000

IV. *The Railroads of the World.*—The length of the railroads in 1876 was as follows (in kilometres, 1 kilometre = 0.62 English mile):

COUNTRIES.	Kilo-metres.	COUNTRIES.	Kilo-metres.
Belgium.....	3,589	Jamaica.....	46
Luxemburg.....	273	Uruguay.....	376
Great Britain.....	27,152	Argentine Republic.....	2,133
Switzerland.....	2,341	Peru.....	1,582
Germany.....	29,149	Costa Rica.....	59
Netherlands.....	1,695	Canada.....	7,150
France.....	22,671	Honduras.....	90
Denmark.....	1,366	Paraguay.....	72
Austro-Hungary.....	19,363	Mexico.....	595
Italy.....	7,850	Brazil.....	2,290
Spain.....	5,996	British Guiana.....	132
Sweden.....	4,813	Colombia.....	103
Portugal.....	963	Venezuela.....	113
Roumania.....	1,238	Bolivia.....	130
Turkey.....	1,530	Ecuador (1874).....	41
Russia.....	13,999	America.....	141,309
Finland.....	876	Mauritius.....	106
Norway.....	590	Egypt.....	1,763
Greece.....	16	Algeria.....	634
Europe.....	143,271	Tunis.....	60
British India.....	11,164	Cape Colony.....	240
Caucasus.....	1,004	Natal.....	8
Ceylon.....	146	Africa.....	2,811
Java.....	261	Tahiti.....	4
Asia Minor.....	274	Tasmania.....	241
Japan.....	105	New Zealand.....	872
China.....	18	Australia.....	2,625
Asia.....	12,970	Anstraliasia.....	3,742
United States.....	124,674	Total.....	309,600
Cuba.....	646		
Chili.....	1,689		

The development of the railroads of the world will be found in the following table. The statements for the years 1830-'70 are according to Dr. G. Stürmer, "Geschichte der Eisenbahnen" (1872):

YEARS.	Kilometres.	YEARS.	Kilometres.
1830.....	332	1871.....	235,375
1840.....	8,591	1872.....	251,082
1850.....	38,022	1873.....	270,071
1855.....	68,148	1874.....	288,072
1860.....	106,886	1875.....	295,788
1865.....	145,114	1876.....	309,600
1870.....	221,980		

The average increase per year was as follows:

YEARS.	Kilometres.	YEARS.	Kilometres.
1830-'40.....	826	1870-'71.....	18,895
1840-'45.....	1,767	1871-'72.....	15,667
1845-'50.....	4,120	1872-'73.....	19,089
1850-'55.....	6,025	1873-'74.....	18,001
1855-'60.....	7,748	1874-'75.....	12,711
1860-'65.....	7,646	1875-'76.....	12,820
1865-'70.....	15,373		

V. *Postal and Telegraph Statistics of the World.*—The postal and telegraph statistics of the world were as follows:

COUNTRIES.	POSTAL.			TELEGRAPHS.				
	Year.	Post-Offices.	Letters.	Year.	Lines.	Wires.	Stations.	Telegrams.
Belgium.....	1876	567	70,700,000	1876	Kilom. 5,086	Kilom. 22,081	519	2,909,000
Denmark.....	1874	412	16,500,000	1876	3,085	8,587	116	941,000
Germany.....	1876	8,366	596,800,000	1876	49,091	171,587	8,784	12,845,000
France.....	1874	5,177	350,200,000	1876	54,550	145,300	2,890	10,052,000
Greece.....	1874	136	2,600,000	1876	2,780	8,320	67	268,000
Great Britain.....	1876	13,447	1,019,000,000	1876	40,650	182,296	3,739	21,437,000
Italy.....	1875	8,010	115,500,000	1876	22,349	78,354	1,221	5,618,000
Montenegro.....	.....	.....	.....	1876	114	.....	7	.....
Netherlands.....	1876	1,282	58,400,000	1876	3,470	12,666	162	2,444,000
Norway.....	1876	824	11,200,000	1876	7,143	18,186	127	749,000
Austro-Hungary.....	1875	6,074	285,300,000	1876	86,610	109,458	1,884	6,846,000
Portugal.....	1877	665	11,000,000	1876	3,608	7,788	157	583,000
Roumania.....	1875	236	6,000,000	1876	4,046	7,024	79	710,000
Russia.....	1875	8,497	68,900,000	1875	65,373	126,199	766	3,919,000
Sweden.....	1875	1,544	24,400,000	1876	8,022	19,643	327	1,105,000
Switzerland.....	1876	797	65,000,000	1876	6,462	15,796	989	2,919,000
Servia.....	1872	.....	1,200,000	1874	1,461	2,146	37	152,000
Spain.....	1874	2,365	75,300,000	1875	12,260	29,648	264	1,299,000
Turkey.....	.....	.....	.....	1875	25,282	48,650	897	722,000
United States.....	1876	38,383	705,100,000	1875	122,776	308,000	7,218	18,730,000
Canada.....	1875	4,892	24,000,000	1871	16,121	26,142	829	1,142,000
Mexico.....	1876	855	1,600,000	1876	11,697	.....	252	.....
Argentine Republic.....	1875	.....	4,600,000	1875	7,650	15,392	.....	275,000
Brazil.....	1876	.....	13,200,000	1877	6,280	.....	104	.....
Chili.....	1875	.....	6,200,000	1875	6,420	.....	62	375,000
Colombia.....	1874	.....	400,000	1875	2,045	.....	.....	98,000
Guatemala.....	.....	.....	.....	1877	.....	1,727	42	.....
Uruguay.....	1875	.....	1,400,000	1875	1,542	.....	.....	.....
Costa Rica.....	.....	.....	.....	1875	.....	820	16	.....
Persia.....	.....	.....	.....	1876	3,966	7,046	46	675,000
British India.....	1876	3,666	107,600,000	1875	26,794	.....	225	888,000
Dutch India.....	.....	.....	.....	1875	5,504	.....	66	823,000
Japan.....	1876	3,691	20,100,000	1875	2,832	.....	.....	896,000
China.....	.....	.....	.....	1877	29	.....	.....	.....
Egypt.....	1872	.....	.....	.....	6,550	13,900	.....	.....
Algeria.....	1875	180	.....	.....	5,349	9,005	98	.....
Tunis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	964	.....	18	557,000
Australia, with New Zealand and Tasmania.....	1875	2,231	50,500,000	1875	36,728	.....	680	.....

EASTERN QUESTION, THE. The Eastern question has again risen to prominence in European politics; it has been the most conspicuous topic in the negotiations and events of an international character that have occurred since 1875; and through 1877 so occupied the attention of all the great Powers, except France, as to throw all other foreign questions into the background. It is therefore a fitting time to review its present condition and aspects. The last especial notice which has been given to this question in the ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA was in the volume for 1871, when the demands of Russia for a revision of the clauses of the Treaty of Paris in reference to the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and the revision at the London Conference of 1871, were recorded. By that revision, Russia gained the right to build and maintain a fleet in the Black Sea—a

right which was denied by the terms of the original treaty. After the London Conference, matters in reference to the Eastern question were comparatively quiet until the insurrection in Herzegovina broke out, in 1875. Only a few events occurred to call to mind the excited discussions of the past, and they were comparatively insignificant, and their effect upon the bearing of diplomatic affairs was hardly perceptible. The settlement of the demands of the Bulgarians for the autonomy of the ecclesiastical organization in 1873 gave the Powers occasion to make representation of their views, but it was effected without paying attention to their suggestions. Russia obtained liberal concessions from the Porte regarding the rights of Russian subjects domiciled in Turkey, the negotiations relating to which were marked with a great appearance:

of cordiality and friendliness on both sides. Roumania claimed to exercise the right of concluding treaties with foreign powers, which called out a protest from the Porte, with a declaration that such a claim would not be tolerated, and Roumanian treaties concluded without consultation with the supreme Government would not be recognized by it. The Powers replied to the Porte that their interests on the Danube were too important to admit of their being interfered with by exaggerated pretensions of suzerainty on the Bosphorus, and on these grounds justified their direct negotiations with the Roumanian Government. The Porte replied to this that the Treaty of Paris must be maintained; but that, if Roumania would submit the treaties it proposed to make to the Porte, such adjustments could be effected as would meet the peculiar commercial necessities of the principalities. A difficulty arose between Turkey and Montenegro in 1874, on account of the murder of some Montenegrins, by Turks, at Podgoritz. An effort was made by some of the Powers to make this a question for joint settlement; but the Porte refused to allow them to interfere, and the adjustment was made without any help from abroad. Probably the most important event that happened during this period in reference to the Eastern question was the private agreement which the three Emperors of Russia, Germany, and Austria made in 1872, to act together in all matters relating to it, each Emperor covenanting to take no steps tending to reopen the difficulties with Turkey without first consulting the others, and exhausting, in conjunction with them, all means of reaching a peaceful understanding. This agreement, which has been called the League of the Three Emperors, was kept in the letter and spirit—at least as before the public—until the Russian declaration of war against Turkey; and Russia claims that it did all that could be demanded under the agreement before it issued its declaration.

When the insurrection broke out in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in 1875, all the resources of diplomatic skill were employed to confine the revolt to a narrow district, and to put an end to it, so that it should not lead to a reopening of the Eastern question, which all the Powers alike professed to dread. Representatives of the Powers were appointed to negotiate directly with the insurgents and with the Turkish officers, and intervene between them so as to adjust the difficulties, if possible, on the spot, and before they should make too much noise; this failing, the Porte was advised to make short and decisive work of suppressing the disturbance, and was afforded facilities by Austria for the movement of troops, which it had no right to claim except as a favor. As the insurrection spread, in spite of forcible measures, the efforts were renewed to bring about a settlement by negotiation. The discontented Christian provinces had made definite statements of their grievances and their demands

for reforms, and the Porte was advised by all the Powers, in the Andrassy note of January, 1876, to pacify them. Affairs had grown no better four months afterward, and the Berlin note, in May, renewed the suggestions of the Andrassy note, with a threat, concurred in by all the Powers but Great Britain. Servia and Montenegro rushed into war in July, but still the Powers struggled for a peaceful adjustment. Then came the conference at Constantinople, and the grant of the Turkish Constitution, both of which failed to secure the peace that was sought; and finally the protocol, demanding conditions which Turkey pretended to regard as an insult to its sovereignty, and flatly rejected. At last, Russia, declaring it would no longer suffer the interests of its fellow-Christians in Turkey to be trifled with, went to war, and compelled the world again to face the dreaded Eastern question, with all of its uncertainties, complications, and dangers.

This question seems to grow in complexity with every year, and presents at this time a network of conflicting claims, and interests, and difficulties, and contingencies, that may well puzzle the wisdom of statesmen, and excuse the desire of modern governments to push it aside. It is not a simple question of driving the Turks from Europe, or of redressing the wrongs of oppressed peoples; its solution involves a shock to the present adjustment of power in the whole Eastern world, concerns the conflicting interests of powerful and jealous nations, possibly the very existence of some of them, and is, in fact, beset with difficulties on every side and at every point.

Nearly all the chief Powers have interests in the settlement of Turkish affairs; but their interests are very unequal. Thus, Germany has hardly any direct interest involved. Its present close connection with Russia, and the moral support which it has given to its neighbor all through the war, are ascribed to its anticipation of future complications with France, and a desire to secure a powerful friend whenever hostilities should arise. France has been compelled, by its own internal situation, to be silent in the discussions of the last seven years. It had formerly very active interests both in Egypt and Syria, and is still determined to have a voice in whatever decision is made respecting the future fate of Syria. Italian interests are not large, but are important to the nation, and concern principally the acquisition of commercial facilities on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. The interests of Russia, Great Britain, and Austro-Hungary, are direct, and some of them vital. Russia needs a sea-coast and access to the Mediterranean, which it can get only by possessing the Black Sea and its double straits, or by pressing through Armenia and Syria; Great Britain is concerned about its routes to India and its commercial preponderance on the Mediterranean; Austro-Hungary anticipates being compelled to face the question of its national existence. With

these conflicts of interests are mixed up questions of the movements of races and the rights of nationalities, so closely that it is almost impossible to separate them, or judge of a single point upon its own merits.

The enemies of Russia assert that the protection of the Christian nationalities of Turkey is only the pretext which that Power is using to cover a plan for the extension of its dominions, and for carrying out the grand scheme of conquest which is the ambition of the Pan Slavist dreamers. They predict that the fall of Turkey will be followed by attacks on other nations which the Slavs claim. They allege that the events which led to the war, and gave the pretext for declaring it, were all produced from the beginning by Russian intrigue; that the discontent in the Turkish provinces is carefully excited and nursed by Russian agents; and that every device of ingenuity is exercised to promote misunderstanding between the Porte and its subjects. No evidence has been published to contradict the theory that the Russian Government acted in good faith through all the movements precedent to the war; but it seems to be well established that the Slavic committees, which represent the Pan Slavist organization of Russia, were very active in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1875 and 1876, and afterward in Serbia and Bulgaria, and that they were the main supporters of the Bosnian insurrection. They had regular agents at Cettigne and Ragusa, who attended to the reception and distribution of the funds and supplies which were sent from Russia, ostensibly for the relief of the sick and wounded and fugitive insurrectionists, but really as much for the support of the insurrection; for their hospital director at Cettigne boasted that one half of the money sent was spent in procuring wounded to tend, while the other half was employed in healing them. They were likewise busy during the Servian war in organizing committees throughout Russia, exciting popular interest in their schemes, and manufacturing public opinion, with such success that the Czar was forced, by the pressure around him, to make his speech at Moscow on November 11, 1876, in which he styled himself the champion of the Slavic cause, and was regarded as committing himself to the programme of war.

The bearing of these facts upon the general question becomes more clear when it is understood that the efforts of the Slavic committees are not directed to the Slavic Christians of Turkey alone, but that their intrigues are aimed at all the Slavic communities of Europe, and that they aspire to separate such communities from whatever nations they may now be connected with, and to form of them a grand Slavic empire. This scheme is fraught with particular danger to Austro-Hungary, nearly half of whose people are Slavs of one name or another, not at all contented with the present rule; and especially to Hungary, whose scattered Magyars would be overwhelmed in the

case of a successful insurrection of the Slavs. It is quite natural, then, that the Hungarian statesmen should be alarmed at the prospect of Russian advance in the south, should cry out against it, as Klapka and Kossuth have done in addresses and publications, as the greatest disaster that could befall Hungary, and should have advised support of Turkey as a measure of protection against the growth of the Pan Slavist monster.

The interest of Great Britain is less strong than that of Austro-Hungary. It is purely commercial, and is, therefore, not vital to the existence of the nation, although very important in its bearing upon the safety of the Indian Empire. The appreciation of it was sharpened by the rapid advances which Russia made in Central Asia, and which threatened to bring a rival Power in dangerous proximity to the East Indian possessions, but has become less intense since the possession of the Suez Canal has given England a route to India independent of any influence which Russia may be able to exercise from the Black Sea or from Armenia. For many years a scheme for a railway from some Turkish port, through the Euphrates valley to the Persian Gulf, was favored by British statesmen and capitalists, as affording a favorable short route to India; and the idea of tolerating any advance of Russia, southward or westward, in Asia, was repelled as involving injury not only to the security of this route, but to the integrity of the Indian Empire. Since the British Government acquired a controlling interest in the Suez Canal, in 1875, its attention, and that of the British public, has been rather directed to developing and defending that route, which is already open and in operation, than to cultivating an extraordinary solicitude about a route which is as yet wholly in prospect, and involves the expenditure of immense sums of money. Under the influence of a calm discussion of the bearings of the case, the English have become less anxious about the fate of the Euphrates valley, and many statesmen, even of the anti-Russian party, have acknowledged that Russian extension in Asia will not justify interference. The British nation still expresses the determination to maintain the security of Egypt and the neutrality of Constantinople, the Dardanelles, and the Bosphorus, as toward the European Powers. The former is not at present endangered, and the latter is acknowledged by Russia to be a European question, subject to the decision of the Powers.

The most difficult question to decide, in case of a rearrangement of Turkey, is as to what disposition shall be made of the European provinces after the Turks are driven from them. No people among all the nationalities could take the place of the Turks as rulers, for not only is no single people strong enough to rule the whole country, but no one of the nationalities would submit to the exclusive rule of another under any conditions. It is agreed that

no great Power shall succeed Turkey, either at Constantinople or in the provinces, and it is understood with especial unanimity and stress that Russia must not be allowed to make any important acquisition in Europe. Further than this, counsels are divided and confused. The scheme for the formation of independent states, according to national or provincial lines, which some have proposed, has to encounter the objection that all of such states would be weak, and would either from the beginning, or eventually, have to fall under the protectorate of some powerful neighbor. This would be equivalent to giving them to one of the great Powers, or to the solution which has been rejected as not to be thought of. Moreover, the task of adjusting the claims of the rival nationalities would be a perplexing one. There are Roumanians in northern Bulgaria, as there are Greeks in southern Bulgaria, and Bulgarians among the Greeks in Macedonia, whose interests would have to be conciliated—and the interests of the Greeks and the Bulgarians seem almost irreconcilable.

Any settlement which does away with the existing condition of affairs will be resisted by Austro-Hungary with all its strength; for any possible settlement involves danger to the integrity, and even to the existence, of the empire and kingdom. If the settlement adds to Russia, it will strengthen Austria's most powerful and most dangerous enemy, and will weaken the attachment of some of the Slavic provinces. If new states are created, in whatever form, the whole Austro-Hungarian state will be in danger of falling to pieces; for some of its subject populations will be interested with their freed kindred, and desire to be joined with them, or to receive similar privileges. The Roumanians of Bukovina and Transylvania will wish to become part of the independent Roumania; the Croats and Servians of the Banat and Military Frontier will seek association with their fellow-Slavs in Servia and Bosnia; the Czechs and Poles will renew with increased vigor the demand for autonomy which they have hardly ceased to press since the Hungarian compromise went into operation. Steps would immediately be taken to carry into effect the idea of a great Servian or great Croatian kingdom, to embrace all the Servians and Croats, which has gained much strength on both sides of the Danube. Propositions have been mentioned to conciliate Austria to some of the schemes for a division of the provinces, by offering it a part of the territory, as Bosnia; but they have been repelled by the Austrians, for the reason that the empire has already all the Slavs it can get along with, and does not wish to be weakened with any more. The disposition of Constantinople is another point on which the Powers cannot agree. Regarding it as the most important single political and commercial point of the Eastern waters, the present arrangement seems to be the one best adapted

to prevent any state requiring an undue ascendancy there. Any new arrangement, however cautiously contrived, would be accompanied by the danger that it might leave an opening for some Power eventually to acquire influence at the expense of the others. Earl Derby, when he notified the Russian Government, at the beginning of the war, that the British Government was not prepared to witness with indifference its passage into the hands of any other than its present possessors, expressed a feeling which was common to all parties interested in its future.

These difficulties have not been overlooked by the statesmen and thinkers who have given their attention to the solution of the Eastern question, nor has their magnitude or importance been underestimated. A number of schemes have been proposed to obviate them, among the most feasible of which have been those which contemplated the erection of independent states, or a confederacy of states, under the joint protection of all the Powers, in European Turkey, and the establishment of Constantinople as the capital of a confederacy, or as a free city, under the same protection.

Count Capo d'Istria, an eminent Russian statesman, proposed the following plan in 1828: The Ottoman Empire in Europe should be replaced by five states of the second rank. These states should be: 1. The duchy or kingdom of Dacia, consisting of the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia. 2. The kingdom of Servia, to include Bulgaria, Servia, and Bosnia. 3. The kingdom of Macedonia, to consist of Macedonia proper, with the islands of the Propontis and the islands of Imbros, Samothrace, and Thasos. 4. The kingdom of Epirus, to be formed out of Epirus, with the provinces of Upper and Lower Albania. 5. The Hellenic state, to include Greece proper, from the river Peneus in Thessaly to the city of Arta. Mazzini expressed the belief, several years ago, that the maintenance of the Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires in their present shape was an impossibility, and that their place would be taken by four Slavic states or confederations.

Garibaldi has proposed the erection of a republican confederation of all the races, like that of Switzerland, in which each nationality should enjoy a provincial autonomy.

Signor Crispi, President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, and afterward Minister of the Interior, visited Vienna and Pesth in October, and in a speech at a banquet given him by a number of Hungarian deputies, suggested an extension of Greece to the Balkans and a Slavic confederation, as a possible solution. His views were received with great disfavor by the Hungarian journals.

Mr. Foster, the English Liberal statesman, hinted at a possible disposition of Constantinople, when, in a speech made at Bristol, in November, 1877, he said that he should be glad to see it given to the Greeks.

Amid the discussions, the principle of recognizing the autonomy of the different nationalities of the provinces is gradually assuming shape, and it is becoming yearly more evident that the only scheme of permanent settlement, and the one that will eventually give the greater security, must rest upon it. Roumania and Servia have already achieved a substantial independence, and made considerable progress toward becoming established states. The reasonableness of the demands of Greece for an enlargement of its territories is acknowledged by all the world, and has been strongly supported in Mr. Gladstone's paper, published in November, 1876, entitled *The Hellenic Factor in the Eastern Problem*. It may be satisfied by giving to Greece the Grecian provinces north of it, Macedonia, and the islands. The surprising tenacity and strength which the Bulgarians exhibited in their contest with the Greek ecclesiastics, and their success, and the energy they have manifested in building up schools and creating a literature, have given their friends a high opinion of their latent qualities, and have strongly reinforced their demand to be recognized as entitled to a separate independent existence.

ECUADOR (REPÚBLICA DEL ECUADOR), an independent state of South America, extending from 1° 5' north to 5° 30' south latitude, and from 69° 52' to 80° 35' west longitude. It is bounded north by the United States of Colombia and Brazil, east by the empire just named, south by Peru, and west by the Pacific Ocean.

The territory of Ecuador, with an area of some 249,000 square miles, is divided into 13 provinces, including the Galapagos Islands, the capital of which is Albemarle.

The population of the republic, according to an official report published in 1875, was 866,137, exclusive of some 200,000 savage Indians, who lead a nomadic existence in the vast plains east of the Cordilleras, watered by the Napo and other rivers of considerable magnitude, for the most part tributaries of the Amazon.

The capital, Quito, situated at an elevation of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, and almost immediately under the equator, had an estimated population of 80,000; but this figure appears to be considerably exaggerated, 76,000 to 77,000 being, in all probability, a closer approximation to the truth.

The President of the Republic is General Ignacio de Veintemilla, who succeeded Dr. Borrero, by force of arms, in December, 1876.

The standing Army is usually about 1,200 strong; the Navy consists of three small steamers.

Of the finances, no definite statement can be given for the past year, nor for 1876, there having been no official returns made since 1875. The revenue rarely exceeds \$2,500,000 United States gold,* while the expenditure is seldom below \$3,000,000. Almost one-half of the

national revenue is derived from Custom-house receipts.

The national debt was reported to stand as follows at the beginning of 1875:

	Pesos.
Foreign debt, £1,824,000—British loan of 1855...	11,764,500
Home debt.....	7,250,000
Total, in pesos.....	19,014,500*
" in United States gold	14,267,500

Owing to almost incessant civil strife in this truly unfortunate country, the British bondholders, spite of repeated promises on the one hand and vigorously-urged claims on the other, have, so far, obtained little satisfaction, either from Garcia Moreno's immediate successor, Dr. Borrero, or from the present occupant of the presidential chair, as will be seen from the following extract from a London financial journal published early in 1877:

The memorial addressed by the Council of Bondholders, in conjunction with the old-established Ecuadorian Commission of Agency, to the President, Dr. Antonio Borrero, as mentioned in the council's last annual report, was replied to in terms which encouraged the hope that the present Government of Ecuador would be disposed to observe faith toward its foreign creditors. The committee have taken immediate steps to act upon a suggestion of the President, and to appoint an agent for negotiating an arrangement at Quito, between the republic and the bondholders. A member of the committee, who has for many years taken an active part in the Commission of Agency, offered his services to conduct these negotiations. The committee have authorized him to proceed to Quito, and to secure, in coöperation with Mr. Douglas Hamilton, H. B. M.'s Minister in Ecuador, for whose non-official assistance they have throughout been under great obligations, some satisfactory arrangement of the foreign debt of Ecuador.

In the absence of official statistics of the foreign commerce of Ecuador, the following table will serve to show the approximate value of the exports in each of the six years, 1871-'76:

YEARS.	Value in pesos.
1871.....	8,585,592
1872.....	4,152,268
1873.....	5,894,589
1874.....	8,913,536
1875.....	2,688,978
1876.....	8,889,627

The quantities and value of the chief articles of export, exclusive of precious metals, were as follows in 1876:

COMMODITIES.	Quantities.	Value in pesos.
	Quintals.†	
Cacao.....	220,838	2,429,163
India-rubber	10,407	812,210
Coffee.....	4,160	83,200
Peruvian bark.....	3,981	79,620
Hats.....	.....	76,800
Ivory nuts.....	.....	156,286
Hides.....	.....	156,286

The foreign trade is almost exclusively carried on through the port of Guayaquil.

Here follows a list of the exports from that

* In the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1876 (p. 241), \$20,095,000 pesos was the result of an error in reduction.

† = 100 lbs.

* The Ecuadorian peso is equivalent to about 71 cents of United States money.

port, with the quantities and destination of each article, for the five months ending May 31, 1877:

Cacao:	Sacks.	Lbs.
Spain	23,965	4,229,829
France	24,183	8,753,671
Great Britain	10,465	1,684,410
Germany	5,874	852,242
New York	2,550	374,604
California	380	56,698
Central America	819	119,023
Total	63,286	10,920,482
Coffee:		
France	86	17,100
Germany	29	4,820
Total	115	21,920
Cotton:	Bales.	Lbs.
France	90	10,704
Germany	88	16,229
Great Britain	498	163,009
Total	491	190,442
India-rubber:		
New York	3,114	388,496
Hides:		
New York		6,479
Specie:	Cases.	Value.
France	33	\$50,858
Germany	1	3,000
Great Britain	1	1,000
Total	35	\$54,858
Orchilla:	Bales.	Lbs.
Great Britain	887	240,190
France	9	3,767
Total	846	253,957
Peruvian bark:		
Great Britain	979	113,346
France	541	58,784
New York	448	45,737
Spain	57	6,188
Total	2,025	224,050
Ivory nuts:	Sacks.	Lbs.
Great Britain	1,098	317,656
New York	491	84,511
France	491	73,130
Germany	65	11,682
Total	2,054	491,979
Sarsaparilla:	Bales.	Lbs.
Great Britain	125	14,269

The exports from the same port in October, 1877, were as follows:

Cacao:	Sacks.	Lbs.
France	427	63,333
Spain	100	14,371
Great Britain	55	7,850
Germany	1,086	157,078
New York	55	8,786
Vera Cruz	100	14,224
Central America	103	14,840
Total	1,926	280,482
Coffee:		
Germany	894	65,979
Great Britain	350	62,943
United States	59	8,219
Total	893	137,141
India-rubber:	Bales.	Lbs.
New York	344	43,414
Great Britain	88	8,941
Total	432	52,355
Hides:		
New York		1,187
Specie:	Cases.	Value.
Paris	11	\$24,808
New York	4	7,400
Total	15	32,208

Peruvian bark:	Bales.	Lbs.
	247	27,174
	190	19,000
Great Britain	437	46,174
New York	144	11,400
Paris	52	9,530
Total	633	67,104
Ivory nuts:	Sacks.	Lbs.
Germany	1,632	289,557
Great Britain	1,017	177,684
New York	100	19,271
"	56	9,500
Total	2,805	490,322

The value of the imports from Great Britain in 1875 was 1,169,900 pesos.

There are 26 miles of railway open to traffic, from Pueblo Nuevo to Sibambe.

A decisive battle of three hours, fought at Galte on December 14, 1876, between the constitutional army, 2,500 strong, under General Aparicio, the Commandant-General of Quito, and the revolutionary troops under Generals Veintemilla and Urbina, terminated in the defeat of the government forces and the capture of their commander-in-chief. The encounter was a fierce one, and much bravery was displayed on both sides; the aggregate number of killed was 400, and that of the wounded considerably larger.

When tidings of the disaster reached Quito, the President (Borrero) is said to have taken refuge in the Colombian Legation, and the citizens pronounced in favor of the revolution. The victorious troops entered the capital about December 25th, and that event, as was expected, put an end, for the time being, to the war begun in the September previous.*

No sooner had the new order of things been established, however, than the peace of the country was disturbed anew by a series of conspiracies and attempted revolutions, the leaders of which were for the most part persons employed in the several ministerial departments, and creatures of the new administration. The plans of conspiracy involved, it is said, the murder of the President and his principal friends; and Borrero's tardiness in leaving the country was ascribed to his determination to take part in the plot. He had removed to a place called Ipiales, and was still there at the time the machinations were set on foot; but the leadership of the movement, when tendered to him, he declined to accept, laying himself open thereby to the accusation of cowardice, with which he was unsparingly stigmatized by his former friends and adherents. Though conducted with the utmost secrecy, the conspiracy was discovered when it was yet time to frustrate the designs of the conspirators, most of whom were apprehended, while others sought safety in flight from the capital. It was presumed that the chief actors in the plot would have to pay the penalty of their turpitude and treachery with their lives. Meantime, President Veintemilla was blamed by the members of his immediate party (the Liberals)

* See the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1876.



for having been so weak as to admit the Conservatives to any share in the Government.

Another short-lived and unsuccessful uprising took place a month later, at the instigation, according to report, of the Clerical party.

But the most serious outbreak of the year was that known as the revolution of the "Terrorists of the North," in which General Yépez was the leading, if not the guiding, spirit, the latter part being attributed to high ecclesiastical dignitaries. The Conservatives were this time overcome as before, though, in order to insure the triumph of the Liberals, Colombian troops had been invited to cross the border, and actually reached the capital. After the victory—which was gained, it would appear, without their aid, by the intrepidity and energy of General Vernaza—the Colombians withdrew, after "payment to them of an indemnity" (writes a newspaper correspondent from Guayaquil) "for war expenses." Order was once more established, but disaffection was prevalent in the ranks of the Liberals, who had begun to suspect the President of the Republic and chief of their party of undue confidence in, and favor toward, the Clerical party. Several impolitic, and not a few arbitrary, acts of his since his arrival at Guayaquil—whither the Government had been transferred in August, preparatory to the meeting of a convention to be summoned for some time in December—provoked the overt expression of unqualified dissatisfaction on the part of the Liberals themselves. "Order has been established," writes the correspondent already alluded to, "but the future political prospects of the country are as uncertain as ever."

An unusually disastrous eruption of the volcano Cotopaxi took place on June 26, 1877, devastating the surrounding country, and enveloping Quito in almost total darkness for a time. The loss of property was estimated at \$2,000,000, and 1,000 persons are said to have perished. The only inconvenience felt at Quito was that caused by the darkness and a continuous shower of ashes from the cone.

EDHEM PASHA, the successor of Midhat Pasha as Grand Vizier, was born at Chio, of Greek parents, in 1823. He was saved, when a child, by Turkish soldiers, during the massacre of the Christian inhabitants of Chio, and was brought up in the Mohammedan faith, while his brother, who escaped, remained true to Christianity, and was for a number of years a priest in one of the suburbs of Constantinople. While yet a boy, Edhem was sold as a slave to Khossev Pasha. His master, however, gave him his liberty, and sent him, with some other boys, to Paris, to be educated. Here he remained from 1832 to 1835; and after having traveled through France, Germany, and Switzerland, he returned to Constantinople in 1839, and was at once appointed a captain on the general staff. In 1849, the Sultan appointed him his adjutant, and at the same time he became Abdul Medjid's French instructor, and

tutor of the late Sultan Murad and Sultan Abdul Hamid II. He was also frequently intrusted with political missions. In 1856 he became a member of the Council of State; was then appointed Minister of the Interior, being at the same time created Mushir, but resigned his portfolio within a year. He nevertheless retained considerable influence in the councils of the Empire, which he represented in 1876, for a short time, at Berlin. At the conference of Constantinople, in 1876-'77, he was one of the representatives of the Porte, and in February, 1877, was appointed Grand Vizier.

EGYPT,* a country of Northeastern Africa, nominally a pashalic of the Turkish Empire, but virtually an independent state since 1811. The ruler of Egypt, who has the name of Khedive, is Ismail Pasha, born at Cairo, December 31, 1830, second son of Ibrahim, the son of Mehemet Ali; succeeded to the Government at the death of his uncle, Said Pasha, January 18, 1863. The eldest son of the Khedive, Mohammed Tewfik, born in 1852, is President of the Privy Council; his eldest son, Prince Abbas Bey, was born July 14, 1874. The second son of the Khedive, Prince Hussein Kamil, born in 1853, is member of the Privy Council, and Minister of War and Colonies. The third son, Hassan, also born in 1853, is major *à la suite* in the Prussian army.

By the annexation of Darfour and other territories, Egypt has largely increased in both area and population. At the beginning of 1875, the area and population of the large divisions of which Egypt is now composed were as follows:

TERRITORIES.	Square Miles.	Population.
1. Egypt proper.....	212,606.7	5,252,000
2. Nubia.....	338,792.52	1,000,000
3. Egyptian Soodan.....	322,992.10	10,670,000
Total.....	869,391.32	16,922,000

J. C. McCoan, in "Egypt As It Is" (1877), gives the following official classification of Egypt proper as approximately correct:

Settled Arabs.....	4,500,000
Bedouins.....	300,000
Turks.....	10,000
Copts (according to an estimate of the Coptic Bishop of Cairo).....	500,000
Abyssinians.....	3,000
Nubians and Soodanis (mostly slaves).....	40,000
Jews.....	20,000
Rayah Greeks.....	20,000
Syrians.....	7,000
Armenians.....	10,000
Various foreigners.....	90,000
Total, about.....	5,500,000

The public debt amounted, according to J. C. McCoan, to £80,390,000 ("Egypt As It Is," p. 129).

The imports and exports from 1866 to 1875

* For latest statistics of foreigners, of population of large cities, of movement of shipping in the principal ports, etc., see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1874. For an account of the public revenue and expenditure, see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1876.

were as follows, according to the same authority :

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.
1866.....	24,662,210	29,723,564
1867.....	4,399,097	8,623,974
1868.....	3,532,969	8,094,974
1869.....	4,021,601	9,089,866
1870.....	4,502,969	8,680,702
1871.....	4,512,143	10,192,021
1872.....	5,005,995	13,317,825
1873.....	6,127,564	14,203,882
1874.....	5,322,400	14,801,143
1875.....	5,694,820	12,730,195

The three staple exports from Egypt are cotton, cereals, and sugar. The production and export of cotton have been steadily on the increase. In 1867, 1,260,946 quintals (1 quintal = 220.46 lbs.) were exported, which figure had risen in 1875 to 2,615,120 quintals. The produce of wheat differs greatly according to the state of the Nile. Thus, while in 1868 1,147,147 ardebs (1 ardeb = about 5 English bushels) were exported, in 1874 there were but 186,723 ardebs, and in 1875 836,997 ardebs. The quantity of sugar exported rose from 8,194 sacks (about 55,000 quintals) to 159,185 sacks (equal to 986,000 quintals) in 1875, after having attained 433,853 sacks in 1874, and 269,378 sacks in 1872. The chief articles of import are manufactured cotton goods, silk, coal, charcoal, building materials, oil, wine, spirits, and machinery. Great Britain stands first as a source of supply, for about 45 per cent. of the whole; Turkey and Syria next, for about one-fifth; France, for rather more than one-tenth; Austria, for about one-fifteenth; Italy, for one-eighteenth; and Barbary, Greece, Belgium, Russia, and Sweden, for the remainder, in the order mentioned.

In May, 1877, the aggregate length of railways which were in operation was 1,763 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 mile). The telegraph-lines, according to J. C. McCoan, had, in 1876, a length of 5,500 miles, and the telegraph-wires of 10,400 miles.

There are at present 140,977 pupils under instruction in the schools. Of these, 111,803 are in primary Arab schools, 15,835 in those attached to mosques, 1,385 are educated by Government, 8,961 by missions and religious communities, and 2,960 in the municipal schools. There are only two female schools returned, those organized by the Khedive; but in the Copt and mission schools, little girls may be found, though very few indeed.

The new Turkish Constitution, published at the close of 1876, met with little favor in Egypt. By successive firmans, the country had arrived at semi-independence, and this reform was looked upon with very suspicious eyes, as it did not expressly recognize any of the concessions that had been won from the Porte. It simply declared that the Ottoman Empire is indivisible, and all subjects of it, without distinction, are Ottomans. Egypt, on the other hand, wished to maintain an individuality as distinct

as possible from the rest of the Empire. Certain of the clauses of the new Constitution seem not only to disregard the firmans of Abdul Aziz, but also to overlook the important transactions which have taken place between the Khedive and Europe—those relating to the reorganization of the native administration of justice, and providing for complete equality of taxation, are in direct conflict with the agreement made by the Khedive with foreign Powers.

The Russian declaration of war was received with little interest in Egypt, although a tributary to Turkey. At first sight, indeed, it seemed to be almost impossible for Egypt to hold herself aloof. As a part of the Ottoman Empire, she was bound, in case of danger to the territorial integrity of the Empire, to furnish troops, money, and all other aid in her power. But to comply at that time with all the demands of the Porte would have been to break faith with Europe. The arrangement entered into with Mr. Goschen and M. Joubert, approved by the Khedive in November, 1876, was looked upon as an international obligation. Both England and France were too deeply involved to allow the revenues of Egypt to be applied to anything but the public debt, without making a protest. Under these circumstances, hesitation on the part of Egypt as to the course to be pursued was natural. Envoys came from the Porte, calling for aid, and Egypt answered that, while troops were ready, the expenses of transport and maintenance were beyond Egypt's power. The Egyptian Parliament was convoked to consider the question, and at first adopted the same policy. Later on, however, it voted a special war-tax, which was to be raised on the land, as an additional impost of 2s. per acre. About 10,000 men were collected in Alexandria, and were placed under the command of the Khedive's third son, Prince Hassan. On June 9th, 6,500 of the Egyptian troops were embarked on a large number of vessels belonging to Egypt, and set sail for Constantinople, escorted by five Turkish men-of-war, while the remainder followed in the course of a month.

In February, the Khedive appointed Colonel Gordon Governor of Soodan. In a private letter, dated Cairo, February 17th, Colonel Gordon, speaking of his appointment, says:

His Highness, to-day, has signed the firman. He could not have given me greater powers. He has given me over the Soodan, in addition to the province of the Equator, and the littoral of the Red Sea, absolute financial authority, etc. I am astounded at the powers he has placed in my hands. With the Governor-Generals of the Soodan, it will be my fault if slavery does not cease, and if these vast countries are not open to the world. So there is an end of slavery, if God wills, for the whole secret of the matter is in the government of the Soodan, and if the man who holds that government is against it, it must cease.

The remonstrances of the Antislavery Society with the English Foreign Office, concerning the slave-trade in the Red Sea, reached the

Khedive in January, and resulted in the organization of an expedition for the suppression of this trade. Three vessels of the Egyptian navy, and one of the Egyptian postal line, were made ready, and placed under the command of McKillop Pasha. It was expected, however, that he would encounter great obstacles, as the greater part of the trade was carried on in Indian vessels, carrying the British flag.

The Khedive, during the early part of the year, sent Morice Bey, a commander in the British navy, on a tour of inspection along the

dignitaries on May 4th. Missionaries and merchants, priests and ulemas, consuls, cadis, and fellaheen, all crowded to see him. "But," says an eye-witness, "it is, above all, the poor country people who look upon him as their savior."

The relations with Abyssinia were of a peaceful character throughout the year. (*See ABYSSINIA.*)

On September 18th, the French Controller-General, the English Financial Commissioner, and the Secretary of the Egyptian Ministry of

Finance, left for Europe, for the purpose of laying before Mr. Goschen and M. Joubert the necessity of making some arrangement for meeting the Egyptian floating debt of £4,500,000, which was unprovided for in the Khedive's decree of November 18, 1876. The plan proposed was, either to abandon the surplus arising from the Moukbalah, or to increase the verified debt to the requisite amount.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company was held in Paris, on June 6th, and was unusually well attended. M. de Lesseps's report to the shareholders stated that the net profit of last year had exceeded

2,000,000 francs, an amount which would enable the Company to pay a dividend of 3 francs 55½ centimes per share. The dividend paid last year had been only 1 franc 88 centimes per share. During the first five months of the current year the number of ships passing through the canal had increased nearly 9½ per cent. on that of the similar period of 1876. The largest ship which had hitherto passed through the canal was an English steamer of 5,000 tons, while another English steamer passed easily from one sea to the other, drawing 24½ feet of water. Two questions which had remained unsettled with the Egyptian Government had now been amicably arranged with England. By these arrangements, on the one hand, the British Government, specially represented at the shareholders' meetings as proprietors of 176,602 shares, would deliberate and vote with a maximum of 10 votes; and, on the other hand, the capital of each of the 176,602 shares which might be redeemed, would be handed over to the English Government, the revenue of this capital to be invested in Eng-



ISMAILIA, ON SUEZ CANAL.

coasts of the Red Sea. Although the slave-season had passed, he brought back very valuable information as to the chief centres of the trade, and the manner in which it is conducted. The Khedive at once forwarded the document to Colonel Gordon, with a long autograph letter, in which he assured the colonel that Egypt would loyally coöperate with England in this "measure of humanity and civilization." "Use all the powers I have given you; take every step you think necessary; punish, change, dismiss all officials as you please." Gordon was free to govern as he pleased: he could levy his own army, form his own administration; he had his own Ministry of Finance, and his own fiscal organization. In short, he had as much power at the Equator as the Governor-General of India has in Hindostan, and Egypt, for all administrative purposes, had sundered herself from Central Africa. The character Gordon Pasha made for himself in his first administration was fully shown by the enthusiastic reception he received at his capital town, Kartoum, when his firman was read to a crowd of

lish consols, for the benefit of the *délégateurs* of the Company, till the end of the period of regular delegation—that is to say, for 8 years, unless, in the mean while, parties should desire the question to be decided by a judgment. The most interesting part of the report was that referring to the situation of the canal as affected by the war between Russia and Turkey. Several shareholders had manifested alarm as to the danger of interruption which the navigation of the canal ran amid the events passing in the East. M. de Lesseps hastened to London, in order to come to some understanding with her Majesty's ministers on a question so important to the Company. The proposition to maintain, by a general agreement, the complete freedom of navigation in the canal, which had existed since its opening, in 1869, had been seriously considered, and on his return he received the following declaration from Lord Derby:

Any attempt to blockade or hamper, by any means whatsoever, the canal or its approaches would be considered by her Majesty's Government as a menace to India, and as a serious injury to trade in general. From these two considerations, any such act, which her Majesty's Government hopes and trusts neither of the belligerents will commit, would be incompatible with the maintenance by her Majesty's Government of an attitude of passive neutrality.



MODERN EGYPTIANS.

Lord Lyons, on making this declaration to the Company, added that her Majesty's Government was glad to see that it agreed with the French Cabinet in all that concerned the canal. "Henceforth," the report concluded, "the canal created by your capital and sustained by your union and perseverance will remain outside political complications, because it has now become indispensable to the relations of all nations." After having read the report, M. de

Lesseps observed, amid general applause, that the attitude of the British Government and its categorical declaration were certainly preferable to the scheme of international guardianship he had himself proposed in London.

In an official communication to the Department of State at Washington, it was stated that the Suez Canal, up to the close of 1876, cost the Egyptian Government, in addition to the amount of shares sold to the English Government, over \$71,000,000, about half of this sum being interest. This includes the cost of the fresh-water canal from Cairo to Ismailia, and thence to Suez, for the use of the Suez Canal and the stations on its line, including the cities of Port Said, Suez, and Ismailia. This enterprise, so useful to many nations, and especially to England, was one of the first causes of the present financial embarrassment of Egypt. Notwithstanding this great sacrifice in the interests of commerce, Egypt to this time has received no benefit from this canal; but, on the contrary, has sustained constant loss. By the passage of all classes of vessels, with their passengers and cargoes, directly through the canal, considerable commerce is lost to Egypt, and also a large business in freights and passengers, that would otherwise be transported from Alexandria to Suez on the Egyptian railways. It appears from a statement, showing the navigation through the Suez Canal from December 1, 1867, to December 31, 1875, that the entire number of vessels was 6,275—the largest numbers being 4,347 English, 292 Italian, 168 Dutch, 140 Ottoman, 345 Austrian, 118 German, 48 Russian, 82 Spanish, and 10 American. Of the entire number of vessels, 4,406 were commercial steamers, and 1,197 postal steamers. The total number of passengers was 359,036.

The Court of Appeals, on February 18th, gave a decision in which all Egyptian creditors were interested. Two claims had recently been preferred, in first instance, for execution of judgments against the Egyptian Government. In the one case the claim arose on a judgment of the new tribunals for money due—£50,000—for work done by a contractor on one of the big canals of the country, and distraint was asked for on the money lying in the public Treasury. In the other case, the claim arose on a judgment for £1,500, awarded by an arbitration court, composed of three appeal judges—Messrs. Lapenna, Giaccone, and Scott—appointed by the Khedive to decide certain old claims against the Government. Distraint was sought to be levied on the public money in the hands of the Governor of Alexandria. The lower courts decided that public money could not be seized in distraint at the suit of any private person. The question was again raised, and fully argued before the Appellate Court. The appellant argued that, by the Judicial Treaty, the Egyptian Government is subject to the jurisdiction of the new tribunals; that it comes therefore within the provisions

of the Codes which accord execution on unpaid judgments. The advocate for the Government argued that the money claimed as seizable was devoted to the public service, and was therefore protected from seizure. The court adopted the latter view, following the rule of all Continental jurisprudence.

The unofficial opening of the Ismailia Canal, from Cairo to Lake Timsah, took place on April 15th. It was stated at one time that the Suez Canal Company had become the propri-



FELLARS.

etors of this new work; but this was afterward contradicted. When the Egyptian Government failed to provide the advances necessary to enable the contractor, M. Paponot, to continue the work, the Suez Canal Company advanced him 1,300,000 francs. They then agreed to lend him a further sum of 700,000 francs, making M. Paponot's debt 2,000,000 francs in all. In addition to the debt, the Viceroy owed the Company about 500,000 francs, thus establishing a total charge of two millions and a half. It was agreed that the Suez Canal Company should have the right to appoint a commissioner to take over a portion of the tolls and dues collected from the new canal until this debt was liquidated. This arrangement was made with the sanction of the European financial controllers. The Company was to have no power to interfere with the management. Their commissioner should merely draw the money as it was paid into the Treasury.

Among the works of the year having information on Egypt are J. C. McCoan's "Egypt As It Is" (London, 1877); E. De Leon's "The Khedive's Egypt" (London, 1877); A. B. Edwards's "A Thousand Miles up the Nile" (London, 1877).

ELLET, Mrs. ELIZABETH F. L., died in New

York City, June 3, 1877. She was born at Sodus Point, on Lake Ontario, N. Y., in October, 1818. At an early age she was married to Dr. William H. Ellet, who was Professor of Chemistry at Columbia College. In her 17th year she published a volume of poems, and about the same time wrote "Teresa Contarini," a tragedy founded on Venetian history. In 1841 she published "The Characters of Schiller," and subsequently "Women of the American Revolution" (1848); "Evenings at Woodlawn," "Family Pictures from the Bible," "Domestic History of the American Revolution" (1850); "Watching Spirits" (1851); "Pioneer Women of the West," "Novelettes of the Musicians" (1852); "Summer Rambles in the West" (1853), "Women Artists in All Ages and Countries" (1861), "Queens of American Society" (1867), and "Courts of the Republic" (with Mrs. R. E. Mack, 1869). She also contributed to the leading magazines.

ENGINEERING. The improvements in the methods and instruments of engineering have kept even pace with the increased demands which the rapid extension of commerce is making upon this art. With the same capital and labor, works of triple the magnitude of those which could be built a few years ago, can now be accomplished. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at that the action of the Americans, in constructing steam highways from ocean to ocean, through vast uncultivated expanses of territory, is to be emulated in South America, in Canada, and in Asiatic Russia; that the Alpine tunnels and the railroad of the Semmering Pass may soon be repeated in the Andes; that, as the narrow stream which flows through the city of Glasgow has been broadened into the magnificent harbor of one of the first seaports in the world, so the basin for the great German naval arsenal has been scooped out of the marsh at Kiel. Paris is now to become a seaport; and already ocean steamships can anchor before the levée at New Orleans. With every successive great work of engineering, some new plan or invention is devised, which makes still greater triumphs over nature possible, as witness the great iron caissons and the admirable excavating apparatus, by whose aid the massive piers of the Tay bridge were founded 18 feet down in the earth, under a deep and rushing tide, and raised through 45 feet of water. As regards railroad construction, although the systems of Europe are nearly complete; although the great arteries of the American system have been built, and the short feeding branches are being added at a rate of progression only about corresponding to the increase of the population, yet the occupation of the railroad engineer is not gone. The progress of commerce justifies the people and governments of South America, of the Russian Empire, of India—where 5,000 miles of new railways are laid out—of Japan, of Canada, of the Australian colonies, of Egypt, in undertaking long lines and great networks of the

iron path, and thousands upon thousands of miles are already in contemplation; while the day may soon come when, like the Japanese, the Chinese and the implacable nations of Central Asia may open their inhospitable gates to Western commerce and arts, and when the fertile regions of inner Africa will be subjected to cultivation, and whizzing trains will convey to the sea-coast the precious materials which that neglected region can produce. In the pause which follows the, perhaps, too rapid extension of railroads in the United States, the question of the materials and modes of construction which are most economical or secure, will be more ripely considered. A greater uniformity in the gauge will perhaps be arrived at after a time; many of the road-beds, as they need repairs, will doubtless be more solidly rebuilt; and the question will present itself to railroad managers, as to whether stone, when applicable, is not a better, and really more economical, material for bridges than iron, which requires constant painting, and even then soon perishes with rust, its tender joints and bolts being inaccessible to the painter. A more frequent use of stone may be forced upon them by public opinion, if criminal ignorance in construction, and carelessness in examination, should result in any more such disasters as that at Ashtabula.

The new iron truss-bridge which is being constructed over the gorge of the Kentucky River is a remarkable structure, from the character of its site, and the novelty of its design and mode of erection. The chasm over which it suspends is 275 feet deep. The bridge will be in 3 spans, 375 feet each, resting on the two bluffs, and on iron columns, supported by 2 stone piers, 120 by 42 feet at the base. The iron piers have 4 legs each, with a base of 71½ by 28 feet, which come to a point at the end, and terminate in a 12-inch pin, on which the truss rests, as on a rocker; the piers rest on double roller beds, and can be moved about on the masonry. The truss is a continuous girder, projecting 75 feet at each end beyond its points of support, with hinges to compensate the thermal contraction and expansion of the iron piers; it is 37 feet deep and 18 wide, each span being divided into 20 panels. The ties, posts, and chords are hinged on pin connections, while the chords are riveted to each other, and the pin carrying the tie-bars is driven into the chord by hydraulic pressure, so that it partially serves as a rivet. The bridge was built out panel by panel, the support being the resistance of the towers, built by Roebling for the projected suspension bridge of 1,236 feet span, commenced in 1854, and left incomplete in 1857, to the base of which towers the top chords were fastened by anchor-bolts, the lower chords resting against the rock, to which they were forced by jack-screws. The structure was thus held in mid-air until it reached a temporary wooden tower, 196 feet 10 inches out, from the top of which it was raised by huge jack-screws, until the strain on the Roebling towers and anchor-bolts

was sufficiently relieved, when the work was carried out in the same way to the top of the first iron pier, 178 feet further. The work is thus extended from either shore to the nearest pier, and then from each pier to midway between them, where the two sections are joined. There are 2,855,000 lbs. of iron in the spans, and 798,000 lbs. in the piers; the masonry measures 12,915 cubic yards. The engineer who planned this important work is Shaler Smith, of the Baltimore Bridge Company.

The high truss-bridge over the Ohio River, built for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, was tested on November 8th. It consists of 10 spans, 5 overhanging the river, and 5 the streets and houses of Cincinnati. The river spans include one draw and one great channel span, the longest in any truss-bridge in the country. The river spans were built by the Keystone Bridge Company, and the shore portion by the Baltimore Bridge Company. The piers are all of masonry, except one, which is of iron, resting on a base of stone-work. The height of the bridge, from top of rail to low-water mark, is 105½ feet; the height above the mark of the freshet of 1832 is 43 feet. The long span is 515 feet between the centres of the end piers; the depth of the truss is 51½ feet. The two trusses are divided into 20 panels of 25½ feet each; their distance apart, from centre to centre, is 20 feet. The stone piers on which this great span rests are, respectively, 119 and 110 feet in height, and are founded on the solid rock; their breadth at the top, below the coping, is 11 feet; their length 26 feet. The cost of the structure was \$700,000.

A steel-wire suspension bridge is being built at Cotteneva, in Mendocina County, Cal., 270 feet long, measuring from the centres of the saddles on the towers. The cables are of No. 11 Birmingham wires, coated with zinc; 11 go to the strand, and 7 strands to the 1½-inch cables. The strands are not twisted together, but gathered by bands 6 feet apart. The fall of the cables is 23½ feet. Each strand is tested for a strain of 60 tons, and is fastened to an independent anchor-bar, and connected by 18-foot links with the anchorage. The anchors, of 1,000 lbs., are imbedded 14 feet in the rock, and secured by cross-beams, while the pits are hemispherical, and the filling or stone-work, set in Portland cement, is wedged against the sides of the rocky chamber. The towers are of red-wood. The dead weight of the bridge is 1,000 lbs. per lineal foot; the strain for which it is calculated is 7½ tons per foot, or five times the load to which it will be subjected.

The use of malleable iron in girders is on the increase. The bridge company in Canton, N. Y., has the building of the new bridge over the Connecticut, at North Hampton, 1,219 feet long, with 8 spans, 18 feet roadway, contract \$27,000; also a 6-span bridge, 930 feet long, and 16 broad, at Columbus Junction, Ia.; and one of 6 120-foot spans, at Paris, Ontario. They have built, recently, a 160-foot span on iron piers,

with 30 feet of roadway, and two 8-foot walks, at San José, Cal., and a 256-foot span, at Preston, W. Va. All the details in their patent truss-bridges are in wrought-iron.

Two spans of the great bridge across the Mississippi, at Council Bluffs, were swept away on August 25th, but were replaced, and trains were run across on September 16th. Although the spans were 250 feet long, and of 4 trusses, the actual work was accomplished in a single fortnight. Another still more remarkable example of quick work in repairing was the clearing away of the broken parts of a fallen span in the Chicago and Northwestern bridge over the Des Moines, and putting up the new span of 170 feet, and laying the ties and rails ready for the passage of trains, in the time of 17 hours, the materials having arrived at the spot from Clinton within 20 hours of the accident.

The great Tay bridge, crossing the estuary of the Tay, near Dundee, in Scotland, was opened to traffic on September 25, 1877. Its length is almost fully 2 miles, thus making it the longest railroad bridge in the world. It has been built for the North British Railway, which has hitherto been obliged to transfer goods and passengers across the Tay by means of a ferry. The plans of the bridge were prepared by Thomas Bouch. The foundation-stone was laid on July 22, 1871. The south end of the bridge is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Newport, where the depth of the water at spring tide is 45 feet, and its velocity sometimes 5 knots an hour. The original plan was for a bridge of 89 spans, with double cylindrical supports. The bridge, as it was afterward constructed, consists of 85 spans, varying from 67 to 245 feet in length. The longest, to the number of 13, overhang the navigable part of the river; and shipping must pass under them to reach the ports of Perth and Newburg. In these widest spans, over the centre of the river, the floor has a height of 88 feet clear above high water, from which elevation it descends in a gradient of 1 in 356 to the Fife side, and of 1 in 73 to the Dundee side; in the latter part it takes a bend to the eastward, so as to meet the land line. The earliest laid piers consisted of cylinders of iron, $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, lined with brickwork set in Portland cement, with a hollow shaft through the centre, of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter, for the workmen to descend. From the bottom of these cylinders, after the water had been expelled by compressed air, by the bell-chamber process (mentioned below in the account of the Severn bridge), the laborers excavated the mud and sand underneath until they sank to the rock, in which a level bed was cut for them. They were placed in couples, 12 feet apart from centre to centre. An intermediate wall of brickwork, about 5 feet wide, braced them at the top. They were floated out to their position between barges, and lowered by means of hydraulic machinery. These double piers weighed about 120 tons. They were made of such length that their tops

would stand a little above low-water mark after they had sunk to their beds. The plan was originally to have all the piers made of this description; but after a good number of the double piers had been laid, a point was reached where the rock suddenly declined to a great depth, under beds of clay, sand, and gravel. It being impracticable to construct cylinders of such great length as to rest on the rock beyond this declivity, the form and dimensions were so changed as to give them a firm seat on a gravel foundation. Single cylinders of 31 feet diameter replaced the coupled ones. Wrought-iron was used in the shell, instead of the cast-iron of which the double cylinders were composed. The mode in which these huge masses, weighing some 200 tons, were carried out to their positions was by fastening to them a framework of iron girders, under which the barges were floated at low water; when the tide rose they were lifted clear into the water, and were towed out to their places while hanging perpendicularly between the barges. The brickwork was only filled in at their bases, which held them plum, iron columns taking the place of the brick lining in the upper portion. A new invention, the idea of one of the engineers of the bridge, was used to excavate under the base of the cylinder. It is a kind of pump which makes a cavity at the bottom from the inside, expelling the sand or mud with great rapidity, the great pier sinking by its own weight into the hole thus formed. This invention may hereafter prove of great service in dredging operations, as well as in bridge construction. The suitable foundation was found about 18 feet below the river-bed. All the subsequent piers were built in this way; 142 of these caissons were sunk in all with Reeves's excavator. The cylinders, after they were set, were filled to the top with concrete, and then the iron casing was stripped off down to the river bottom. On this base of artificial stone a hexagonal pier of brickwork, of oblong form, was superimposed. This brick superstructure, 20 feet long by 10 wide, and about 20 feet high, was also built on shore, and floated out between barges. When in place on the concrete basis it rose to a point just above low-water mark. The brickwork was then raised by masons at low tide, and capped at the high-water mark with 4 or 5 feet of stone-work, laid in four courses. The piers of 14 spans of the bridge were built in this manner. They were so disposed that their narrow sides cut the tide. The portion of the piers above the high-tide mark is composed of iron columns of 12 and 15 inches diameter. The 245-foot girders, weighing 190 tons for each span, were towed out and deposited on the piers, and then raised by hydraulic machines to their places, in lifts of 20 feet at a time. Each span has 2 girders, of depths varying according to the length of the span, which are joined by transverse braces. The smallest girders are 12 feet deep. On either side of the 13 high

245-foot spans, the lengths of the spans are gradually less toward the shores. The girders are so fastened to the piers as to allow a certain amount of free play to compensate for expansion by heat; the whole range of contraction and expansion amounts to about 7 feet for the whole length of the bridge. The strain calculated for is 21 ton to the square inch, or a rolling load of $1\frac{1}{4}$ ton to the foot run; it would bear an endless train of loaded freight-cars. It will not be subjected to a greater strain than 4 tons to the square inch. The stock company which has built the bridge is separate from the railway corporation. The capital stock is \$1,750,000. The allowance of Parliament was obtained in 1870, and the contract given out in the succeeding year.

There are, besides the 13 great 245-foot spans, 1 with a bowstring girder of 170 feet, 1 of 162 feet, 13 of 146 feet, 21 of $129\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 2 of 88 feet, 14 of $70\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 14 of $67\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 6 of 27 feet. The girders are of the lattice kind, continuous in sets of 4, with sliding beds on the end ones of every set. They have the double triangulation, and trough booms at top and bottom, from 15 to 24 inches wide. The rule for the depth of the girders, that it should be equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the span, was decided upon after long experimentation. A vertical tie binds the top boom to the crossing of the struts and ties at every alternate crossing. The cross-girders, of pitch-pine, bear the rails, laid on longitudinal timbers, and the whole is planked with 3-inch Memel covered with asphalt. Over the 13 long spans the rail-platform rests on the lower booms, the trains running between the girders; but in the other portions of the bridge it is supported by the top booms; by this arrangement the grade was made more equal, while the cost of construction was diminished. During the nights of the winter of 1876 the work was continued; two of Serrin's electrical lamps connected with Gramme machines, each furnishing a light of 1,000 candles, illuminating the works.

The system of pneumatic excavation, employed in sinking the great piers, was devised by the assistant engineer Reeves. The apparatus consisted of 4 wrought-iron tanks, placed upon a barge. They were connected with 2 air-pumps. The tanks were cylindrical, with funnel-shaped bottoms, through which the excavated material was discharged through the bottom of the barge. The air-pump could be changed from one of each pair of tanks, when that was full of the mud, gravel, or other excavated matter, and connected with the other. Air being then admitted into the full tank by an inlet-cock, a valve closes over the pipe connected with the suction hose, while a similar valve opens in the companion pipe, connecting that with the suction hose. The action of the air entering the one tank and being exhausted in the other also opens a discharge-valve over the conical bottom of the full tank or drum, allowing its contents to empty, while it closes

a similar valve in the other tank, creating a vacuum, into which the moist matter is pumped from the bottom of the caisson, so that the one drum is filling while the other is voiding the excavated material. The mouth of the suction hose could be moved to any part of the caisson by a man at the bottom. The attendance of 2 men and a boy was required for each barge; the quantity of material excavated was over 400 tons per day of 10 hours, at a cost of about 8*d.* per yard.

The Severn bridge, another English structure, nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, will connect the Great Western and the Severn & Wye Railways with the Midland. The engineers are G. W. Owen and G. W. Keeling. It consists of 22 spans, bridged by bowstring girders of from 134 to 327 feet in length, and 12 arches 70 feet high in the northern approaches. One of the spans at the southern end is crossed by a swing-bridge. The coupled iron cylinders which form the piers are sunk through 28 feet of sand to the rocky foundation, and bedded in the rock to the depth of 4 feet. The excavation under the cylinders was, in the beginning, accomplished from the interior by a proceeding similar to that at first used on the Tay bridge. A bell-shaped chamber is fixed to the cylinder a few feet above high-water mark. Compressed air is driven in, and the water expelled, allowing the workmen to descend to the bottom. Later the Reeves excavator was applied, with which the piers could be sunk much more rapidly. The piers, when bedded, are filled with concrete. The height of the piers above high water is 60 feet. Between the concrete and the iron cylinders is a felt lining, to guard against unequal expansion or contraction of the materials.

The Ilkeston viaduct, in the Derbyshire extension of the Great Northern Railway, is a structure of extraordinary lightness, the honey-combed ground underneath being unable to bear a great weight. It crosses the Erewash Valley in 19 spans, each 77 feet in length. The piers are mainly composed of hollow columns of malleable iron, riveted together in 4 sections and joined by cross-braces and ties. The floor is formed by ridges and furrows of plate iron, riveted at the angles and ends, which answer for cross-girders and stays as well as flooring. The weight of this floor is 734 lbs. per foot run. The columns rest on brick masonry, which has a broad concrete base, and the weight of the whole on the foundation is but 1,200 lbs. per square foot. The peculiar corrugated floor is very elastic. The furrows are filled in with ballast, in which the sleepers are dropped. The height of the bridge is 42 feet.

The Marguerite Bridge at Buda-Pesth, commenced in 1873, was opened in April, 1877. The total length is 570 metres, the width 17 metres. The spans are 6—2 each with 74, 83, and 88 metres opening. Over 15 million pounds of iron were used in the construction,

and 40 thousand cubic metres of masonry. The centres, supporting plates on which the wooden and macadam pavements are laid, are of wrought-iron, and have a radius of 135 metres. The designs for the bridge were by S. Guion, & Co., of Paris.

An iron bridge has recently been constructed over the river Douro, in Portugal, whose single span is an arch 520 feet long, with a rise of 138½ feet.

It awakens a feeling of sadness to learn that one of the triumphs of English engineering art, a work built as solidly as the pyramids, must be removed, because the rocky cliff on which it is founded is shattered and tottering. It is intended soon to take down the Eddystone lighthouse, Smeaton's great work. The reason is that the western wall of the reef is so undermined by the action of the waves, that there is constant danger of the lighthouse being precipitated into the sea with the portion of the rock on which it stands. The plan is to erect a new lighthouse, 120 feet to the eastward of the present one. It is believed that the site of the lighthouse considerably overhangs the base of the rock. The editor of the *Engineer* advocates, as a surer and better precaution than the building of a new lighthouse, that the whole reef be razed, by charges of dynamite inserted in its top, to the depth of 8 fathoms or more under water.

The Philadelphia & Atlantic City Railroad was commenced on the 1st of April, and was ready for the running of trains on the 7th of July. The length of the line is 55 miles; the deepest cut is 30 feet, the deepest fill 35 feet; one of the excavations was 40 thousand cubic yards, and there were embankments of 20 to 30 thousand cubic yards, one, 1,800 feet long, having been made in one week. There are more than 100 bridges and culverts, the 8 longest having a combined length of 1,300 feet, one of them with a 100-foot draw. The directing engineer was T. F. Wurts. The cost of grading and embankments was 10 cents per cubic yard; total cost of the road, \$770,000, including equipments. The gauge is 3½ feet. A number of the Centennial buildings have been turned into the depots and offices of the road.

The Billerica & Bedford Railroad, connecting at North Billerica with the Boston, Lowell & Nashua line, was first tried on August 31st. It has the remarkable gauge of only 24 inches. The sharpest bend is 127 feet, with a radius of 45 degrees; the steepest grade is a rise of 158 in 2,600 feet. The rails weigh 25 lbs. per yard. It has two Hinkley locomotives, of 11 tons weight. The cost was \$6,000 per mile, including equipments.

The commission appointed, in 1875, by the Russian Government to decide upon the best railroad route from Orenburg into Central Asia, have decided upon one from Orenburg to Orsk and Djita Koul, on Lake Kouiouk; to divide at that point into a northern branch, passing Troitsk, and a southern one to Tash-

kend, by way of Kouhaldjar and Djulek. Such a line crosses a well wooded and watered country, capable, in its southern portions, of producing cotton and silk; the route is free from quicksands and marshes. It would connect at Ekaterinburg with the Siberian railway. The European division of this long-projected Central Asian route consists of the completed road from Moscow, through lower Novgorod, to Samara, on the Volga, 600 miles, and the road to be built from that point to Orenburg, on the Ural River. The route runs from Orenburg, along the Ural, eastward to Orsk, and thence southeastward to Tashkend; there intersecting with the contemplated route from Ormus in the Persian Gulf, across Afghanistan into Kashgar, whose objective point will be Peking. The construction of the Central Asiatic road involves gigantic engineering undertakings—bridges, tunnels, and excavations—in the division between Orsk and Tashkend, of 800 miles. The length of the proposed route is 1,800 versts—600 versts from Orenburg to Lake Kouiouk, and 1,200 from there to Tashkend; that of the Troitsk branch 300 versts—in all 2,100 versts, or about 3,150 miles.

Among the new railways, built for strategic purposes by the Russian authorities, is one running from Berder to Galatz, first in a westerly course to Formosa, then southward to Reni, and westward to Galatz, connecting with the Roumanian railway. The total length is 200 miles. The Pruth is crossed by a wooden bridge. A railroad is to be built from Lasy to Ivangorod, to connect the Warsaw and Vienna line with the Weichsel branch.

The Government of Nicaragua intends to build a railroad from Corinto, on the Pacific, to a point on Lake Managua, *via* Realejo, Chinandega, and Leon. It will pass through a fertile, healthy country. The wagon and boat traffic over the proposed route is now considerable. The road will be a 3½-foot gauge, 70 miles long, and will be calculated for a maximum speed of 25 miles an hour, and a load of three tons per wheel.

The Brazilian Government is zealously endeavoring to bring about the long-desired railway connection with the western coast of South America. A first-class railway is now being built along the Madeira River, from the village of San Antonio, situated at the head of navigation, 1,300 miles from the Atlantic coast, to a point on the Rio Mamora. When completed, it will afford direct communication with Bolivia. The road is 180 miles in length, and, besides being of great immediate value, is an important link in the interoceanic connection. The materials have been shipped from the United States. The Brazilian Government has devoted \$6,000,000 to the construction of the road. The contractors are Philip and Thomas Collins, and the engineers and laborers are Americans. After the completion of this road and of the tunnel through the Andes, which has been commenced, railroad connection with

Lima, in Peru, can be easily made, and may be accomplished within a period of three years.

Two important railways are contemplated in Buenos Ayres. One is a transcontinental road, for which Clark & Co. have obtained a concession from the Argentine Government. It will start from some station on the Western Railway of Buenos Ayres, pass Mercedes and San Juan, and reach to Mendoza on the east side of the Andes. The road is to have a gauge of 5 feet 7 inches; its length will be about 700 miles. To extend the road across the Andes to Valparaiso will require vast engineering works, and the difficulties to be overcome transcend those of the Semmering route from Vienna to Trieste. The other projected railway is a narrow-gauge line, 500 miles long, to run from Bahia Blanca to Salinas, and then along the Rio Colorado toward Mendoza, terminating at the foot of the Planchon Pass in the Andes. It would thus traverse the rich La Plata region, which has now no railroad communication with the Atlantic. The cost of the road is estimated at \$25,000 per mile. The gauge is to be 3 feet 8 inches.

A railroad is being built in Nubia, from Wadi Halfa to Dongola, under the direction of M. Jansen. Its first section has been opened to traffic. A bridge will have to be thrown over the Nile at Koye. The completion of this railroad, which is being constructed out of the surplus revenues of Soodan, and is not affected by Egyptian finances, will give an immense impetus to commerce, which will even be felt in Darfour and Wadai.

The railways of India are being extended as fast as the Treasury will allow. Better railway connections for the rapid transport of grain are considered one of the best precautions against the reoccurrence of a great famine; but there is a difference of opinion as to whether they are a more important safeguard than canals and reservoirs for irrigation, which can serve for transportation as well as the fertilization of the soil. The question of broad and narrow gauge railroads has been hotly discussed in connection with the projected lines, the most important of which are routes from Ajmere to Indore, and from Ajmere to Ahmedabad. The latter road the Government has authorized to be constructed with the metre-gauge, in spite of the protests of the military authorities, who insist, for strategical reasons, on the retention of the 5-foot-8-inch gauge, on which the Indian railways have all been built. It is probable that, admonished by the fact that the Indian roads have never proved remunerative, the Indian Government will correct its mistake, and build metre-gauge roads hereafter.

The new Japanese railway, between Osaka and the seaport Kobe, has been built very completely, under the direction of an English engineer, John England. The first section is tunneled in three places, one bore being 365 feet in length. The road passes over a vast number of water-courses and irrigation-canals. The

numerous bridges are chiefly of wood, in the portion of the road toward Osaka, some of them being 80 feet in length, and some of the spans 30 and even 40 feet, the wooden girders resting on stone piers; there are also bridges and culverts of arched masonry. Toward the other end of the road are 3 iron Warren girder bridges, with spans of 70 feet, resting on iron screw piles, of 2 feet 9 inches diameter, with wrought-iron blades of 5 feet diameter and 5 feet pitch. That over the Muko-gawa River has 12 spans. Beyond this there are 6 flood openings, of from 100 to 180 feet, with 20-foot spans, built of granite backed with brick. The next bridge, crossing the Kansakigawa, has 17 spans. Passing over 5 more culverts, the last one bridged by Warren girders 60 feet in length, the road crosses the last bridge, stretching over the Jusho-gawa with 9 spans. The bends in the railway are frequent, and some of them very sharp curves. The terminal stations are very complete, that at Kobe covering 64 acres, with 5 miles of side-tracks, large freight-house, workshops, etc. A pier built out into the sea is 450 feet long and 40 broad; there is 20 feet of water next the dock. The station at Osaka, covering 40 acres, has likewise 5 miles of rail in sidings. The road between Kobe and Osaka, together with the Ajikawa extension, built later, is 22 miles in length. In 1876 the road was extended to Kioto, 27 miles additional. This road, with the 18 miles of railroad between Yedo and Yokohama, opened in 1872, makes 67 miles of railway now finished in the Japanese Empire. The Government is seriously considering the construction of a route across the island from Yedo to Kioto, and surveys have been made by English engineers to determine the best course.

In the Prussian capital a city railroad is being built, which has 4 tracks—2 for the through traffic of the railways, 6 in number, with which it connects, and 2 for local traffic. It has a length of 7 miles, extending from the terminus of the Lower Silesian Railway to Charlottenburg. There will be 3 stations for each of the railways and 6 for the city tracks. The estimated cost is about 7½ million dollars. A street-railroad has recently been opened in Rome. It runs from the Porta del Popolo to the Ponte Molle, a distance of 2,740 metres. The cars are first and second class, drawn by a single horse, and running every 10 minutes. An underground city railroad is to be built in Paris. It will pass through two tunnels under the Seine.

The problem of the best pavement for city streets is considered by Prof. Haupt, of the University of Pennsylvania, to have been greatly simplified by the invention of a horseshoe with a grooved bottom, into which a tarred rope is fastened. The shoe is of iron, of the ordinary shape, and is put on without heating. Such shoes have been found to wear as well and as long as those in general use. Rubber

tires have also been tried on vehicles, and would give satisfaction on a smooth pavement. If streets were paved with concrete, which might be laid down in movable blocks in the parts overlying sewers, the waste of power, the wear of vehicles and pavement, and the strain on the nerves of the citizens, now incurred by the jarring and rattling of carriages on the rough stone pavements now in use, would all be avoided. Under the present conditions of locomotion, parallel trams for the wheels, with a footway of ordinary pavement for the horse, would be immensely superior to the cobble, spall, or boulder pavements now in use.

A subterranean telegraph between Berlin and Mayence, a distance of 600 kilometres, was completed July 23d. It passes through Halle, Leipsic, and Frankfort. The wires are twisted together and protected by a covering of hemp and iron. This is the first long underground cable which has been laid since the failure of the wire between Berlin and Cologne, laid in 1848; although Germany has several shorter lines. The cost of the subterranean telegraph is six times as much as that of the same number of overground wires. This line is one of seven underground telegraphs which are to be laid between Berlin and the western frontier. The mileage of underground telegraphs in Great Britain has been increased from some 2,000 miles in 1870 to over 8,000 miles in the spring of 1877. All the metropolitan wires are laid below the earth, on account of the dangers from aerial telegraphs in cities. A short telegraph-wire has been put up in China, for the use of Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of China, to the construction of which no opposition was shown by the populace. Several lines are projected in Formosa by the governor of the island.

The new tunnel of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad through Bergen Hill, near Hoboken, in New Jersey, was commenced in September, 1873. It was prosecuted by hand-drilling from both ends, and each way, from 6 perpendicular shafts. In January, 1876, the headings were all connected. The bottom was leveled in the following May, but the work of enlarging the roof and lining the insecure portion with masonry took still a year, and the tunnel was first opened to the passage of trains in May, 1877. The length of the bore is 4,210 feet. The masonry projects 35 feet farther at each end, as a protection against falling stones and earth. The tunnel is back-arched, with masonry 22 to 34 inches thick, for 3,100 feet, or nearly three-quarters of the entire length. The eastern entrance is 2,700 feet to the north of the Bergen tunnel of the Erie Railroad, which the Delaware and Lackawanna trains have hitherto used. It forms an angle of 40° with this tunnel, and emerges, on the west side of the hill on a higher level, within 50 feet of it, so that the trains cross the Erie track over a bridge. The width of the new tunnel is 27

feet in the clear, and its height 20 feet 7 inches. It is ventilated by 7 air-shafts, all brick-lined except one. The new line is more direct than the old one through the Erie tunnel, the actual saving in distance being two-thirds of a mile. Besides the boring of the tunnel, the approaches, involving the filling up of bog on the east side of the hill for the distance of three-quarters of a mile, and the construction of no less than 11 bridges, have necessitated a large outlay of capital, altogether \$2,787,000, of which the boring of the tunnel through the trap-rock stands for \$800,000, and the brick arching for \$105,000. In Hoboken there are 3 bridges, over which pass 7 tracks over one street, and a 4-track bridge over another, besides an iron skew-bridge of 193 feet span over Hoboken Avenue. On each side of the hill there is a bridge over the Erie track, the oil-cars crossing the route again on the east side. The skew-bridge across the Hackensack is a noteworthy structure, on account of the difficulty of securing a foundation in the soft bottom of the river. The stone piers, which support the iron structure, themselves rest upon 1,700 large piles. The bridge has 2 spans and 1 draw, each of 200 feet. The engineers of the tunnel were the engineer of the road, James Archbald, and Samuel Rockwell. Besides these works, the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad has commenced a ship canal for dock purposes, 3,000 feet long, 100 wide, and 20 deep.

The longest tunnel in America is that which is being bored for the Baltimore water-works, from the Gunpowder River to Lake Montebello, the distributing reservoir, which is about a mile and a half from the city. The length of the bore is 36,510 feet, or 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is bored entirely by hand-drilling, through hard gneiss and granite for four-fifths of the distance. The source of the water-supply lies 8 miles distant from the city. It is near enough the surface to allow numerous shafts to be sunk, from which the tunneling has proceeded rapidly. The bore is circular in section, and 12 feet in diameter. It passes under a rolling surface, and varies from 67 to 353 feet in depth. There are 15 perpendicular shafts, the deepest of which runs down 294 feet. From Lake Montebello the water is conveyed in a conduit, 4,120 feet long, called Clifton tunnel, to a point 1,900 feet outside the city, whence it is distributed to the different parts of the town by 6 mains of 4 feet diameter.

A great work is now approaching its conclusion in Saxony—the Rothschoenberg water adit, for the drainage of the Freiberg mines. This extraordinary tunnel, after 33 years of incessant labor, is now completed for 43 kilometres, or 26 English miles, including the branches. When completed, it will have a length of 51 kilometres, or 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles. It is already used throughout the length completed. The bore is perfectly straight for 5 miles, and the bends in the remaining portions are very

slight. It lies 400 feet below the deepest previously existing drainage course in the mines. The rock through which it passes is solid gneiss the whole length, requiring 40 to 50 holes to the face with hand-tunneling; the Burleigh compressed-air drill was first employed in 1876. Quicksands and floods of liberated water greatly increased the difficulties, and retarded the work. The height of the tunnel is 9.84 feet, and its breadth somewhat less. It is ventilated by 8 shafts. The gradient is only 3 in 10,000, so that it will be necessary to clear the tunnel occasionally, which can be easily accomplished with boats and dredges. The work was commenced toward the end of 1844, the surveys having been made the previous year. The entire cost is estimated at 12,000,000 marks, which will be recouped by a levy on the mines benefited. An unknown mine, at least 400 years old, was struck in 1876, in which the timbers were yet sound. Of two new veins discovered, one will be worked. The Freiberg mines and foundries are 700 years old; and, at the present time, 6,000 laborers, with their families, depend upon them for support. The point where the tunnel will empty into the Elbe is Rothschoenberg, $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles above Meissen. The out-turn of the Freiberg mines has fallen off of late years, owing to the constant flooding of the deeper mines. The completion of the tunnel will allow the exploitation of many veins, which could not heretofore be followed down below a certain depth.

The Severn tunnel, being constructed by the Great Western Railway, to connect Bristol with South Wales, will be $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, one-half of it lying under the Severn, not far from the new Severn bridge. The gradient is 1 in 100, descending from both ends; and the depth at the lowest level, under the swiftest part of the river, is 100 feet below high water. This important work is conducted under the management of Charles Richardson, and is attended with unusual difficulties, owing to the infiltration of water and the varying nature of the rock.

The work of enlarging the Welland Canal to the capacity of the largest lake-vessels will, it is expected, be completed in the autumn of 1879. The canal, after the improvement, will have a width of 100 feet at the bottom and a minimum depth of 15 feet, and will be capable of receiving ships of 2,500 tons burden. The locks will be 278 feet long and 45 feet wide, with a depth of 14 feet on the sills.

Preparations are being made for the construction of a ship-canal along the Seine, from Havre to Tancarville—a point on the river 60 miles below Rouen. It will be in a single section, 17 miles long, and issuing at the Eure dock in Havre. The plans are for a cutting 25 metres broad, with a towing-path of 6 metres breadth on each bank. The bed of the Seine, from Rouen to Paris, is concurrently to be improved, so as to have a minimum depth of

3.20 metres. The canal will be made $4\frac{1}{2}$ metres deep, and navigable for brigs, schooners, and steam colliers up to Harfleur on the Seine; and above that point it will be given a minimum depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ metres. The estimates are 21,000,000 francs for the canal, a branch 500 metres long running up to Harfleur, the planting of trees along the banks, and a basin, 500 by 60 metres, at Havre.

On November 1, 1877, an Inman steamship, drawing 21 feet 8 inches, passed through the jetty at the mouth of the Mississippi without touching. The means of deepening the channel of the South Pass of the Mississippi are not only the jetties, funnel-shaped at their upper end and parallel below, which concentrate the action of the water on the obstructing bars, but also embrace the closing the Grand Bayou and the regulation of the outflow through the Pass à l'Ostre and the Southwest Pass. The works for the control of the water in these passes are now in progress. A sill of willow mattresses has been extended across the beds of both passes, from the head of the South Pass to the other side of the river, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, which is only the foundation of a more complete wicker dam yet to be made. The scouring efficacy of the increased current, and the groundlessness of the fears of a new bar formation, are now assured; recent surveys show that there is an average increase of depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in an area of 500 feet broad, beyond the mouth of the pass for 1,000 feet out. The amount of the same, from June, 1876, to June, 1877, was 1,145,976 cubic yards, or 1 foot 3.7 inches over the area mentioned. A broad channel, 24 to 95 feet deep, was running through the jetty at last account; and there is no doubt that the desired passage of 30 feet depth by 350 breadth will be attained in time.

The extensive labors carried on by the German Government in the preparation of the naval station at Kiel are now not far from their completion. The site of the naval establishments, covering 100 morgen, or 53 acres, had to be leveled to a plane 10 feet above the water in the harbor—a labor of nine years, involving the clearing away of several hills. Two large basins, one 1,700 by 1,200 feet, the other somewhat smaller, and both 66 feet deep, have been dug out, in many places blasting having been resorted to. These basins can hold all the men-of-war in the German Navy at one time. The docks, 4 in number, open at their south ends into the smaller basin; their northern ends are fronted by rows of workshops. The land inclosure is surrounded by a high stone wall. The water-front is protected from the action of the waves by stone walls and groins.

The Chatham naval docks, in England, are being enlarged by three immense basins, with a total area of 74 acres. Four graving-docks, of enormous capacity, are among the extensive works which are being added to this navy-

yard. When completed, it will have a river frontage of over 3 miles.

The western part of the continuation of Glasgow harbor, called Stobcross Docks, was opened in September. These works when completed, in three or four years, will cover over 60 acres—33 acres of water and 27½ acres, or 3,344 lineal feet, of quayage. There will be 3 basins. Their average depth is to be 20 feet at low tide. The basin just completed is the largest one—695 feet wide at the broadest part. The estimated cost of the whole works, which were planned by James Deas, is £1,600,000. The basin now opened is called the Queen's Dock; it is a tidal harbor, the entrance being 180 feet wide. A swing-bridge crosses the entrance, which, although weighing 800 tons, is moved from one side to the other in a minute and a half by its hydraulic machinery.

Two new forms of floating docks have been devised by Clark & Standfield, an English firm of engineers. One is a tubular dock, similar to the usual rectangular floating dock, but capable of being towed in rough weather, and of docking laden vessels or large iron-plated war-ships. Its bottom consists of 6 or 8 parallel longitudinal tubes, connected transversely by an iron framework, the 2 outer tubes, which support the sides of the dock, running up higher than the others, and having a flat upper side, forming a box-girder, on which are fixed the vertical cylinders, which form the sides of the dock. Some of these hollow cylinders are perfectly tight, and some have valves for admitting or expelling water; those in the centre contain the engines and pumping apparatus. The dock is provided with a new kind of rest for the ship, consisting of inflated cushions of many thicknesses of canvas imbedded in India-rubber, supporting every part of the bilge and sides of the ship as evenly as though she were riding in the water. The air-cushions can be removed from the parts requiring repairs. The principle of this floating dock with air-cushions might also be applied in ship-floats for lifting vessels over shoals and bars into rivers and harbors, or conveying iron men-of-war through ship-canals, like that of Suez. The other novel device of the Messrs. Clark & Standfield is the gridiron depositing dock, whose chief advantage over the ordinary kinds of dry-docks is, that a number of vessels can be docked and repaired at the same time. It lifts the vessel out of the water, and deposits it high and dry upon a staging of piles and timber, which can be made long enough to receive any desired number of vessels. It is, therefore, adapted to the needs of a naval arsenal for a means of preserving gunboats and war-vessels from the decay which attends them if kept in water. The float consists of pontoons of boiler-plate, about 3½ feet apart, running crossways to the ship's keel, which are divided within into hollow compartments. The pontoons are some 10 or 12 feet broad, and 12 to 18 feet deep; the side of the dock joins the pontoons together; and in some of

its hollow chambers are contained the engines, boilers, and pumps. It balances the weight of the vessel when on the dock; and is furnished with an outrigger, consisting of a broad pontoon, which holds the dock upright when submerged. The transverse section of the dock is like the letter L. The spaces between the pontoons fit in between the rows of piles which form the stage; and when the ship is safely deposited and braced, the pontoon float is lowered from under the bilge and retired. This floating dock, like the one before described, is provided with air-bags, for the protection of the vessel from strains. All the numerous compartments in the dock are provided with separate pipes and valves, which are brought to a centre, and controlled by the director, who knows by the indicators the amount of water in each chamber, and is able, with the valves and pumps, to keep the dock always on a level. The same inventors have proposed a dock for the raising of sunken ships. It is to descend over the vessel; and from the projecting feet grappels are to be pressed under the keel of the ship by the inflation of air-bags behind them. Then, from the hollow compartments the water will be pumped until the hull is brought to the surface. Another new type of a floating dock has been worked out by Ercole Lauria, an Italian engineer. An iron or oak pontoon, larger than the vessel to be docked, and capable of floating it, is filled with water, and introduced under the keel of the ship, and then emptied gradually, the vessel adjusting itself, when the pontoon is at the proper level, to its cradle, which rests upon beams of iron, whose ends project beyond the sides of the pontoon. The pontoon is then towed into a dock, and again sunk, while the projecting beams rest on ledges of masonry, thus holding the vessel suspended; the pontoon is again introduced under the hull when the repairs are accomplished, and the same floating and sinking operation is repeated. The interior of the pontoon is divided into 12 compartments, furnished with 24 India-rubber tubes, half of which are filled with water to sink the pontoon, and half with air to buoy it. The time necessary for docking a ship would be about 6 hours.

The water-supply of Lyons, France, is derived from filtering galleries and reservoirs in the gravel-bed which forms the centre of the Rhône's valley, below the city. The filtering surface covers 7,700 square yards. The floors of the galleries are 10 feet below the low-water mark of the river. The supply, in times of low water, has been only 6,500,000 gallons daily. To increase this supply, it was judged to be useless to extend the galleries; but, it being ascertained that below the conglomerate beds underlying the gravel there was another stratum of fine, porous gravel, this conglomerate rock has been pierced by 7 octagonal wells, lined with cast-iron framing, 6½ feet in diameter, and 26 feet deep, sunk from the bottom of the filtering galleries. These wells

yield about 400,000 gallons each per diem, and make up easily the 9 million gallons, or 264 gallons per head of the population, at present required. The water is pumped by powerful engines into reservoirs in different parts of the city, one 160, one 815, and one 512 feet above the filtering well; in the park, on the opposite side of the river, is a fourth reservoir.

The deepest artesian well in the world is being sunk by Zsigmondy, at Pesth. He has already reached the depth of 951 metres, or about 3,000 feet, which is 404 metres deeper than the well at Paris. The boring at that

depth is in dolomite. The water obtained is perfectly clear, and rich in sulphur and alkali, and shows, when it reaches the surface, a temperature of 57.6° Réaumur; the jet amounts to 693,930 litres per diem. The pressure of the upward-streaming water is made by an ingenious appliance, invented by Bela Zsigmondy, to assist in the boring operations. The thermometer shows a temperature of 65° at the reported depth.

EUROPE. The area and population of the states of Europe, arranged according to the density of population, were as follows in 1877:

COUNTRIES.	Area in English Square Miles.	Area in Square Kilometres.	Population.	Year.	Inhabitants on 1 Sq. M.
1. Belgium.....	11,873	29,455	5,403,006	1875	476
2. Netherlands.....	12,731	32,972	3,565,456	1876	303
Luxemburg.....	999	2,587	205,158	1875	...
3. Great Britain and Ireland.....	121,606	314,951	38,805,419	1877	277
Malta, Gibraltar, and Heligoland.....	144	375	172,660	1873	...
4. Italy.....	114,415	296,828	27,769,475	1876	} 243
San Marino.....	24	62	7,616	1874	
Monaco.....	6	15	5,741	1873	
5. German Empire.....	208,426	539,798	42,737,360	1875	205
6. France.....	204,092	528,577	36,905,788	1876	181
7. Switzerland.....	15,981	41,390	2,759,854	1876	171
8. Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.....	240,334	622,440	37,850,000	1876	158
9. Denmark.....	14,764	38,287	1,908,000	1876	129
Faroe Islands and Iceland.....	40,060	103,750	51,900	1876	...
10. Portugal.....	84,573	69,540	4,047,110	1874	...
Azores and Madeira.....	1,237	3,208	882,222	1874	...
11. Liechtenstein.....	68	178	8,060	1868	117
12. Montenegro.....	1,666	4,315	170,000	...	101
13. Spain.....	193,229	500,443	16,551,647	1870	} 85
Canary Islands.....	2,808	7,273	258,859	1870	
Andorra.....	154	400	12,000	...	
14. Turkey.....	140,370	363,542	9,400,864	1876	} 73
Roumania.....	46,799	121,204	5,078,000	1873	
Servia.....	14,606	37,823	1,866,028	1876	
15. Greece.....	19,338	50,123	1,457,894	1870	75
16. Russia.....	1,980,455	4,999,658	71,730,980	1870	} 36
Finland.....	144,228	373,536	1,912,647	1875	
17. Sweden.....	171,750	442,203	4,429,718	1876	26
18. Norway.....	122,230	316,694	1,807,555	1875	16
Total.....	8,807,524	9,861,102	311,596,607		88

The following tables exhibit the different states of Europe, arranged according to their area and population, showing, at the same time, what per cent. the total population and area of each country are of those of Europe:

ACCORDING TO AREA.

STATES.	Square Miles.	Per cent.
1. Russia (exclusive of Finland).....	1,980,455	51.2973
2. Austro-Hungary.....	240,334	6.8864
3. German Empire.....	208,426	5.6884
4. France.....	204,092	5.4232
5. Spain.....	193,229	5.1846
6. Sweden.....	170,742	4.5370
7. Finland.....	144,498	3.8825
8. Turkey.....	140,370	3.7800
9. Norway.....	122,236	3.2492
10. Great Britain and Ireland.....	121,608	3.2814
11. Italy.....	114,415	3.0403
12. Roumania.....	46,799	1.2496
13. Portugal.....	84,578	0.9187
14. Greece.....	19,353	0.5143
15. Switzerland.....	15,981	0.4249
16. Denmark.....	14,764	0.3923
17. Servia.....	14,606	0.3881
18. Netherlands.....	12,731	0.3838
19. Belgium.....	11,873	0.3022
20. Montenegro.....	1,666	0.0443
21. Luxembourg.....	999	0.0265
22. Andorra.....	154	0.0041
23. Liechtenstein.....	68	0.0018
24. San Marino.....	24	0.0006
25. Monaco.....	6	0.0002
Total.....	3,768,481	100.

ACCORDING TO POPULATION.

STATES.	Population.	Per cent.
1. Russia (exclusive of Finland).....	71,730,980	23.089
2. German Empire.....	42,727,360	13.753
3. Austro-Hungary.....	37,850,000	12.022
4. France.....	36,905,788	11.879
5. Great Britain and Ireland.....	38,805,419	10.881
6. Italy.....	27,769,475	8.938
7. Spain.....	16,551,647	5.323
8. Turkey.....	9,400,864	3.026
9. Belgium.....	5,403,006	1.739
10. Roumania.....	6,073,000	1.683
11. Sweden.....	4,429,718	1.426
12. Portugal.....	4,047,110	1.303
13. Netherlands.....	3,565,456	1.244
14. Switzerland.....	2,759,854	0.889
15. Denmark.....	1,908,000	0.612
16. Finland.....	1,912,647	0.615
17. Norway.....	1,807,555	0.582
18. Greece.....	1,457,894	0.469
19. Servia.....	1,866,028	0.440
20. Luxembourg.....	205,158	0.066
21. Montenegro.....	170,000	0.055
22. Andorra.....	12,000	0.004
23. Liechtenstein.....	8,060	0.003
24. San Marino.....	7,616	0.002
25. Monaco.....	5,741	0.002
Europe.....	*310,673,966	100.

The European Conference which had met in Constantinople in December, 1876, for the peaceable solution of the Eastern complication,

* Without dependencies.

proved a failure, because the Turkish Government rejected the propositions of the Conference as irreconcilable with the integrity, independence, and dignity of the Ottoman Empire. As another collective demand of the great Powers of Europe, laid down in the London protocol of March 31st, was likewise not acceded to by the Turkish Government, Russia, on April 24th, declared war against Turkey. The new Eastern war which was thus begun ranks among the most memorable wars of the 19th century, and is the most prominent event in the history of the year 1877. The hope of the Turks, that some of the great Powers, especially England, might be induced, by their opposition to Russia, to aid them, was disappointed, and the only cordial sympathy they met with was among the kindred Magyars, who, however, were unable to exert a decisive influence upon the policy of the Imperial Government of Austro-Hungary. The resistance which the Turks made to the vastly superior force of Russia excited the admiration of the world; but at length they were overpowered, and at the close of the year the situation of Turkey was hopeless. One of the European dependencies of Turkey—Roumania—availed itself of this war to declare its independence. Servia, which in 1876 had been so unsuccessful in its war against the Turks, concluded peace in February, 1877, and did not join in the Russo-Turkish war until toward the close of the year, when there was no longer any fear of the Turks being victorious. Montenegro could not come to an understanding with Turkey about the conclusion of peace, and, after a short armistice, continued the war throughout the year. The Greek population of Turkey and the kingdom of Greece repeatedly assumed a threatening attitude, but did not take an active part in the war. Amid the din of war, the proceedings of the first Turkish Parliament, which was opened in March, did not attract as much attention as otherwise might have been the case. (See TURKEY, RUSSIA, and EASTERN QUESTION.)

England was throughout the year kept in a state of excitement by the Eastern war. The Ministry was strongly opposed to the aggressive policy of Russia, but refrained from rendering any aid to the Turks, and contented itself with demanding the protection of the Suez Canal and the freedom of the Dardanelles. Mr. Gladstone expressed the views of the majority of the Liberal party by resolutions declaring that the Porte had forfeited all claim to the moral and material support of the world; but his resolutions were defeated by a majority of 131, a number of Liberal members voting on this question with the Ministry. The coronation of the Queen as Empress of India greatly added to the prestige of England in the East. The territory of the Empire received once more a large increase by the annexation of the Transvaal Republic, in Africa. (See GREAT BRITAIN.)

The attention of Austro-Hungary was likewise engrossed by the Eastern war. The Rou-

manians, Servians, and Croats manifested an enthusiastic sympathy with the successes of Russia, and the prospective growth of the Roumanians and Slavs of Turkey. The Magyars, on the other hand, were so alarmed at this project, that they clamored for an open and prompt support of Turkey. But the Imperial Government did not dare to separate from the tri-imperial alliance, and declared that it would observe a strict neutrality as long as Austrian interests were not directly involved. (See AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.)

In Germany, the most notable feature at the election of a new Reichstag, in January, was the largely increased vote of the Socialists. This party counts in the new Reichsrath 12 members, a larger number than it had ever before, and polled an aggregate of 485,000 votes, or 8.5 per cent. of the entire vote cast. Its progress appeared so alarming that the Emperor, in opening Parliament, sounded a warning against anarchical agitation. Prince Bismarck repeatedly expressed a wish to resign, on the ground of ill-health, but the Emperor did not consider it safe to dispense with his services, and preferred to give him additional leave of absence. The prestige of Germany in the political councils of Europe maintained itself in 1877, and it was looked upon as the real arbiter of the Eastern question. (See GERMANY.)

In France, the first four months of the year were remarkably free from any excitement. In May, President MacMahon suddenly dismissed the Prime Minister, Jules Simon—although he was supported by a two-thirds majority in the Chamber of Deputies—and expressed in a very emphatic manner his disagreement with the principles of the Republican party. When the Chamber declared that no ministry that was not Republican would be acceptable, it was prorogued, and soon after, with the consent of the Senate, dissolved. Contrary to the hopes of the President, the general elections again resulted in a decisive Republican victory, and after wavering for some time as to the course to be pursued, he finally concluded to make favor with the Chamber of Deputies, and appointed a ministry consisting of moderate Republicans. (See FRANCE.)

In Italy, the conflict between Church and state continued unabated, and was the chief topic which engaged the attention of Parliament. The instability of Italian ministries manifested itself also in 1877. In the Eastern question, the Italian Government sympathized with Russia and Germany. (See ITALY.)

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. The 9th annual meeting of the *Evangelical Alliance for the United States* was held in the city of New York, January 29th. The Rev. Dr. A. D. Gillette presided, in the absence of the president of the Alliance, William E. Dodge. The work of the organization had been performed during the year without salaried officers. A meeting of the Executive Committee had been held to consider what was the duty of the AL-

liance in reference to the sufferings of the Christians in Bulgaria, at which it was decided that, while the sympathies of the body with their sufferings were deep, and the members would contribute with others to their relief, the political complications of the case rendered it inexpedient to act in reference to the subject. At the same meeting a committee was appointed to prepare a paper in reference to the Protestant Christians of Spain, who were restrained in their freedom of religious worship, to be presented to the American Minister in that country, and also given to the public. This paper, which recites the doctrines generally accepted by the Protestant churches in the United States in regard to religious liberty, was presented to Mr. Cushing, the Minister of the United States to Spain, and, in return, he gave an account of the provisions of the laws and constitution of the kingdom on the subject, and of the difficulties in the way of securing for the Protestants the privileges which were desired. The publication of the protest and memorial of the committee in Spain led to a request from that country to send the necessary documents to enable the Spanish Protestants to organize a branch of the Evangelical Alliance.

The Council of the British Organization, in June, forwarded to the Emperor of Germany an address, thanking him for the reception accorded, in 1876, to their secretary, the Rev. James Davis, and for the communication which was then made to him on the subject of holding, in 1878, a general conference in the city of Berlin. In this address the Council stated that, "after mature deliberation, however, and after consulting with influential friends interested in the subject, the Council have been compelled to arrive at the conclusion that the year 1878 would be too soon for the proposed conference in Berlin; and that, in order to secure the unanimity required, and thus to obtain, under the Divine blessing, a success commensurate with the objects sought to be advanced, it seemed desirable that the next Alliance Conference should be held in Switzerland; and the Swiss branch having kindly given their consent to this proposal, the town of Basle has been selected for that purpose."

A *conversazione* was given by the Council of the British branch of the Alliance in London, May 17th, which was attended by persons connected with the religious societies whose anniversaries had been recently held, and by visitors from abroad. Lord Waveney presided. The Rev. James Davis, secretary, gave a narrative of the work of the Council during the past year, and spoke of what the Alliance had accomplished within 30 years. New branches had been opened in Egypt, Spain, and elsewhere. The Council had successfully interfered on behalf of persecuted Christians, and their action had been very thankfully received by those for whom it was set on foot. The annual week of prayer had been very generally

observed, especially on the Continent, where, in some parts, the people had assembled in thousands and tens of thousands. The next annual conference of the British Organization has been appointed to be held in Oxford, and it was hoped that many friends from a distance would be induced to attend. With regard to the next general conference some difficulties had arisen in the way of holding it in Berlin, as had been originally intended. On the invitation, however, of various committees in Switzerland, it was resolved to meet in Basle in the autumn of 1878. Reference was made to the persevering efforts of friends in Geneva to establish a confederation for the better observance of the Lord's day all over the Continent. Signor Gavazzi spoke of the progress of the Free Christian Church of Italy, which had now 27 regular stations, besides 20 other preaching places. Dr. Kalopathakes gave an account of the condition of the Alliance at Athens, Greece; and the Rev. W. Farnworth described the organization of a Protestant church in Cæsarea, with a congregation of 600 people.

Another *conversazione* was given by the same branch on July 14th, to a number of Presbyterian ministers from the United States, who had been attending the Presbyterian Council at Edinburgh. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and made an address, in which he expressed gratification that the denominational distinctions which stood in the way of united action among Protestants were fast passing away. Lord Waveney, in the name of the Council of the Alliance, made an address of welcome to its guests, and Sir Charles Reed spoke of the need of a closer coöperation of Christians. Appropriate addresses of response were made by the American visitors, in which their British hosts were invited to attend the conference of the American branch of the Alliance, to be held in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1880.

The meeting of the British branch of the Evangelical Alliance was held at Oxford, beginning September 25th. Visitors were present from Germany, France, Switzerland, Spain, Holland, Italy, the United States, Australia, Persia, and South Africa. The presiding officer was changed at each sitting, the Rev. D. Martin, of the Congregational Church, presiding at the opening session. An address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. A. M. W. Christopher, rector of the Church of St. Aldatas, which was responded to by the Dean of Canterbury and several of the foreign delegates. The annual address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Bradford, and described the Alliance as the symbol of the spiritual unity of the churches whose members were represented in it. The annual report narrated the efforts which the Alliance had made in behalf of religious tolerance in different countries. It had induced the Foreign Office to address the Government of Egypt on the subject, and had, in several instances, pro-

vided liberty of worship for Christians in that country; and the Khedive had been induced to give a plot of ground to the Protestants of Koos, on which to erect a chapel. It had made efforts to secure a better observance of the Lord's day in Switzerland, which, it was said, were not so chimerical as some people in Great Britain might imagine. The invitation that the Alliance had received from the mightiest of the crowned heads of Europe (the Emperor of Germany), to hold its next general conference in his capital, showed that its repute and influence abroad were considerable. It was stated that the Count von Moltke was president of the Prussian branch of the Alliance. A larger number of members were reported to have joined the Alliance during the past 12 months than in any previous year.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION. The following is a summary of the statistics of the Evangelical Association, as given in the *Christian Family Almanac* for 1878:

CONFERENCES.	Itinerant Preachers.	Local Preachers.	Members.	Churches.
East Pennsylvania.....	84	68	14,794	1904
Central Pennsylvania....	76	70	10,870	1614
Erie.....	25	12	2,959	894
New York.....	86	14	4,089	55
Pittsburgh.....	56	48	7,457	1184
Kansas.....	28	12	2,249	19
Atlantic.....	15	21	1,799	17
Michigan.....	42	28	4,981	64
Iowa.....	50	21	3,730	41
Canada.....	89	13	4,459	69
Illinois.....	85	72	10,062	1154
Ohio.....	64	57	7,371	184
Des Moines.....	29	19	3,108	21
Wisconsin.....	64	27	9,732	122
Minnesota.....	41	8	3,600	45
Germany.....	43	8	6,890	28
Indiana.....	34	42	5,161	854
South Indiana.....	21	9	1,733	304
Pacific t.....	6	1	411	4
	828	540	105,013	1,3544

The increase of members over the number reported in the previous year was 4,893. Number of Sunday-schools, 1,741½; of officers and teachers in the same, 19,295; of Sunday-school scholars, 106,314; of catechetical classes, 537; of catechumens, 6,960; number of children baptized during the year, 7,511; number of adults baptized, 1,824; probable value of the churches, \$3,233,971; number of parsonages, 388½; probable value of the same, \$414,970; amount of conference contributions, \$4,393.82; of missionary contributions, \$67,448.17; of contributions to the Sunday-school and Tract Union, \$2,084.22. The high-schools of the denomination are the Northwestern College, at Naperville, Ill.; the Union Biblical Institute, Naperville, Ill.; and Union Seminary, New Berlin, Pa. The Ebenezer Orphan Institution, at Flat Rock, Ohio, has a school and manual labor department connected with it. The periodical publications

of the Association comprise a monthly religious magazine, a general denominational weekly newspaper, and four periodicals for Sunday-schools and children, in the English language; one weekly newspaper, one monthly magazine for the Sunday-school and family, three papers for Sunday-schools, in German, published in the United States; and one weekly newspaper and one paper for Sunday-schools, published in Germany.

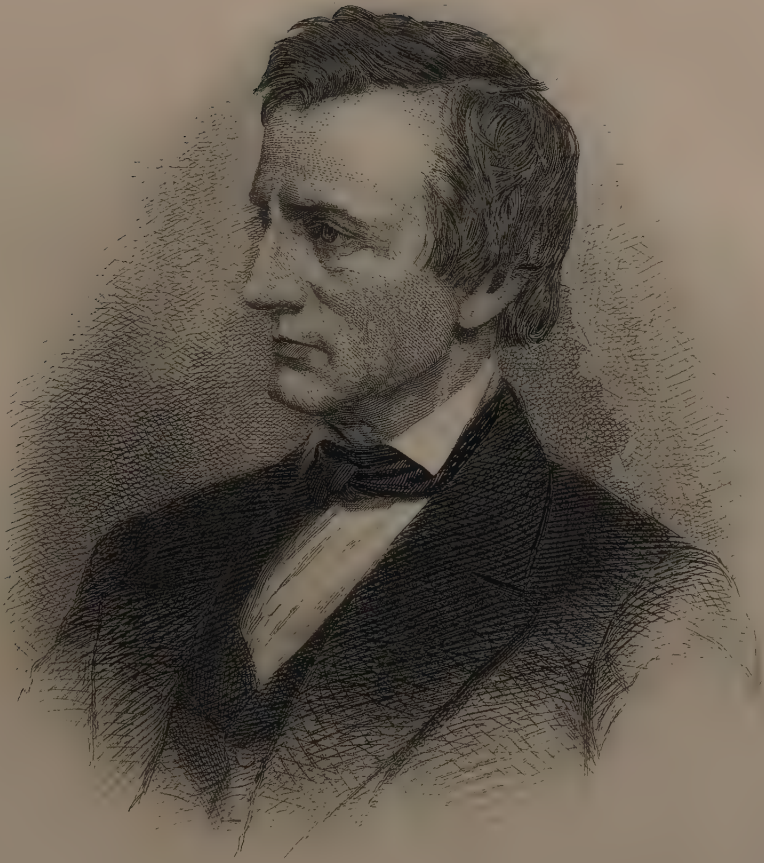
The 38th annual meeting of the *Missionary Society* and the meeting of the *Board of Missions* were held at Racine, Wis., October 12th and 13th. The treasurer of the Missionary Society reported that the receipts to the principal treasury for the past year had been \$13,119.24, of which sum \$7,618.35 had come in the shape of contributions and bequests for home missions, and \$3,538.65 for missions in Europe. The total expenditures had been \$36,496.32, showing a deficit of \$23,377.08. The sum of \$49,353.14 had also been received into the conference treasuries, and \$61,658.69 had been expended from them. The receipts on account of the Heathen Mission Fund had been \$5,291.24, and the expenditures on the same account \$6,256.11, leaving \$26,603.50 in the treasury at the end of the year. The total amount of the standing fund was \$53,416.01. The total amount of receipts for the year had been \$67,771.90, and the total amount of expenditures had been \$83,651.69, showing an increase of \$3,196.37 in receipts and \$1,376.59 in expenditures over those of the previous year. Favorable reports were made of the condition of the missions of the Society in Europe and in Japan.

The Japanese mission had completed the first year of its operations, and had received its first convert. The Executive Committee were advised to send another missionary to Japan, who should be the superintendent of the mission. Every member of the church was invited to make a special gift on Christmas-day for the reduction of the debt of the Society, which now amounted to \$25,000.

The annual meeting of the *Board of Publication* was held at Cleveland, Ohio, October 16th. The book-agent reported that his gross receipts had been \$138,247.11, and his gross expenditures \$111,443.12, showing a net profit for the year of \$26,803.99. The resources of the establishment were estimated at \$366,224.58, and its liabilities at \$9,573.68. Additions had been made to the machinery and stock of the publishing-house to the value of \$15,067. The 16 periodicals published at the establishment had an aggregate circulation of 171,803 copies. The publication of a "Bible History," and the erection of an additional building, were determined upon.

EVARTS, WILLIAM MAXWELL, was born in Boston, February 6, 1818. He was the son of Jeremiah Evarts, who was born in Sunderland, Vt., February 3, 1781, and died in Charleston, S. C., May 10, 1831. The latter graduated at

* Statistics of last year. † Statistics not fully reported.



Wm. L. Hunt.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Etched by H. B. Hall from a Painting by Thos. Hicks N.A.

J. Appleton & Co.

Yale College in 1802, was admitted to the bar in 1806, practised his profession in New Haven for about four years, and from 1810 to 1820 edited the *Panoplist*, a religious monthly magazine, published in Boston. In 1812, he was chosen treasurer of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and in 1820, when the *Panoplist* was discontinued, and the *Missionary Herald* was issued by the Board in its stead, he took charge of the latter periodical. He was chosen corresponding secretary of the Board in 1821, and retained that office until his death. He wrote 24 essays on the rights of the Indians, under the signature of "William Penn," which were published in 1829. William Maxwell graduated at Yale College in 1837, studied in the Harvard Law School under Judge Story and Prof. Greenleaf, and was admitted to the bar in New York, in 1841. In 1849, he was appointed Deputy United States District Attorney in New York City. He held this position for 4 years. In 1851, while temporarily acting as District Attorney, he distinguished himself by his prosecution of the persons engaged in the "Cleopatra Expedition," a Cuban filibustering scheme. In 1853 he was counsel for the State of New York in the famous Lemmon slave case. In 1861 he and Horace Greeley were rival candidates, before the Republican Caucus, for United States Senator from New York. The name of Mr. Evarts was finally withdrawn, and Ira Harris was elected. In the impeachment trial of President Johnson, in the spring of 1868, Mr. Evarts was principal counsel for the defendant. From July 15, 1868, to the close of President Johnson's administration, he was Attorney-General of the United States. In 1872 he was counsel for the United States before the Tribunal of Arbitration on the Alabama Claims, at Geneva, in Switzerland. Mr. Evarts is a member of the law firm of Evarts, South-

mayd & Choate, in New York, and is President of the State Bar Association. For many years his reputation as a lawyer has been national, and he has been engaged in many of the most important cases tried in the country. Among others may be mentioned the celebrated Parrish will case, and the contest of the will of Mrs. Gardner, the mother of President Tyler's widow. He was the senior counsel retained by Henry Ward Beecher in the action brought by Theodore Tilton, the trial of which lasted six months. The most important cause in which Mr. Evarts has recently appeared as an advocate was that of the Republican party, before the Electoral Commission at Washington, in the early part of 1877. Mr. Evarts is also widely known as an orator. On many important occasions he has delivered addresses, some of which have been published. Among his more recent public addresses may be mentioned the eulogy on Chief Justice Chase, at Dartmouth College, in June, 1873; the Centennial oration, in Philadelphia, in 1876; and the speeches at the unveiling of the statues of William H. Seward and Daniel Webster, in New York. Mr. Evarts has been a Republican from the organization of that party. As the leader of the New York delegation in the National Convention of 1860, he presented the name of William H. Seward in an effective speech. Just before the presidential election of 1876, he made a forcible speech in Cooper Union, New York, in behalf of the Republican candidates. When the result of the election was declared to be in favor of Hayes and Wheeler, public sentiment unanimously centred on Mr. Evarts as the best selection for the first position in the Cabinet, and President Hayes promptly appointed him Secretary of State. Mr. Evarts received the degree of LL.D. from Union College in 1857, from Yale in 1865, and from Harvard in 1870.

F

FARLEY, JAMES T., who has been elected United States Senator from California, for the term beginning, March 4, 1879, is a native of Virginia, 49 years of age, and has resided in California for 27 years. He is a lawyer, and for several years has been the recognized leader of the Democratic party in California. He was the Democratic nominee for United States Senator in 1874, when Governor Booth was the successful candidate. He is reported to be opposed to Chinese immigration, and to Government subsidy to the Texas Pacific Railroad, and to be in favor of free trade.

FEIZI PASHA, Mukhtar Pasha's chief of staff, is a Hungarian refugee, whose original name was Kohlmann. He went to Turkey about 30 years ago, and has been in the Turkish service ever since. But although he frequently distinguished himself during that time, it was

not until quite recently that he was created a pasha, and then only through a caprice of Abdul Aziz, who was specially pleased with Feizi's conduct on the occasion of some sham manœuvres. He is an officer of great merit, and in the war of 1877 again distinguished himself as chief of the engineering staff of Mukhtar Pasha.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES. The same depression which existed in the financial affairs of the country for the previous three years continued, with increased effect, through 1877. In some departments a temporary and limited improvement appeared, but without any extensive or permanent influence.

In the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made December, 1876, there was presented a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the first

quarter of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1877, and an estimate of the same for the remaining three-quarters of the fiscal year.

The receipts of the first quarter above mentioned, ending on September 30, 1876, which is the first quarter of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were as follows:

From customs	\$37,554,723 53
From internal revenue.....	23,813,336 37
From sales of public lands.....	252,005 63
From tax on circulation, etc., of national banks	8,534,707 87
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railways.....	97,902 59
From customs' fines, etc.....	17,635 27
From consular, patent, and other fees	425,634 75
From proceeds of sales of Government property.....	171,875 36
From miscellaneous sources.....	2,123,069 16
Net ordinary receipts.....	\$72,991,005 53
Premium on sales of coin.....	119,518 96
Proceeds of bonds of 1881, Geneva award..	\$73,110,524 49
	2,403,445 53
Total net ordinary receipts.....	\$75,513,970 02
Balance in Treasury June 30, 1876.....	121,507,732 30
Total available.....	\$197,321,702 32

The expenditures during the same period were as follows:

For civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenues.....	\$15,937,208 41
For Indians.....	1,434,755 93
For Pensions.....	8,332,357 98
For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals.....	9,715,661 35
For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy-yards.....	6,174,358 96
For interest on the public debt, including Pacific Railway bonds.....	37,107,550 63
Total ordinary expenditures.....	\$73,751,593 26
Redemption of the public debt, \$3,618,648 77	
Judgments of Court of Alabama	
Claims.....	2,358,634 21
	5,972,282 98
Total expenditures.....	\$84,724,176 24
Balance in Treasury September 30, 1876.....	112,597,526 08
Total.....	\$197,321,702 32

For the remaining three-quarters of the same fiscal year, ending June 30, 1877, it was estimated that the receipts would be:

From customs.....	\$39,445,271 47
From internal revenue.....	91,511,638 64
From sale of public lands.....	800,000 00
From tax on national banks.....	3,600,000 00
From reimbursement by Pacific Railways.....	300,000 00
From customs' fines, penalties, and forfeitures.....	75,000 00
From consular, patent, and other fees.....	1,200,000 00
From proceeds of sales of public property.....	250,000 00
From miscellaneous sources, including premium on coin.....	4,000,000 00
Total net receipts.....	\$191,181,925 10

For the same period it was estimated that the expenditures would be:

For civil and miscellaneous, including public buildings.....	\$39,000,000 00
For Indians.....	4,000,000 00
For pensions.....	20,000,000 00
For military establishment.....	26,500,000 00
For naval establishment.....	7,500,000 00
For interest on the public debt.....	61,376,860 09
Total ordinary expenditures.....	\$153,876,860 09

From the statement of actual receipts and expenditures for the first quarter, ending September 30th, and of the estimates of the same for the remaining three-quarters, based upon existing laws, it was expected that the revenues for the fiscal year would yield the sum of \$264,-292,449.59, and that the expenditures would amount to \$237,628,753.35, which would leave a surplus revenue of \$26,663,696.24. The amount which should be applied to the sinking-fund was estimated at \$33,705,806.67. The surplus revenues would fall below this amount, by not less than \$7,042,110.43.

But the ordinary revenues from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were as follows:

From customs.....	\$130,956,493 07
From internal revenue.....	113,630,407 33
From sales of public lands.....	976,253 83
From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks	7,078,550 96
From repayment of interest by Pacific Railway Companies.....	1,661,998 64
From customs' fees, fines, penalties, etc.....	1,044,712 84
From fees—consular, letters-patent, and lands.....	1,727,611 97
From proceeds of sales of Government property.....	333,954 96
From premium on sales of coin.....	249,530 78
From profits on coinage, etc.....	3,273,239 03
From miscellaneous sources.....	3,067,782 81
Total ordinary receipts.....	\$269,000,586 62

The ordinary expenditures for the same period were:

For civil expenses.....	\$15,794,138 34
For foreign intercourse.....	1,229,758 79
For Indians.....	5,277,007 22
For pensions.....	27,963,752 27
For the military establishment, including river and harbor improvements, and arsenals.....	37,082,735 90
For the naval establishment, including vessels, machinery, and improvements at navy-yards.....	14,959,935 36
For miscellaneous expenditures, including public buildings, lighthouses, and collecting the revenue.....	39,223,119 47
For interest on the public debt.....	97,124,511 53
Total ordinary expenditures.....	\$238,660,003 93

Leaving a surplus revenue of..... \$30,340,577 69

Which was applied as follows:

To the redemption of United States notes, etc.....	\$10,071,617 00
To the redemption of fractional currency.....	14,043,453 05
To the redemption of 6 per cent. bonds for the sinking-fund.....	447,500 00
To increase of cash balance in the Treasury..	5,778,002 64
	\$30,340,577 69

The amount due the sinking-fund for the year was \$33,729,833.20, leaving a deficiency on this account of \$3,389,255.51.

Compared with the previous fiscal year, the receipts for 1877 have decreased as follows: In customs revenue, \$17,115,491.54; in proceeds of sales of public lands, \$153,213.27; in sales of coin, \$3,473,965.02; in semi-annual tax on banks, \$250,022.33; in prize-money, \$321,370.92; in sales of public property, \$1,-288,212.73; and in miscellaneous items, \$934,-512.81. There was an increase in the following items: In internal revenue, \$1,929,675.80; in profits on coinage, \$1,532,121.27; and in miscellaneous items, \$1,593,539.01—making a net

decrease in the receipts from all sources, for the year, of \$18,481,452.54.

The expenditures show a decrease as follows: In the War Department, \$988,152.74; in the Navy Department, \$4,003,374.46; in the Interior Department, \$983,194.37; in civil and miscellaneous, \$10,706,307.18; and in the interest on the public debt, \$3,118,769.65—due to the funding of 6 per cent. bonds in new 5s and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds—making a total reduction of \$19,799,788.40.

The large apparent reduction in the expenses of the Navy Department, however, is not real; for, by reason of insufficient appropriations to pay the current liabilities of that department, Congress has, by deficiency bill, during the recent session, appropriated the sum of \$2,003,861.27, which is properly chargeable to the expenditures of the last year.

The receipts for the first quarter of the present year, ending June 30, 1878, and the estimates for the remaining three-quarters of the same fiscal year, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.	For the Quarter ending Septem- ber 30, 1877.	For the Remaining Three-Quarters of the Year.
	Actual.	Estimated.
From customs.....	\$36,993,531 56	\$92,516,463 44
From internal revenue....	28,393,382 53	59,606,617 42
From sales of public lands..	213,791 19	751,203 51
From tax on circulation and deposits of national banks.....	3,449,936 84	3,550,063 16
From repayments of interest by Pacific Railway Companies.....	236,162 18	863,837 52
From customs' fees, fines, penalties, etc.....	295,340 32	704,659 63
From fees—consular, let- ters-patent, and lands....	441,604 35	1,308,395 65
From proceeds of sales of Government property...	65,588 36	234,411 64
From premium on sales of coin.....	130,432 67	369,567 33
From profits on coinage, etc.	427,777 10	1,272,222 90
From miscellaneous sources	595,022 67	2,704,977 33
Total receipts.....	\$71,537,569 32	\$193,962,430 13

The expenditures for the same period, actual and estimated, will be:

EXPENDITURES.	For the Quarter ending Septem- ber 30, 1877.	For the Remaining Three-Quarters of the Year.
	Actual.	Estimated.
For civil and miscellaneous expenses, including pub- lic buildings, lighthouses, and collect'g the revenue.	\$15,221,376 05	\$36,198,623 95
For Indians.....	1,658,572 96	3,191,427 04
For pensions.....	7,416,733 59	21,038,216 41
For military establishment, including fortifications, and river and harbor im- provements, and arsenals.	2,072,037 48	25,927,962 52
For naval establishment, in- cluding vessels and ma- chinery, and improve- ments at navy-yards...	3,895,545 51	12,604,454 49
For interest on the public debt.....	40,466,589 96	52,694,053 76
Total ordinary expen- ditures.....	\$70,730,905 55	\$161,699,738 17

From the actual receipts for the first quarter

of the fiscal year and the estimates for the remaining three-quarters, based upon existing laws, the total revenues for the current year will amount to \$265,500,000, and the expenditures to \$232,430,643.72, which will leave a surplus revenue of \$33,069,356.28; and as the amount required for the sinking-fund is \$35,424,804.80, there will be a deficit on this account of \$2,355,448.52. The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report says:

In the last annual report my predecessor stated that, had the resources of the Treasury, during each fiscal year, commencing with 1862, been sufficient to make a literal compliance with the conditions of the sinking-fund law practicable, a total of \$433,848,215.37 would have been applied to that fund July 1, 1876, whereas the actual reduction of the debt, including accrued interest, less cash in the Treasury at that date, amounted to \$658,992,226 44. On the same basis the amount in the sinking-fund would have reached \$475,313,888.78 on the 1st of July, 1877, on which date the reduction of the debt, including accrued interest, less cash in the Treasury, since its highest point in 1865, amounted to \$696,273,343.17, or \$220,954,459.39 in excess of the amount required by law to be provided for that fund.

This contract of August, 1876, for the negotiation of \$300,000,000 $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. bonds, had so far been executed that \$90,000,000 had been sold to the associated contractors on March 1st. In May, the Secretary gave notice of \$200,000,000 to be sold, and subscriptions were rapidly made until the aggregate reached that amount. In June, the Secretary entered into a contract for the sale at par, in view of the 4 per cent. bonds authorized to be issued by the refunding act. Under this contract, invitations having been published, subscriptions were opened on June 16th. Within a period of 30 days thereafter, they reached the sum of \$75,496,550, payable within 90 days. Every subscription has been paid, and of the proceeds \$50,000,000 were applied to the redemption of 6 per cent. bonds. The residue has been applied to resumption purposes. The annual reduction of interest on the public debt thus made is, in the aggregate, \$3,750,000.

In October last, after the payment of the popular subscriptions, arrangements were perfected to open further subscriptions to the 4 per cent. loan, and a call was about to issue for \$10,000,000 6 per cent. bonds, but it was temporarily postponed by reason of the agitation of the repeal of the resumption act and the remonetization of silver, which the associates believed would prevent further sales of these bonds. For this reason they declined to offer them, and no further call of 6 per cent bonds was therefore made.

On the 19th of June, the Secretary informed the associates that it was not anticipated that any future legislation of Congress, or any action of the Government, would sanction the redemption of the principal, or the payment of the interest, in coin of less value than gold coin.

The following is a statement of the outstanding principal of the public debt of the United States on June 30, 1877:

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES, JUNE 30, 1877.

TITLE.	Length of Loan.	When redeemable.	Rates of Interest.	Price at which sold.	Amount authorized.	Amount issued.	Amount outstanding.
Old debt.....		On demand.....	5 and 6 per cent.....	.....	.....	.....	\$57,665 00
Treasury notes prior to 1846.....	1 and 2 y'rs..	{ 1 and 2 years from date.....	1 mill to 6 per cent.....	Par.	.....	.....	82,575 35
Treasury notes of 1846.....			1 mill and 5 2-5 per cent.....	Par.	\$10,000,000 00	\$7,687,800 00	6,000 00
Mexican indemnity.....	5 years.....	April and July, 1849.	5 per cent.	Par.	350,000 00	303,573 92	1,104 91
Treasury notes of 1847.....	1 and 2 y'rs..	After 60 days' notice.	5 2-5 and 6 per cent.	Par.	23,000,000 00	26,122,100 00	950 00
Loan of 1847.....	20 years.....	January 1, 1868.....	6 per cent.	.01 25 to .02 p. c. p'm.	23,000,000 00	28,207,000 00	1,250 00
Bounty-land scrip.....	Indefinite.....	July 1, 1849.....	6 per cent.	Par.	Indefinite.....	233,075 00	3,400 00
Texan indemnity stock.....	14 years.....	January 1, 1865.....	5 per cent.	Par.	10,000,000 00	5,000,000 00	21,000 00
Treasury notes of 1857.....	1 year.....	60 days' notice.....	5 and 6 1/2 per cent.	Par.	20,000,000 00	20,000,000 00	1,900 00
Loan of 1858.....	15 years.....	January 1, 1874.....	5 per cent.	.02 05 to .0703 p'm.	20,000,000 00	20,000,000 00	268,000 00
Loan of 1860.....	10 years.....	January 1, 1871.....	5 per cent.	Par. to .0145 p'm.	21,000,000 00	7,022,000 00	10,000 00
Treasury notes of 1860.....	1 year.....	1 year after date.....	6 to 12 per cent.	Par.	10,000,000 00	10,010,900 00	.....
Loan of February, 1861 (1861s).....	10 or 20 y'rs..	January 1, 1881.....	6 per cent.	Par.	25,000,000 00	18,415,000 00	18,415,000 00
Treasury notes of 1861.....			6 per cent.	Par.	22,468,100 00	35,364,450 00	3,000 00
Oregon war debt.....	60 days.....	60 days after date.....	6 per cent.	Par.	12,596,350 00	1,090,850 00	945,000 00
Loan of July and August, 1861 (1861s).....	20 years.....	July 1, 1881.....	6 per cent.	Par.	2,500,000 00	50,000,000 00	189,321,350 00
Old demand-notes.....	20 years.....	July 1, 1881.....	6 per cent.	Par.*	250,000,000 00	189,321,200 00	63,962 50
Seven-thirties of 1861.....			6 per cent.	Par.	60,000,000 00	60,000,000 00	16,850 00
Five-twenties of 1862.....	5 or 20 years.....	May 1, 1867.....	6 per cent.	Par.	140,094,750 00	140,094,750 00	562,450 00
Legal-tender notes.....	Not less than 30 days.....	On demand.....	None.....	Par.	515,000,000 00	514,771,600 00	359,764,332 00
Temporary loan.....			4, 5, and 6 per cent.	Par.	450,000,000 00	447,300,203 10	3,060 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	1 year.....	1 year after date.....	6 per cent.	Par.	150,000,000 00	561,753,241 65	5,000 00
Fractional currency.....	.....	On presentation.....	None.....	Par.	No limit.....	49,102,660 27	20,408,187 84
Loan of 1863.....	17 years.....	July 1, 1881.....	6 per ct.	Avg of p'm of 4.13	50,000,000 00	75,000,000 00	75,000,000 00
One-year notes of 1863.....	1 year.....	1 year after date.....	5 per cent.	Par.	75,000,000 00	44,520,000 00	55,425 00
Two-year notes of 1863.....	2 years.....	2 years after date.....	5 per cent.	Par.	400,000,000 00	166,480,000 00	40,300 00
Coin-certificates.....	.....	On demand.....	None.....	Par.	Indefinite.....	53,313,700 00	41,572,600 00
Compound int'l notes.....	3 years.....	June 10, 1867, and May 15, 1868.....	6 per cent. comp'd	Par.	400,000,000 00	266,595,440 00	296,630 00
Ten-forties of 1864.....	10 or 40 y'rs..	March 1, 1874.....	5 per ct.	Par. to 7 p. c. p'm.	200,000,000 00	196,117,800 00	194,566,800 00
Five-twenties of March, 1864.....	5 or 20 y'rs..	November 1, 1869.....	6 per cent.	Par.	.....	3,882,500 00	.....
Five-twenties of June, 1864.....	5 or 20 y'rs..	November 1, 1869.....	6 per cent.	Par.	400,000,000 00	125,561,300 00	209,950 00
Seven-thirties of 1864 and 1865.....	8 years.....	August 15, 1867..... June 15, 1868..... July 15, 1868.....	7 3-10 per cent.....	Par.	800,000,000 00	829,992,500 00	164,550 00
Navy pension fund.....	Indefinite.....	.....	3 per cent.	Par.	Indefinite.....	14,000,000 00	14,000,000 00
Five-twenties of 1865.....	5 or 20 y'rs..	November 1, 1870.....	6 per cent.	Par.	203,327,250 00	203,327,250 00	85,280,750 00
Consols of 1865.....	5 or 20 y'rs..	July 1, 1870.....	6 per cent.	Par.	332,998,950 00	332,998,950 00	202,657,050 00
Consols of 1867.....	5 or 20 y'rs..	July 1, 1872.....	6 per cent.	Par.	379,602,350 00	379,617,750 00	310,621,750 00
Consols of 1868.....	5 or 20 y'rs..	July 1, 1873.....	6 per cent.	Par.	42,539,350 00	42,539,350 00	87,473,800 00
Three per cent. certifi- cates of indebted- ness of 1870.....	Indefinite.....	On demand.....	3 per cent.	Par.	75,000,000 00	85,150,000 00	5,000 00
Five per cent. funded loan of 1881.....	5 years.....	September 1, 1875.....	4 per cent.	Par.	673,362 41	678,362 41	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500,000 00	486,043,000 00	.....
.....	10 years.....	May 1, 1881.....	5 per cent.	Par.	.....	13,957,000 00	508,440,350 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Indefinite.....	17,494,150 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Indefinite.....	500,000 00	.....
Four and one-half per cent. funded loan of 1891.....	15 years.....	September 1, 1891.....	4 1/2 per c't.	Par.	200,000,000 00	180,000,000 00	140,000,000 00
Certificates of deposit.....	Indefinite.....	On demand.....	None.....	Par.	No limit.....	10,000,000 00	54,960,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64,780,000 00	.....
							\$2,205,301,392 10

* \$50,000,000 6 per cent. stock issued at a discount of \$5,338,768.09, being equivalent to 7 per cent.

STATEMENT OF 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS (INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY) ISSUED TO THE SEVERAL PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES
UNDER THE ACTS OF JULY 1, 1862 (12 STATUTES, 492), AND JULY 2, 1864 (13 STATUTES, 859).

RAILWAY COMPANIES.	Amount of Bonds outstanding.	Amount of Interest accrued and paid to Date, as per Preceding Statement.	Amount of Interest due as per Register's Schedule.	Total Interest paid by the United States.	Repayment of Interest by Transportation of Mails, Troops, etc.	Balance due the United States on Interest Account, deducting Repayment.	Balance of Accrued Interest due the United States on Interest Account.	Total Amount of Interest due the United States from Pacific Railway Companies.
On January 1, 1876:								
Central Pacific.....	\$25,885,120 00	\$11,027,697 67	\$776,553 60	\$11,804,251 27	\$1,191,766 86	\$10,612,485 41	\$2,712,527 92	\$13,325,013 23
Kansas Pacific.....	6,803,000 00	8,103,593 09	189,090 00	8,292,983 09	1,440,664 54	1,852,318 25	455,846 99	2,808,165 24
Union Pacific.....	27,236,512 00	11,684,924 65	817,095 86	12,701,420 01	3,943,715 65	8,757,704 36	2,170,415 23	10,928,119 59
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,600,000 00	781,808 26	48,000 00	829,808 26	44,408 05	785,400 21	230,935 19	1,016,355 40
Western Pacific.....	1,970,560 00	722,380 14	59,116 80	781,496 94	9,367 00	772,129 94	163,069 89	938,199 83
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,623,320 00	682,703 69	48,849 60	731,553 49	29,005 96	692,547 53	174,878 65	867,421 18
	\$64,623,512 00	\$28,202,807 70	\$1,938,705 86	\$30,141,513 06	\$6,652,927 36	\$23,472,655 70	\$8,907,688 87	\$30,380,274 57
On July 1, 1876:								
Central Pacific.....	\$25,885,120 00	\$11,804,251 27	\$776,553 60	\$12,580,804 87	\$1,231,213 70	\$11,349,591 11	\$8,112,076 88	\$14,461,667 49
Kansas Pacific.....	6,803,000 00	8,292,983 09	189,090 00	8,482,073 09	1,448,327 89	2,033,745 70	525,021 79	2,558,767 49
Union Pacific.....	27,236,512 00	12,701,420 01	817,095 86	13,518,515 87	4,073,704 77	9,438,510 60	2,496,152 67	11,994,968 27
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,600,000 00	829,808 26	48,000 00	877,808 26	44,408 05	833,400 21	261,445 54	1,094,846 05
Western Pacific.....	1,970,560 00	781,496 94	59,116 80	840,613 74	9,367 00	831,246 74	191,125 89	1,022,372 63
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,623,320 00	731,553 49	48,849 60	780,403 09	39,470 28	740,933 81	200,593 52	941,526 83
	\$64,623,512 00	\$30,141,513,06	\$1,938,705 86	\$32,080,213 42	\$6,852,491 25	\$25,227,727 17	\$6,786,716 09	\$32,014,443 26
On January 1, 1877:								
Central Pacific.....	\$25,885,120 00	\$12,680,804 87	\$776,553 60	\$13,357,358 47	\$1,268,672 12	\$12,088,686 85	\$8,544,951 77	\$15,633,668 12
Kansas Pacific.....	6,803,000 00	8,482,073 09	189,090 00	8,671,168 09	1,515,718 49	2,155,444 60	601,026 63	2,756,471 22
Union Pacific.....	27,236,512 00	13,518,515 87	817,095 86	14,335,610 78	4,126,871 52	10,208,739 21	2,853,845 13	18,082,064 84
Central Branch Union Pacific.....	1,600,000 00	877,808 26	48,000 00	925,808 26	44,408 05	881,400 21	294,231 22	1,175,631 43
Western Pacific.....	1,970,560 00	840,613 74	59,116 80	899,730 54	9,367 00	890,363 54	221,797 05	1,112,160 62
Sioux City and Pacific.....	1,623,320 00	750,403 09	48,849 60	829,252 69	39,470 28	789,782 41	229,148 80	1,018,930 71
	\$64,623,512 00	\$32,080,213 42	\$1,938,705 86	\$34,018,923 78	\$7,004,507 46	\$27,014,416 32	\$7,744,590 12	\$34,759,006 44

The reduction of interest on the public debt, in consequence of further funding the debt at a lower rate of interest, during the year had been as follows:

By the sale of \$185,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds....	\$2,775,000
By the sale of \$500,000,000 4 per cent. bonds.....	1,000,000
Aggregating.....	\$3,775,000

The approach of the date fixed by law for a resumption of specie payments on all obligations of the Government has led the Secretary to make a statement of the condition of the Treasury, in anticipation of such resumption. He says:

By the resumption act approved January 14, 1875, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to redeem legal-tender notes to the amount of 80 per cent. of the sum of national-bank notes issued, and to continue such redemption, as circulating notes are issued, until there shall be outstanding the sum of \$300,000,000 of such legal-tender United States notes, and no more.

In obedience to this act, there have been issued, since March 1, 1877, to national banks, \$16,123,995 of circulating notes, and there have been redeemed, retired, and canceled, \$12,899,196 of United States notes, leaving outstanding, on the 1st instant, the sum of \$351,340,288.

By the same act it is provided that, on and after January 1, 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem, in coin, the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the city of New York, in sums of not less than \$50. "And, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues, from time to time, in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled, 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt,' with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid."

In obedience to this provision, the Secretary has sold at par, for coin, \$15,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds, or \$5,000,000 during each of the months of May, June, and July last, and has sold \$25,000,000 at par, in coin, of 4 per cent. bonds, or \$5,000,000, for each of the months of August, September, October, November, and December. Of the coin thus received, \$4,000,000 have been sold for the redemption of United States notes, and the residue is in the Treasury. The surplus revenue has also, under the same authority, been applied to the redemption of the residue of United States notes, not redeemed by the sale of coin as above stated, and the balance is held in the Treasury in preparation for resumption.

These operations, aided greatly, no doubt, by the favorable condition of our foreign commerce, have advanced the market value of United States notes to 97½ per cent., or within nearly 2½ per cent. of coin.

The resumption act contemplates the reduction by January 1, 1879, of the amount of United States notes to \$300,000,000, by the cancellation of such notes to the extent of 80 per cent. of the circulation issued to national banks.

The amount of circulation so issued may not be sufficient to accomplish the reduction contemplated; the Secretary, therefore, recommends that authority be given to gradually fund into 4 per cent. bonds all United States notes in excess of \$300,000,000, the bonds to be issued at par for coin or its market equivalent in United States notes. This will be in har-

mony with the declared object of existing law, and will open an easy way by which the people may invest their savings in a public security. Or the reduction of United States notes to the maximum of \$300,000,000 may be accomplished if Congress will authorize the coining of the silver dollar, to be exchanged for United States notes on the demand of the holder, such notes to be retired and canceled.

Existing laws do not clearly define whether United States notes, when redeemed after January 1, 1879, may be reissued. The first section of the resumption act plainly provides for the permanent substitution of silver coin for the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding. Section 3 plainly provides for the permanent reduction of United States notes to an amount not exceeding \$300,000,000. No distinct legislative declaration is made in the resumption act that notes redeemed after that limit is reached shall not be reissued; but section 3579 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that "when any United States notes are returned to the Treasury they may be reissued, from time to time, as the exigencies of the public interest may require."

The Secretary is of the opinion that, under this section, notes, when redeemed after January 1, 1879, if the amount outstanding is not in excess of \$300,000,000, may be reissued as the exigencies of the public service may require. A note redeemed with coin is in the Treasury and subject to the same law as if received for taxes, or as a bank-note when redeemed by the corporation issuing it. The authority to reissue it does not depend upon the mode in which it is returned to the Treasury. But this construction is controverted, and should be settled by distinct provisions of law. It should not be open to doubt or dispute. The decision of this question by Congress involves not merely the construction of existing law, but the public policy of maintaining in circulation United States notes, either with or without the legal-tender clause. These notes are of great public convenience—they circulate readily; are of universal credit; are a debt of the people without interest; are protected by every possible safeguard against counterfeiting; and, when redeemable in coin at the demand of the holder, form a paper currency as good as has yet been devised. It is conceded that a certain amount can, with the aid of an ample reserve in coin, be always maintained in circulation. Should not the benefit of this circulation inure to the people, rather than to corporations, either State or national? The Government has ample facility for the collection, custody, and care of the coin reserves of the country. It is a safer custodian of such reserves than a multitude of scattered banks can be. The authority to issue circulating notes by banks is not given to them for their benefit, but for the public convenience, and to enable them to meet the ebb and flow of currency caused by varying crops, productions, and seasons. It is indispensable that a power should exist somewhere to issue and loan credit-money at certain times, and to redeem it at others. This function can be performed better by corporations than by the Government. The Government cannot loan money, deal in bills of exchange, or make advances on property.

The Secretary ventures to express the opinion, that the best currency for the people of the United States would be a carefully-limited amount of United States notes, promptly redeemable on presentation in coin, and supported by ample reserves of coin, and supplemented by a system of national banks, organized under general laws, free and open to all, with power to issue circulating notes secured by United States bonds deposited with the Government, and redeemable on demand in United States notes or coin. Such a system will secure to the people a safe currency of equal value in all parts of the country, receivable for all dues, and easily convertible into coin. Interest can thus be saved on so much of the public debt as can be conveniently maintained in

permanent circulation, leaving to national banks the proper business of such corporations, of providing currency for the varying changes, the ebb and flow of trade.

The legal-tender quality given to United States notes was intended to maintain them in forced circulation, at a time when their depreciation was inevitable. When they are redeemable in coin this quality may either be withdrawn or retained, without affecting their use as currency in ordinary times. But all experience has shown that there are periods when, under any system of paper money, however carefully guarded, it is impracticable to maintain actual coin redemption. Usually contracts will be based upon current paper money, and it is just that, during a sudden panic, or an unreasonable demand for coin, the creditor should not be allowed to demand payment in other than the currency upon which the debt was contracted. To meet this contingency, it would seem to be right to maintain the legal-tender quality of the United States notes. If they are not at par with coin it is the fault of the Government and not of the debtor, or, rather, it is the result of unforeseen stringency not contemplated by the contracting parties.

In establishing a system of paper money designed to be permanent, it must be remembered that heretofore no expedient has been devised, either in this or other countries, that in times of panic or adverse trade has prevented the drain and exhaustion of coin reserves, however large or carefully guarded. Every such system must provide for a suspension of specie payment. Laws may forbid or ignore such a contingency, but it will come; and when it comes it cannot be resisted, but should be acknowledged and declared, to prevent unnecessary sacrifice and ruin. In our free Government the power to make this declaration will not be willingly intrusted to individuals, but should be determined by events and conditions known to all. It is far better to fix the maximum of legal-tender notes at \$300,000,000, supported by a minimum reserve of \$100,000,000 of coin, only to be used for the redemption of notes not to be reissued until the reserve is restored. A demand for coin to exhaust such a reserve may not occur, but, if events force it, its existence would be known and could be declared, and would justify a temporary suspension of specie payments. Some such expedient could no doubt be provided by Congress for an exceptional emergency. In other times the general confidence in these notes would maintain them at par in coin, and justify their use as reserves of banks and for the redemption of bank-notes.

The subject of the restoration of the silver dollar as a legal tender for the payment of debts was extensively discussed during the year. For the details of this discussion, *see* CURRENCY. In Congress, at the extra session of October and November, the following bill was introduced by Mr. Bland, of Missouri, and passed in the House by a vote of 163 to 34:

SEC. 1. There shall be coined, at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains, troy, of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which there shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract; and any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any United States coinage mint or assay office, to be coined into such dollars for his benefit, upon the same terms and conditions as gold bullion is deposited for coinage under the existing laws.

SEC. 2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

This bill not only restores the coinage of the silver dollar, which was discontinued under the law of 1873, but also makes it a legal tender, in any sum, for all debts where there has been no special contract. The value of this dollar, as compared with greenbacks and gold, was about 90 to 92 cents. In the Senate, all propositions to limit the legal-tender feature were voted down, although the amount of coinage monthly was fixed at two to four million dollars. The bill was not finally acted upon during the year.

The following bill, to repeal the act requiring the resumption of specie payments, was passed by the House on November 23d, by a vote of 133 to 120:

A bill to repeal all that part of the act approved January 14, 1875, known as the Resumption Act, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to dispose of United States bonds, and redeem and cancel the greenback currency.

That all that portion of the act approved January 14, 1875, entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," which reads as follows, to wit: "And whenever and so often as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association, so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender United States notes in excess only of the \$300,000,000 to the amount of 80 per centum of the sum of national-bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid, and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of \$300,000,000 of such legal-tender United States notes, and no more. And on and after the first day of January, Anno Domini 1879, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem in coin the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in the city of New York, in sums of not less than \$50; and to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues, from time to time, in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress, approved July 14, 1870, entitled 'An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt,' with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions to the extent necessary to carry this act into full extent, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid, he and the same is hereby repealed."

An analysis of the vote shows the following local division:

	Yea.	Nay.		Yea.	Nay.
Alabama.....	8	..	Missouri.....	9	3
Arkansas.....	3	..	Nebraska.....	..	1
California.....	..	3	Nevada.....	..	1
Connecticut.....	1	3	New Hampshire.....	..	2
Florida.....	1	1	New Jersey.....	..	7
Georgia.....	7	..	New York.....	..	23
Illinois.....	12	7	North Carolina.....	7	1
Indiana.....	10	..	Ohio.....	10	7
Iowa.....	2	6	Oregon.....	..	1
Kansas.....	3	..	Pennsylvania.....	13	10
Kentucky.....	9	..	Rhode Island.....	..	2
Louisiana.....	3	1	South Carolina.....	1	2
Maine.....	..	5	Tennessee.....	7	2
Maryland.....	4	1	Texas.....	5	1
Massachusetts.....	..	9	Vermont.....	..	3
Michigan.....	..	9	Virginia.....	8	1
Minnesota.....	..	2	West Virginia.....	8	..
Mississippi.....	5	..	Wisconsin.....	2	2
Total.....			Total.....	133	120

The bill was not voted on by the Senate during the year.

The condition of the banks in relation to the resumption of specie payments is the most important aspect in which they can be considered. This is brought out very fully in the Report of the Controller of the Currency by a comparison with the condition of the State banks during former periods of suspension.

The banks in this country, with the exception of those in the New England States, suspended specie payment in September, 1814. The New York banks resumed specie payment on February 20, 1817, but resumption was not general throughout the country until about the close of the year 1819. There was also a

general suspension in May, 1837; but in May of the next year the New York and New England banks again resumed specie payment. The banks in Pennsylvania finally resumed, under the coercion of the State Legislature, in March, 1842. Banks in other portions of the country resumed at about the same date. A general suspension again occurred in October, 1857, the banks resuming specie payment in the following year.

From such data as are now obtainable, the following table has been prepared, giving the items of circulation, deposits, and bank balances of all the State banks, and of the specie held by them, for a series of eight years, covering both of the periods of suspension and resumption:

YEARS.	Circulation.	Deposits and Bank Balances.	Total.	Specie.	RATIOS OF SPECIE TO	
					Circulation.	Circulation and Deposits.
					Per cent.	Per cent.
1835.....	\$103,692,495	\$83,081,365	\$186,773,860	\$43,987,625	42.4	23.5
1836.....	140,301,038	115,104,440	255,405,478	40,019,594	28.5	15.7
1837.....	149,185,890	180,148,393	279,334,283	87,915,340	25.4	13.6
1838.....	116,138,910	87,511,723	203,650,633	85,184,112	30.8	17.3
1839.....	135,170,995	90,477,297	225,648,292	45,182,673	33.4	20.0
1840.....	106,968,572	73,716,288	180,684,860	83,105,155	30.9	17.8
1841.....	107,290,214	64,890,101	172,180,315	34,818,958	32.4	20.2
1842.....	83,734,011	62,408,570	146,142,581	28,440,423	34.0	19.5
Averages.....	\$117,810,265	\$89,042,310	\$206,852,575	\$37,318,610	31.7	18.0
1850.....	\$131,366,526	\$109,586,595	\$240,953,121	\$45,379,345	34.5	18.9
1851.....	155,165,251	123,956,712	284,121,963	48,671,048	31.4	17.1
1853.....	146,072,780	146,258,880	292,331,660	47,138,592	32.3	16.1
1854.....	204,689,207	188,188,744	392,877,951	59,410,258	29.0	15.1
1855.....	186,952,223	190,400,342	377,352,565	53,944,546	28.9	14.3
1856.....	195,747,950	212,705,662	408,453,612	59,314,063	30.3	14.5
1857.....	214,778,522	230,351,352	445,130,174	58,349,538	27.2	13.1
1858.....	155,203,344	185,932,049	341,140,393	74,412,532	47.9	21.8
Averages.....	\$173,747,638	\$174,047,542	\$347,795,180	\$55,827,565	32.1	16.1

The subjoined table gives similar information in reference to the national banks for the last eight years:

YEARS.	Circulation.	Deposits and Bank Balances.	Total.	Legal-tender Funds.	RATIOS OF LEGAL-TENDER FUNDS TO	
					Circulation.	Circulation and Deposits.
					Per cent.	Per cent.
1870.....	\$296,205,446	\$456,536,006	\$752,791,542	\$144,984,569	48.9	19.3
1871.....	313,265,481	505,847,604	824,113,175	140,659,233	44.2	17.1
1872.....	334,289,285	527,221,571	863,510,856	138,804,706	41.3	16.1
1873.....	341,320,256	505,371,420	847,191,676	155,765,148	45.6	18.4
1874.....	331,198,159	616,513,162	947,706,321	155,452,137	46.9	16.4
1875.....	314,979,451	560,635,391	895,664,842	134,634,380	42.8	15.0
1876.....	292,011,575	533,430,276	825,441,851	139,920,354	47.9	16.0
1877.....	201,874,286	577,191,727	869,065,963	137,434,137	47.1	15.8
Averages.....	\$315,267,361	\$544,163,417	\$859,435,778	\$143,469,370	45.5	16.7

By reference to these tables, it will be seen that, from 1835 to 1842, the average ratio of specie to circulation held by the State banks was 31.67 per cent., and to circulation and deposits 18 per cent.; and that from 1850 to 1858 it was 32.1 and 16.01 per cent., respectively. The ratio of specie and legal tenders to circulation of the national banks, for the eight years named, was 45.5, and to circulation and deposits 16.7 per cent.

The returns of the State banks in the New

England States, and in the State of New York, were more regular and reliable than those of the banks in any other portion of the Union.

A comparison between these banks, for the periods named, with the national banks for the last eight years, is given in the following tables, which, together with those preceding, are tabulated from reports of the condition of the banks at the date nearest January 1st of each year given:

NEW ENGLAND STATES—STATE BANKS.

YEARS.	Circulation.	Deposits and Bank Balances.	Total.	Specie.	RATIOS OF SPECIE TO	
					Circulation.	Circulation and Deposits.
					Per cent.	Per cent.
1835.....	\$18,916,960	\$17,897,554	\$36,814,514	\$2,599,545	13.7	7.1
1836.....	21,936,140	14,780,304	36,716,444	3,021,577	13.8	8.2
1837.....	20,622,755	20,289,687	40,912,442	3,315,654	16.1	8.1
1838.....	17,803,061	18,415,054	36,218,115	3,982,156	22.4	12.8
1839.....	19,135,845	11,327,155	30,463,000	3,861,685	17.6	11.0
1840.....	17,480,893	10,737,493	28,218,386	4,538,104	26.0	16.1
1841.....	18,443,269	11,300,514	29,744,083	4,451,889	24.1	15.0
1842.....	15,734,139	9,267,044	25,001,233	3,901,595	24.8	15.6
Averages.....	\$18,759,764	\$18,626,888	\$32,356,652	\$3,646,526	19.4	11.8
1850.....	\$31,709,053	\$17,140,321	\$48,849,374	\$4,627,165	14.6	9.5
1851.....	39,147,532	22,119,392	61,266,924	4,558,460	11.6	7.4
1852.....	53,344,210	28,937,688	82,281,898	6,798,343	12.5	8.1
1853.....	52,743,560	31,864,306	84,113,366	6,885,026	13.1	8.2
1854.....	47,742,351	32,629,679	80,372,030	6,920,395	14.5	8.6
1855.....	53,989,649	35,573,153	89,562,801	7,308,373	13.5	8.2
1856.....	43,095,011	28,569,013	71,664,024	6,479,319	15.0	9.0
1857.....	37,967,991	42,270,058	80,238,044	13,849,602	36.5	17.3
Averages.....	\$45,030,544	\$29,525,514	\$74,356,058	\$7,170,386	15.9	9.6

NEW YORK STATE—STATE BANKS.

YEARS.	Circulation.	Deposits and Bank Balances.	Total.	Specie.	RATIOS OF SPECIE TO	
					Circulation.	Circulation and Deposits.
					Per cent.	Per cent.
1835.....	\$16,199,505	\$24,398,621	\$40,598,126	\$7,169,949	44.3	17.7
1836.....	21,127,927	33,324,930	54,452,857	6,224,646	29.5	11.4
1837.....	24,198,000	32,513,748	56,711,748	6,567,020	27.1	11.6
1838.....	12,432,478	17,920,976	30,353,454	4,139,732	33.3	13.6
1839.....	19,373,149	19,591,202	38,964,351	6,602,708	34.1	16.9
1840.....	10,629,514	16,935,694	27,615,208	5,864,634	55.2	21.2
1841.....	15,235,066	17,366,959	32,602,015	5,429,622	35.6	16.7
1842.....	14,559,998	18,213,436	32,773,429	5,471,694	37.6	16.7
Averages.....	\$16,719,453	\$22,539,445	\$39,258,898	\$5,932,501	35.5	15.1
1850.....	\$24,634,335	\$47,950,665	\$72,585,050	\$7,259,681	29.5	10.0
1851.....	27,926,263	62,026,937	89,953,200	11,937,793	42.7	13.3
1852.....	29,934,657	86,976,335	116,911,542	9,993,315	33.4	8.5
1853.....	32,573,139	64,252,509	116,325,698	14,169,905	43.5	12.1
1854.....	31,507,780	93,577,004	125,084,784	13,661,565	43.4	10.9
1855.....	31,840,003	102,232,317	133,572,320	10,910,330	34.8	8.2
1856.....	34,019,633	118,742,926	147,762,559	12,593,771	37.9	8.7
1857.....	23,999,964	92,584,942	116,484,906	29,318,421	122.7	25.2
Averages.....	\$29,479,434	\$55,418,023	\$114,897,507	\$13,763,161	46.7	12.0

NEW ENGLAND STATES—NATIONAL BANKS.

YEARS.	Circulation.	Deposits and Bank Balances.	Total.	Legal-tender Funds.	RATIOS OF LEGAL-TENDER FUNDS TO	
					Circulation.	Circulation and Deposits.
					Per cent.	Per cent.
1870.....	\$103,222,173	\$89,956,442	\$193,178,620	\$26,132,353	25.4	13.6
1871.....	106,323,032	92,051,017	198,374,049	23,500,033	22.1	11.9
1872.....	107,722,925	101,222,432	208,945,357	24,280,160	22.5	11.6
1873.....	109,169,653	94,337,333	203,506,986	24,631,106	22.6	12.1
1874.....	107,046,659	111,444,673	218,491,332	23,364,129	20.9	10.2
1875.....	110,021,313	113,931,931	223,953,244	20,864,263	19.5	9.1
1876.....	105,423,500	110,643,741	216,067,241	20,399,045	19.4	9.4
1877.....	107,303,737	109,713,729	217,017,466	18,920,350	17.6	8.7
Averages.....	\$107,031,070	\$102,913,938	\$209,945,008	\$22,531,406	21.1	10.3

NEW YORK STATE—NATIONAL BANKS.

YEARS.	Circulation.	Deposits and Bank Balances.	Total.	Specie.	RATIO OF SPECIE TO	
					Circulation.	Circulation and Deposits.
					Per cent.	Per cent.
1870.....	\$63,229,183	\$206,414,395	\$269,643,578	\$65,257,668	108.2	24.2
1871.....	60,325,737	222,872,993	282,698,730	64,680,473	107.2	22.9
1872.....	58,582,804	215,606,178	274,188,982	58,494,502	99.9	21.8
1873.....	56,891,945	206,149,219	263,041,164	65,603,326	115.3	24.9
1874.....	54,086,597	247,301,840	301,388,437	67,625,192	125.1	22.4
1875.....	43,224,259	222,894,161	271,118,420	66,582,891	117.3	20.9
1876.....	42,676,116	226,265,901	268,942,017	59,748,810	140.0	22.2
1877.....	42,784,527	219,047,108	261,831,630	54,579,813	127.6	20.9
Averages.....	\$53,843,896	\$220,756,474	\$274,100,370	\$61,571,594	115.4	22.5

In the above tables the 5 per cent. redemption fund required by the act of June 20, 1874, and which consists of deposits with the Treasurer for the purpose of redeeming circulation, is included in the legal-tender fund.

The yearly average circulation of the banks of the State of New York for the ten years from 1851 to 1860 was \$29,698,094, and of deposits \$82,364,349. The average amount of specie held by those banks yearly during the same period was \$16,287,377, of which about one-eighth only was held by the banks outside of the city of New York, and the remaining seven-eighths by the banks in that city. The average ratio of specie to circulation for the ten years named was 54.8 per cent., while to circulation and deposits the ratio was only 14.5 per cent.

The banks of New York City, during the month of December in the last eight years, have held in lawful money an average of 224.4 per

cent. upon their circulation, and of 26.8 per cent. upon their circulation and deposits combined. The average amount of lawful money held by the banks in the principal cities during the same periods has equaled 59.2 per cent. of their circulation, and, including the amount due from their reserve agents, it has equaled 26.5 per cent. of both circulation and deposits. The national banks of the whole country have held during the same periods an average of 43 per cent. of their circulation, and, including, as before, the amounts due from their agents, an average of 23.2 per cent. upon deposits and circulation.

The ratios stated above are shown by the following table, which gives the average circulation, deposits, and reserve funds of the national banks in New York City, in the other principal cities, and in the remainder of the country, separately, and the average of the whole, for the last eight years:

CITIES AND STATES.	No. of Banks.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal-tender Funds.	Due from Reserve Agents and Redemption Fund.	Total Reserve Funds.	RATIOS OF LEGAL-TENDER FUNDS TO		Ratio of Reserve Funds to Circulation and Deposits.
							Circulation.	Circulation and Deposits.	
		Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
New York City.....	49	\$24.03	\$176.96	\$53.92	\$50.00	\$54.43	224.4	26.8	27.1
Other reserve cities....	181	69.51	191.45	41.34	27.94	69.23	59.2	15.8	26.5
States and Territories..	1,724	221.42	270.62	40.43	56.92	97.36	18.3	8.2	19.8
Averages.....	1,954	\$315.26	\$638.98	\$135.70	\$35.97	\$221.08	43.0	14.2	23.2

It will be seen from the various tables given that the average strength of the national banks for the last eight years is fully equal to that of the State banks during periods of suspension and resumption in former times; and, if resumption is to take place upon any fixed date, the national banks will be certain, as a matter of precaution, to strengthen their reserves beyond the averages here given. It cannot be doubted, therefore, that the national banks will be prepared to redeem their circulating notes at any date of resumption which may be fixed upon.

The movement of coin and bullion for the year ending June 30, 1877, and the amount in the country at the latter date, are shown by the estimates of the Director of the Mint to have been as follows:

Estimated amount of coin and bullion in the country June 30, 1876.....	\$151,678,000
Estimated product of the mines for the year....	82,000,000
Importations for the year.....	40,732,595

Total.....	\$304,410,595
Deduct exports.....	\$56,054,737
Amount used in the arts and manufactures.....	5,500,000
	61,554,737

Total estimated amount of coin and bullion in the country on June 30, 1877..... \$242,855,858

Of this amount, \$192,720,230 was in gold coin and bullion, and \$50,135,628 in silver coin and bullion. The increase for the fiscal year was \$61,177,858, of which \$41,155,230 was in gold coin and bullion, and \$20,022,628 in silver coin and bullion. The Director estimates the amount of gold coin and bullion in the country on October 31, 1877, at about \$185,000,000,

and of silver coin and bullion at about \$50,000,000.

The coin values of the exports and imports of the United States for the last fiscal year, as appears from returns made to and compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, are as follows:

Exports of domestic merchandise	\$589,670,224
Exports of foreign merchandise.....	12,804,996
Total	\$602,475,220
Imports.....	451,828,126
Excess of exports over imports	\$151,152,094
For the fiscal year 1876 there was an excess of exports over imports amounting to.....	79,642,481
Showing an excess for the last fiscal year over the preceding year of.....	\$71,508,613
Exports of specie and bullion.....	\$56,162,287
Imports of specie and bullion.....	40,774,414
Excess of exports over imports.....	\$15,387,823
Total excess of exports of merchandise and the precious metals over imports	\$166,539,917

The principal sources of revenue to the Government are the receipts from customs, and the collections of internal taxes.

The receipts from customs for the year ending June 30, 1876, were \$148,071,984.61, and at the corresponding date of 1877 they were \$130,956,493.07—a decrease of \$17,115,491.54.

SOURCES.	1876.	1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
Spirits.....	\$56,426,865 18	\$57,469,429 72	\$1,042,564 59	.....
Tobacco.....	89,795,339 91	41,106,546 92	1,311,207 01	.....
Fermented liquors.....	9,571,280 66	9,480,759 17	.....	\$90,491 49
Banks and bankers.....	4,006,698 03	3,829,729 33	.....	176,968 70
Penalties, etc.	409,284 48	419,999 41	10,714 98	.....
Adhesive stamps.....	6,518,487 61	6,450,429 15	.....	68,058 86
Back taxes under repealed laws.....	509,681 09	238,260 55	.....	271,870 54
Total.....	\$117,287,086 81	\$118,995,184 25	\$2,364,986 53	\$606,889 09

The increase in the aggregate receipts from the sources specified, during the past fiscal year, amounts to a little more than \$1,750,000, and is chiefly derived from spirits and tobacco. The increase in the receipts from spirits is due in part to the greater quantity of whiskey withdrawn from warehouses at 90 cents per gallon during the current year than was withdrawn in 1876, and in part to the greater quantity of brandy distilled from fruit the past year. The aggregate quantity of tax-paid spirits withdrawn at 70 cents per gallon under the act of June 6, 1872, and at 90 cents per gallon under the act of March 3, 1875, was nearly the same; whereas the number of gallons withdrawn paying 90 cents was greater by 3,795,369 gallons during 1877 than in 1876.

The quantity of manufactured tobacco on

The receipts for the first quarter of the last fiscal year, 1876-'77, were \$37,554,728.53, while for the corresponding period of this year, 1877-'78, they were \$36,983,531.56—a decrease of \$571,196.97.

There was withdrawn from bond for consumption, in excess of that entered for warehouse, during the past fiscal year, merchandise of the value of \$7,629,861. The total exportation of specie and bullion was less than that for the preceding year by \$344,165, while the exports of domestic goods increased in value \$64,087,977. Importations of merchandise decreased to the amount of \$9,418,064, as compared with those of the preceding fiscal year; and of \$81,682,310, as compared with the year ending June 30, 1875. There was an increase in the value of imports of the following articles, which are free of duty: Hides and skins, \$1,927,994; crude India-rubber and gutta-percha, \$1,478,507; raw silk, \$1,368,529. The largest increase in the value of dutiable goods was in brown sugar, chiefly for refining purposes, \$25,484,601.

The following tabular statement exhibits the receipts from the several sources of taxation under the internal-revenue laws, for the fiscal years ending, respectively, June 30, 1876, and June 30, 1877:

which a tax of 24 cents per pound was paid in 1876 was 107,040,234 pounds; in 1877 the quantity amounted to 112,716,534 pounds, the increase being 5,676,300 pounds.

The Register of the Treasury reports the total tonnage of vessels of the United States to be 4,242,600 tons, a decrease of 36,858 tons from that of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

The actual decrease is believed to be about 13,563 tons, this amount being the excess of the losses over the gains during the last fiscal year, the balance being accounted for by dropping canal-boats, exempt under the act of Congress approved April 18, 1874.

The following table exhibits the number of vessels and the total tonnage for the last two years:

CLASSES.	1876.		1877.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Registered, engaged in foreign trade.....	3,009	1,592,821	2,988	1,611,193
Enrolled and licensed, engaged in domestic commerce.....	22,925	2,686,637	22,398	2,681,407
Total.....	52,984	4,279,458	25,386	4,242,600

The tonnage of vessels built, as given by the Register, is 176,592 tons, being a decrease from that of the previous year of 26,994 tons, or over 15 per centum.

The number of vessels built is 1,029.
The number of entries of American vessels into ports of the United States from foreign ports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was 10,660; the number of clearances of American vessels, foreign, for the same period was

10,790. The number of entries of foreign vessels into ports of the United States from foreign ports during the same period was 18,379; the number of clearances of foreign vessels, foreign, for the same time was 18,174, showing a preponderance of foreign over domestic tonnage.

The range of prices in New York for Government securities, for the year 1877, and the amount of each class of bonds outstanding, January 1, 1878, were as follows:

SECURITIES.	RANGE FOR 1877.		AMOUNT JANUARY 1ST.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Registered.	Coupon.
6s, 1881.....regular.....	106½ Dec. 27....	114% Jan. 17....	\$194,024,500	.....
6s, 1881.....coupon.....	109% Oct. 6.....	115% May 26....	47,046,950	\$88,711,850
6s, 5-20s, 1867, new.....coupon.....	104% Oct. 6.....	111% May 17....	93,587,400	69,856,400
6s, 5-20s, 1867.....coupon.....	106% Oct. 8.....	114% May 26....	15,750,500	212,029,800
6s, 5-20s, 1868.....coupon.....	109% Oct. 10....	117% Jan. 22....	142,562,750	21,714,800
5s, 10-40s.....regular.....	106% Oct. 8.....	114% Jan. 27....	.....	52,013,550
5s, 10-40s.....coupon.....	107% Oct. 8.....	114% Feb. 5.....	221,288,900	287,202,050
5s, funded, 1881.....coupon.....	105% Dec. 27....	112% Jan. 22....	115,474,200	.....
4½s, 1891.....regular.....	108% Dec. 27....	109% July 17....	.....	81,825,800
4½s, 1891.....coupon.....	108% Dec. 27....	109 May 17....	61,044,400	13,855,600
4s, 1907.....regular.....	101 Oct. 5.....	108 July 24....	64,623,512	.....
6s, currency.....regular.....	120 Dec. 26....	126 July 18....	.....	.....

The range in prices during 1877 and 1876 of the most active stocks sold at New York Stock Exchange is shown in the table below:

LINES.	RANGE FOR 1877.		RANGE FOR 1876.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph.....	15% Feb. 3.....	25 March 14....	14%.....	22.....
Central of New Jersey.....	6 June 11.....	87% Jan. 8.....	20%.....	109%.....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	94 March 19....	118% Jan. 26....	112%.....	121%.....
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....	11 April 12....	42% Oct. 8.....	16%.....	46%.....
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred.....	40% April 23....	78% Dec. 29....	49%.....	84%.....
Chicago & Northwestern.....	15 April 13....	49% Oct. 8.....	81%.....	45%.....
Chicago & Northwestern preferred.....	87% April 23....	69% Oct. 8.....	55%.....	67%.....
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....	52% April 23....	105% Oct. 8.....	98%.....	111%.....
Delaware & Hudson Canal.....	25% June 13....	74% Jan. 4.....	61%.....	125.....
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....	30% June 11....	77 Jan. 18....	64%.....	120%.....
Erie.....	4% April 2.....	15 Oct. 8.....	7%.....	28%.....
Hannibal & St. Joseph.....	7 April 17....	15% July 8.....	10%.....	22%.....
Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred.....	17 April 17....	38% July 8.....	18%.....	38%.....
Harlem.....	135 Feb. 19....	147 Nov. 15....	180%.....	145.....
Illinois Central.....	40% April 2.....	79 Oct. 15....	60%.....	108%.....
Lake Shore.....	45 April 28....	73% Oct. 8.....	48%.....	68%.....
Michigan Central.....	35% April 2.....	74% Oct. 15....	84%.....	65%.....
Morris & Essex.....	51% June 13....	92% Jan. 12....	84.....	106.....
New York Central & Hudson River.....	85% April 23....	109% Oct. 8.....	96.....	117%.....
Ohio & Mississippi.....	2% July 7.....	11% Oct. 15....	5.....	24%.....
Pacific Mail.....	12% April 8.....	26% Aug. 24....	16%.....	39%.....
Panama.....	80 April 8.....	180 March 1....	122.....	140.....
Wabash Receipts.....	½ June 30.....	20% Oct. 8.....	.....	.....
Union Pacific.....	59% Jan. 15....	78 March 2.....	57%.....	74%.....
Western Union Telegraph.....	56 April 4.....	84% Sept. 5.....	68%.....	80%.....
Adams Express.....	91 April 23....	106 Jan. 27....	100.....	114.....
American Express.....	43% July 3.....	60% Feb. 5.....	55.....	67.....
United States Express.....	36 April 27....	59% Jan. 8.....	49%.....	76%.....
Wells, Fargo & Co.....	81 July 25.....	90 June 5.....	79.....	91.....

The range of United States bonds in London in 1877 was as follows:

SECURITIES.	RANGE FOR 1877.	
	Lowest.	Highest.
United States 6s, 5-20s, 1867....	105 Dec. 27....	110% Feb. 6.....
United States 5s, 10-40s.....	107 Oct. 10....	110% Feb. 6.....
5s of 1881.....	105% Dec. 27....	109 July 11....
New 4% per cents.....	102% May 16....	106% Aug. 7.....

Gold opened in January at 107½, and gradually declined to 105½ at the end of the month, notwithstanding the great political excitement

over the presidential election. Within this range it fluctuated, owing to various circumstances, such as market influences at home, or political news here and abroad, as well as the excitement of the labor riots, until August, when a steady decline commenced, in consequence of the small demand, the large surplus of domestic products, and the low prices of foreign exchange, and it reached 102½ as the lowest point of the year.

The business failures of 1877, as reported by Messrs. R. G. Dunn & Co., presented the following results:

STATES.	No. Failures.	Percentage of Failures.	Amount of Liabilities.	Average Liabilities.
Eastern	1,853	1 in every 58	\$26,088,007	\$19,281
Middle	3,049	1 in every 78	77,178,750	25,311
Southern	1,078	1 in every 85	17,271,920	16,022
Western	2,756	1 in every 84	56,187,074	20,387
Pacific and Territories	636	1 in every 41	13,949,185	21,982
Total for U. S.	8,872	1 in every 73	\$190,669,936	\$21,491
Canada	1,892	1 in every 30	\$25,523,908	\$13,490

FLORIDA. Peace and quiet have reigned in Florida since the completion of proceedings relating to the result of the election of 1876, a full account of which, appeared in the previous volume of this work. The Legislature continued in session until the 1st of March. There were several contested election cases, turning on allegations of fraud in the election returns of 1876; but all were decided in favor of the sitting members. A committee of five was appointed in the Assembly "to investigate the rumors being rife throughout the State reflecting upon the honor and dignity of certain members of this body, to wit, the members from Alachua, of bribery, forgery, and corruption during the late elections and connected therewith." Charges in a somewhat specific form were made against two members, L. G. Dennis and W. K. Cessna. On the 7th of February, the committee made a report in the case of Mr. Dennis, to the effect that there was "not sufficient evidence to sustain the charges." In the case of Mr. Cessna the majority of the committee reported on the 17th of February, that the evidence was "pointed and conclusive as to the guilt of the said W. K. Cessna, who, with every opportunity to do so, has failed to successfully invalidate such evidence." The minority of the committee, after discussing the nature of the evidence, concluded that, as the testimony came from a person who was "known in the community in which he resides as a common liar, utterly unworthy of belief or confidence," the report of the majority was unwarranted and the accused should "stand fully exonerated before this Assembly." A resolution was adopted by a vote 29 to 12, declaring that "the evidence adduced against W. K. Cessna, a member of this Assembly, charged with bribery, perjury and fraud during the late election, is not sufficient to convict him of such charges." Early in the session the following resolution was adopted by the Assembly:

Whereas, It is published that Hon. R. B. Archibald, Circuit Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of this State, as a witness before a committee of the United States Senate testified as follows:

"The State Senate stood twelve Republicans to twelve Democrats, and Johnson was selected because his district was a close one, and deliberately murdered for the purpose of giving the Democrats the ascendancy in that branch of the Legislature. The evidence against Richard, the assassin, was clear, connected, and amounted to a certainty of mathematical demonstration, and yet the jury refused to convict him. The moment he was arrested the whole Democratic bar of Jacksonville, and nearly every Democratic lawyer in the State, volunteered their services in his defense, while every

effort was made by the best citizens to throw the officers of justice off the track, and facilitate the escape of the murderer."

Therefore, resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be, and they are hereby, instructed to procure a sworn copy of the testimony given by said Archibald before said committee of the Senate of the United States, and report to this Assembly on the liability of said Archibald to impeachment on account of said testimony.

Subsequently a committee of three was appointed "to inquire whether or not cause exists for the impeachment of Robert B. Archibald," with power to send for persons and papers. A majority of the committee reported in favor of impeachment, and the minority against it. A resolution of impeachment was defeated by a vote of 31 to 20, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. An investigation was also made into the conduct of William Bryson, Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, to ascertain whether he had "done any acts or been guilty of any conduct that would warrant this Assembly in preferring charges of impeachment against him." The Committee of Investigation reported

That there was information filed before us charging Judge Bryson with reprehensible rulings as a judge in cases before him in the county of Suwannee of his circuit; that some of the above gentlemen were engaged in those suits as attorneys, and while they differed from him in some of the judicial conclusions reached, they fully exculpated him from corruptly and intentionally doing or intending to do wrong. The evidence before us has impressed your committee favorably as to his administration of the criminal law in his circuit; that crime has decreased since he commenced his ridings in that circuit. We herewith file an answer made by Judge Bryson before your committee, vindicating himself from the charges made, and the evidence before us sustains his answer very fully. We have been unable to find that his honor W. Bryson is other than a just and upright judge, and fully acquit him of all intention to do otherwise than to faithfully perform his duties as judge.

Several attempts were made to have acts passed amending the constitution of the State in respect to elections and sessions of the Legislature, but they failed. The general legislation of the session was unimportant.

No State election took place this year, and as there was no session of the Legislature in 1878, official reports on state affairs are wanting. There was no action taken by political parties; but a convention of colored men was held at Tallahassee on the 4th of July. An address to the colored people of the State was adopted, setting forth the importance of education, of acquiring homesteads, and of fostering habits of industry and sobriety. The address concluded as follows:

We are aware that recently in our own State, as well as throughout the whole South, a political revolution has taken place, and it is our hope that now the race issue in politics, with all its accompanying evils, will pass away, and that intelligence and integrity will now dominate without regard to color or previous condition. The policy of pacification is right then, and President Hayes's course was inevitable—public opinion in the North as well as in the South demanding such a course.

We hope that throughout the South we shall now have peace, order, confidence, more tolerance of opinion than ever before, and better protection to life, liberty and property; and we believe that a political organization founded upon such principles as these, without regard to the past, without regard to color, to nationality, race or previous condition of servitude, or former residence, or place of birth, will do honor to our State and the nation, and promote the best interests of our country; and such an organization, and such only, will be entitled to, and will hereafter receive, our support.

The following resolutions were also adopted:

Whereas, It is reported that unauthorized colored men from this State have recently called upon President Hayes, as a delegation from Florida, consulting with him upon matters appertaining to the interests of the colored people of this State; and, *whereas*, such persons were unauthorized by the colored people to act as such delegation: therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention hereby denounces the action of such gentlemen, they having no authority from the colored people of this State, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President.

Whereas, The press of the country is an educator of the people, and in this particular the colored race of this State is deficient: therefore, we suggest to the colored people the importance of starting and maintaining a newspaper for the purpose of diffusing knowledge as to agriculture, etc., and the fostering of morality and education.

Whereas, Education is the one great need of the colored people of the South, and any one coming to our State and devoting his time and energies to the material culture of our race is entitled to our highest encomiums: therefore, it is

Resolved, 1. That we do herein record our cheerful appreciation of the efforts of all true friends who willingly devote their time and means to raise the standard of moral and social culture by means of education among the youth of our race in this State.

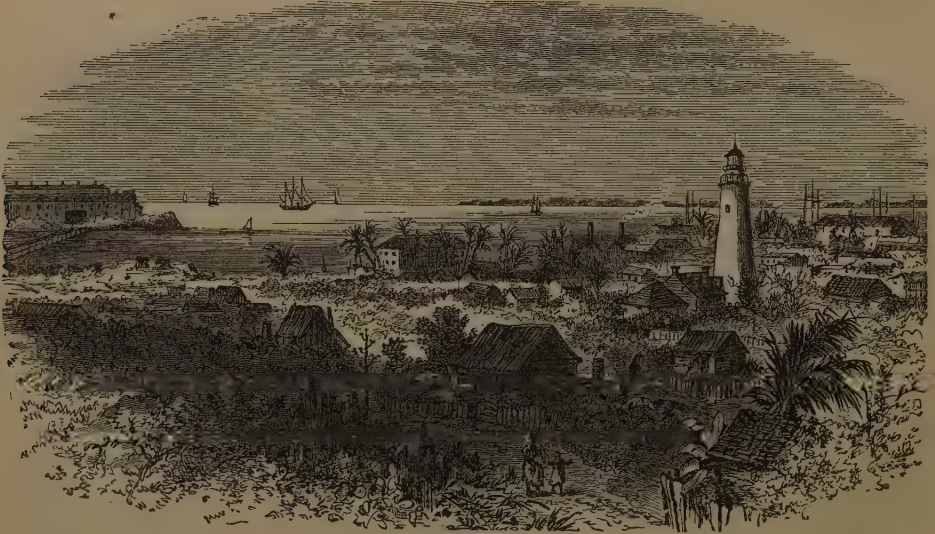
2. That among the institutions of learning, none has challenged our admiration and emulation more than the Cookman Institute and Staunton School of Jacksonville—the former showing the truly Christian efforts of Prof. S. B. Darnell, and the last the philanthropic feeling actuating Rev. J. C. Waters—and each harmonizing into glorious results for the future.

3. We look upon the establishment of an Agricultural College in this State as the great industrial medium which is to aid largely in the material development of our race, and recommend all to take advantage of its provisions.

4. That we hope the day is not far distant when the Seminary Fund of our State may be opened to the enjoyment of our race without the necessity of forcing its trustees to recognize our rights.

5. That all we ask is an equal recognition of all our rights to a place in the great race of life, and, if distanced, will feel that “to the victor belongs the spoils.”

The town of Fernandina was visited by a severe epidemic of yellow fever, beginning about



KEY WEST.

the middle of August and lasting until the end of October. A census taken on the 28th of September showed a population of 1,632, of whom 518 were whites and 1,114 colored; 1,073 adults and 559 children; 814 males and 818 females. At that time 293 were sick with the fever, and 853 had been sick. The number of deaths from August 21st to October 31st was 94, or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the population.

The death-rate among the whites was about

16 per cent., only 10 negroes having died. The town was forced to appeal for outside assistance, and for some weeks all business was at a stand-still. Physicians and nurses were obtained from other parts of the country, and contributions for relief amounted to \$17,000, which left the Sanitary Committee \$2,000 in debt at the end of October. The suffering of the people during the epidemic was terrible, and it left them in an almost destitute condition, with all business and industry, which

had depended chiefly on the shipping of the port, utterly prostrate.

FORREST, General NATHAN BEDFORD, the Confederate cavalry officer, died in Memphis, Tenn., October 29, 1877. He was born at Chappel Hill, Tenn., in 1821, and when he was 13 years old went with his father to Mississippi. Here, at the breaking out of the war, he was a wealthy planter. He entered the Confederate service as a private, but soon afterward raised a regiment of cavalry, which he commanded at Fort Donelson in February, 1862, from which he escaped with Generals Floyd and Pillow, after the Confederate defeat on the 15th. Forrest joined General A. S. Johnston in his retreat from Bowling Green, Ky., and took a prominent part in the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded. In July, 1862, he made a bold and successful attack on Murfreesborough, Tenn., for which he was made a brigadier-general. When General Bragg advanced from Chattanooga to Kentucky, General Forrest rendered important service in Middle Tennessee; but on August 30th, his brigade was routed by a Union force near McMinnville. In December he made a bold raid in West Tennessee, but was again routed near Parker's Cross Roads. In March, 1863, General Forrest repulsed an attack made by General Greene Clay Smith, and soon after followed Colonel Streight in his raid into Alabama and Georgia, and compelled him to surrender after several days of severe fighting. Forrest was now assigned to the command of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Tennessee, and took part in the battle of Chickamauga. In March, 1864, he led a cavalry force 5,000 strong from Mississippi into Tennessee, occupied Union City and Hickman, made two unsuccessful assaults on Paducah, Ky., and in April, captured Fort Pillow. He continued his active operations during the summer and autumn; in November attacked and destroyed Johnsonville, a Federal depot for supplies on the Tennessee river, and was afterward engaged in the fighting around Nashville. General Forrest was made a major-general at the close of 1863, and a lieutenant-general early in 1865.

FRANCE, a republic of Europe. President, Marshal Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, elected May 24, 1873. Chief of the cabinet, Colonel Robert; Secretary of the President, Viscount d'Harcourt; Vice-President of Council of Ministers, at the close of the year 1877, Jules Armand Stanislas Dufaure.

The legislative body consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The Senate consists of 75 life-members, elected by the late National Assembly (*see* ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1875 for a complete list and the biographies of the life-senators), and 225 elected for 3, 6, and 9 years respectively, by a direct vote of the people. The President of the Senate in 1877 was the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 532 members.

The President of the Chamber of Deputies in 1877 was François Paul Jules Grévy.

The area of France, according to the official report on the census of 1872 ("Statistique de la France"), was 204,092 square miles. The population, according to the census of 1876, was 36,905,788.

The table on page 300 exhibits the area of each department, its population according to the new census of 1876, and the movement of population during the year 1874.

The census of 1876 has, moreover, given the following figures: there were 362 arrondissements, 2,863 cantons, and 36,050 communes. The cantons have decreased two, owing to the regulation of the frontier with Germany. The total population has increased 802,867, or 2.17 per cent., since 1872. According to sex, the population was divided as follows: males, married 7,587,259, widowers 980,619, single 9,805,761; females, married 7,567,080, widows 2,020,683, single 8,944,386. The increase has been greatest in the departments of Seine, Nord, Loire, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Gironde, Finistère, and Marne; a decrease showed itself in 20 departments, principally in the Basses-Alpes, Calvados, Eure, Gers, Lot, Manche, Orne, and Vaucluse. The population of the principal cities was as follows in 1876 and 1872.

CITIES.	1876.	1872.
Paris.....	1,986,748	1,851,792
Lyons.....	342,815	323,417
Marseilles.....	318,868	312,864
Bordeaux.....	215,140	194,055
Lille.....	162,775	158,117
Toulouse.....	131,642	124,852
Saint-Étienne.....	126,019	110,814
Nantes.....	122,447	118,517
Rouen.....	104,902	102,470
Havre.....	92,068	86,525
Roubaix.....	88,661	75,987
Rheims.....	81,328	71,994
Toulon.....	70,509	69,127
Brest.....	66,828	66,272
Nancy.....	66,303	52,978
Nîmes.....	63,001	62,394
Amiens.....	66,896	63,747
Limoges.....	59,011	55,184
Rennes.....	57,177	52,044
Angers.....	56,846	58,464
Montpellier.....	55,258	57,727
Besançon.....	54,404	49,401
Orleans.....	52,157	48,976
Nice.....	53,397	52,377
Versailles.....	49,847	61,686

The movement of population from 1866 to 1875 was as follows:

YEARS.	Births.	Deaths.	Surplus of Births (B.), or Deaths (D.).	Percentage of Increase (I.), or Decrease (D.), of Population.
1866...	1,006,258	884,578	B. 121,685	I. 0.83
1867...	1,007,515	886,887	B. 120,628	I. 0.81
1868...	984,140	922,088	B. 62,102	I. 0.16
1869...	948,526	864,820	B. 84,206	I. 0.21
1870...	944,115	1,046,909	D. 103,394	D. 0.28
1871...	926,121	1,271,010	D. 444,815	D. 1.22
1872...	966,000	798,064	B. 172,986	I. 0.48
1873...	946,864	844,588	B. 101,776	I. 0.28
1874...	954,652	781,709	B. 172,948	I. 0.48
1875...	950,975	845,062	B. 105,918	I. 0.28

DEPARTMENTS.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1872.	Population in 1876.	Births, 1874.	Deaths, 1874.	Marriages, 1874.
Ain.....	2,339	363,290	365,462	8,613	7,965	3,020
Aisne.....	2,539	552,439	560,427	13,730	11,569	4,521
Allier.....	2,822	390,812	405,783	12,062	7,541	3,566
Alpes (Basses).....	2,685	139,332	136,166	3,194	3,667	1,325
Alpes (Hautes).....	2,158	118,898	119,094	3,750	3,103	2,935
Alpes-Maritimes.....	1,482	199,037	203,604	5,779	8,676	1,691
Ardèche.....	2,134	930,277	934,373	11,971	9,462	3,528
Ardennes.....	2,020	320,277	326,782	7,755	6,109	2,586
Ariège.....	1,890	246,298	244,795	6,466	5,334	1,534
Aube.....	2,317	255,637	255,217	4,814	5,120	1,873
Aude.....	2,435	285,927	300,065	7,554	6,754	2,548
Aveyron.....	3,376	402,474	413,826	12,503	9,076	3,314
Belfort (territoire de).....	233	56,781	68,600	1,616	1,173	524
Bouches-du-Rhône.....	1,971	554,911	559,377	16,029	14,437	4,190
Calvados.....	2,132	454,012	450,220	9,261	11,314	3,609
Cantal.....	2,217	231,567	231,036	6,002	4,937	1,825
Charente.....	2,294	367,520	373,590	8,631	7,244	3,127
Charente-Inférieure.....	2,636	465,653	466,623	9,933	8,933	3,960
Cher.....	2,779	333,392	345,613	9,209	5,999	2,923
Corrèze.....	2,265	302,746	311,535	9,597	6,967	2,533
Corsica.....	3,377	258,507	262,701	7,911	6,161	2,008
Côte-d'Or.....	3,383	374,510	377,663	7,686	7,565	2,776
Côtes-du-Nord.....	2,652	622,295	630,957	19,502	14,140	5,203
Creuse.....	2,150	274,663	278,423	7,104	4,913	2,303
Dordogne.....	3,545	450,141	489,843	13,277	10,197	4,624
Doubs.....	2,019	291,251	306,094	8,087	6,070	2,470
Drôme.....	2,513	320,417	321,756	8,457	8,450	3,343
Eure.....	2,390	377,374	378,629	7,216	7,749	2,267
Eure-et-Loir.....	2,263	252,622	268,075	6,613	7,320	2,251
Finistère.....	2,595	642,963	666,106	24,286	16,860	5,750
Gard.....	2,253	420,131	423,304	11,907	11,311	3,843
Garonne (Haute).....	2,429	479,362	477,730	10,285	9,303	3,877
Gers.....	2,425	284,717	258,546	5,707	5,803	2,924
Gironde.....	3,761	705,149	735,242	15,171	13,420	5,791
Hérault.....	2,393	429,373	445,053	12,054	11,315	3,741
Ille-et-Vilaine.....	2,597	539,532	602,702	17,553	14,007	5,327
Indre.....	2,624	277,893	281,243	7,135	4,847	2,291
Indre-et-Loire.....	2,360	317,027	324,875	6,434	5,811	2,634
Isère.....	3,201	575,784	581,099	14,322	13,015	5,091
Jura.....	1,923	257,634	288,823	7,066	6,197	2,218
Landes.....	3,597	300,523	303,503	8,475	5,463	2,465
Loire-et-Cher.....	2,452	268,301	272,684	6,759	5,063	2,144
Loire.....	1,833	550,611	590,603	17,352	11,922	4,771
Loire (Haute).....	1,916	308,732	313,721	9,461	6,409	2,729
Loire-Inférieure.....	2,654	602,206	612,972	14,727	10,165	4,337
Loiret.....	2,614	353,021	360,903	9,543	7,220	2,950
Lot.....	2,012	251,404	276,512	6,262	5,327	2,234
Lot-et-Garonne.....	2,067	319,239	316,920	5,896	6,542	2,252
Lozère.....	1,996	135,190	138,319	4,290	3,233	1,098
Maine-et-Loire.....	2,750	513,471	517,253	11,101	10,069	4,110
Manche.....	2,289	544,776	539,910	12,451	10,797	4,397
Marne.....	3,159	386,137	407,730	10,116	8,318	3,217
Marne (Haute).....	2,402	251,196	252,448	5,286	4,623	1,797
Mayenne.....	1,996	350,637	351,933	9,040	7,371	2,888
Meurthe-et-Moselle.....	2,025	365,137	404,609	9,251	6,702	3,414
Meuse.....	2,405	234,725	294,054	6,332	5,735	2,247
Morbihan.....	2,625	490,332	506,573	16,030	10,329	4,666
Nièvre.....	2,632	339,917	346,822	8,723	6,310	2,941
Nord.....	2,193	1,447,764	1,519,535	50,215	31,989	12,502
Oise.....	2,250	396,804	401,613	9,248	8,462	3,083
Orne.....	2,354	398,250	392,526	7,517	8,554	2,986
Pas-de-Calais.....	2,550	761,158	793,140	24,096	16,270	6,095
Puy-de-Dôme.....	3,070	566,483	570,207	13,236	12,149	4,662
Pyrénées (Basses).....	2,945	426,700	431,525	11,511	8,915	3,094
Pyrénées (Hautes).....	1,750	235,156	238,037	5,463	4,753	1,723
Pyrénées-Orientales.....	1,592	191,856	197,940	6,556	5,005	1,935
Rhône.....	1,077	670,247	705,131	16,305	16,419	5,992
Saône (Haute).....	2,062	303,033	304,052	7,036	5,893	2,449
Saône-et-Loire.....	3,392	593,344	614,309	16,303	12,004	4,325
Sarthe.....	2,397	446,603	446,239	9,443	9,125	3,445
Savoie.....	2,224	267,953	263,361	7,433	5,929	1,834
Savoie (Haute).....	1,667	273,027	273,301	7,473	6,235	1,966
Seine.....	103	2,220,060	2,410,349	64,287	50,910	21,965
Seine-Inférieure.....	2,330	790,022	798,414	22,636	19,330	6,324
Seine-et-Marne.....	2,215	341,490	347,323	7,959	7,072	2,322
Seine-et-Oise.....	2,164	530,130	561,990	12,504	12,314	4,349
Sèvres (Deux).....	2,317	331,243	336,655	8,207	5,965	2,715
Somme.....	2,379	557,015	556,641	13,266	12,005	4,263
Tarn.....	2,317	352,713	359,232	8,977	7,263	2,799
Tarn-et-Garonne.....	1,436	221,610	221,364	4,359	4,508	1,746
Var.....	2,349	293,757	295,763	6,533	7,046	2,133
Vaucluse.....	1,670	233,451	255,703	6,437	6,373	2,050
Vendée.....	2,533	401,446	411,731	11,179	7,771	3,490
Vienne.....	2,691	320,593	330,916	8,031	5,942	2,793
Vienne (Haute).....	2,130	322,447	336,061	10,623	6,332	3,259
Vosges.....	2,269	392,983	407,032	10,932	8,663	3,422
Yonne.....	2,363	363,603	369,070	7,107	7,931	2,736
Total.....	204,092	36,102,921	36,905,738	954,652	781,709	303,103

The number of still-born children from 1870 to 1874 was as follows:

1870.....	45,169
1871.....	40,815
1872.....	43,967
1873.....	44,487
1874.....	44,613

Of the 950,975 children born in 1875, about 66,000 were illegitimate. The relation of births to the total population from 1869 to 1874 was as follows:

YEARS.	Total Population.	Births.	Births for 100 Inhabitants.
1869.....	86,855,178	943,526	2.57
1870.....	86,965,212	943,515	2.55
1871.....	86,544,067	826,121	2.26
1872.....	86,102,921	966,000	2.67
1873.....	86,260,928	946,864	2.61
1874.....	86,833,431	954,652	2.62

The relation of deaths to the total population from 1869 to 1874 was as follows:

YEARS.	Total Population.	Deaths.	Number of Deaths to 100 Inhabitants.
1869.....	86,855,178	864,820	2.34
1870.....	86,965,212	1,046,909	2.83
1871.....	86,544,067	1,271,010	3.45
1872.....	86,102,921	798,064	2.19
1873.....	86,260,928	844,588	2.33
1874.....	86,833,431	781,706	2.15

The relation of marriages to the total population from 1869 to 1874 was as follows:

YEARS.	Total Population.	Marriages.	Number of Marriages to 100 Inhabitants.
1869.....	86,855,178	303,432	0.82
1870.....	86,965,212	223,705	0.60
1871.....	86,544,067	262,476	0.72
1872.....	86,102,921	352,754	0.98
1873.....	86,260,928	321,238	0.89
1874.....	86,833,431	303,113	0.83

The number of voters who, in 1876, were entitled to vote at the general and municipal elections was as follows: General election, 9,948,070; municipal election, 9,691,442.

MEN.		Class of 1874.	Class of 1873.
1. Declared fit for service.....		140,863	6,304
2. Exempted on account of family relations (eldest son of a widow, etc.).....		42,268	1,155
3. Exempted partly, or conditionally, on account of their calling (priests, teachers, etc.).....		30,073	41
4. Reserved for sanitary and other services.....		21,259	1,908
5. Put back for one year.....		19,508	8,991
6. Rejected on account of bodily infirmities.....		29,797	2,956
Totals.....		288,768	21,855

Of the 8,769 men of the class of 1872, put back for one year in 1874, 2,041 were declared fit for service.

Of the men declared fit for service in 1875, 7,040 were assigned to the Navy for a service of 5 years. The remaining 133,823 of the class of 1874, the 6,304 of the class of 1873, and the 2,041 of the class of 1872, were divided into 2 sections:

The budget for 1877, voted by the National Assembly, comprised the following sources of revenue and branches of expenditures (in francs):

REVENUE.	
Direct taxes.....	412,470,600
Stamps and enregistrement.....	634,605,451
Produce of forests.....	88,548,680
Duties.....	268,855,800
Indirect taxes.....	1,039,293,800
Produce of posts.....	116,126,000
Miscellaneous receipts.....	99,275,060
Extraordinary receipts.....	128,325,421
Total.....	2,737,008,812

EXPENDITURES.	
Ministry of Justice.....	87,960,485
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	12,720,500
Ministry of the Interior.....	81,528,856
Ministry of Finances.....	1,497,042,632
Ministry of Public Instruction.....	56,628,762
Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.....	19,762,888
Ministry of Public Works.....	288,246,535
Ministry of War.....	581,148,886
Ministry of the Navy.....	186,622,116
Administration of colonies.....	
General civil government of Algiers.....	24,587,322
Total.....	2,736,247,962

The interest on the public debt, according to the budget of 1877, was as follows:

Consolidated debt.....	747,571,080
Capital that may be called in.....	800,226,686
Dette viagère.....	123,863,049
Total.....	1,171,160,765

On January 1, 1873, the new Army law of August 16, 1872, went into operation. Its first article enacts universal liability to military service. Every Frenchman capable of bearing arms must serve for 20 years, namely, 4 years in the standing army, 5 years in the reserve of the standing army, 5 years in the territorial army (Landwehr), and 6 years in the reserve of the territorial army (Landsturm).

The recruiting in 1875 showed that the number of the young men registered in the military lists as becoming 20 years old in 1874 ("class of 1874") was 283,768. In addition to these there were 21,355 properly belonging to the class of 1873. Of these numbers there were:

SECTIONS.	Class of 1874.	Class of 1873.	Class of 1872.
1. For five years' service in the standing army (class of 1873 four years, class of 1872 two years).....	88,748	3,882	1,310
2. Embracing all those who may be furloughed after a service from six to twelve months.....	45,075	2,472	781

By a law of July 24, 1873, on the reorganization of the Army, France is divided into 18 districts, each of which is occupied by an army corps. One army corps, moreover, is organized in Algeria. Each of the 18 army corps consists of 2 divisions of infantry, 1 brigade of cavalry, 1 brigade of artillery, 1 battalion of engineers, 1 squadron of the train, a general staff, and the subordinate staffs. The composition of the Army, in time of peace, will be as follows:

Infantry (156 regiments, 505 battalions, 2,445 companies).....	281,601
Cavalry.....	68,617
Artillery.....	66,381
Engineers.....	10,960
Train.....	9,392
Staff.....	26,407
Gendarmes.....	27,014
Total.....	490,322

To this number may be added the second division of the yearly contingent, amounting to about 60,000 men, who serve from 6 to 12 months, and swell the number of the Army to 551,007 men. In time of war the Army will be composed as follows:

Field army (divided into 19 army corps and 9 divisions of cavalry).....	800,000
Battalions, squadrons, batteries, etc., of the <i>armée active</i> remaining in France and Algeria.....	50,000
Garrison troops.....	220,000
The territorial army.....	560,000
Garrison troops of the territorial army.....	20,000
Corps forestier and douaniers.....	20,000
Total.....	1,750,000

The degree of instruction received by the "class of 1874" is indicated by the following table:

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION.	Men.	Percentage.
Not able to read or write.....	45,177	15.92
Able to read only.....	5,591	1.93
Able to read and write.....	37,962	13.36
Able to read, write, and cipher.....	183,238	64.59
Number having received diplomas as bachelors of arts or sciences.....	1,893	0.66
Unknown.....	9,912	3.49

The Navy was composed as follows, on January 1, 1877, according to a report submitted to the Chamber of Deputies by the Budget Committee: There were in all 226 vessels; of these 19 were iron-clads of the first class, 10 iron-clads of the second class, 6 iron-clad coasting vessels *gardes-côtes*, 18 gunboats, 39 cruisers, 40 dispatch boats, 27 transports, 7 torpedo-boats, and 60 sailing vessels. The fleet was manned in 1876 by 48,303 sailors, and 16,000 men marine infantry.

The total commerce of France with foreign countries and its colonies was as follows (in francs):

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.
1873.....	3,554,800,000	3,787,300,000
1874.....	3,507,700,000	3,701,100,000
1875.....	3,536,700,000	3,872,600,000

The imports in 1876 amounted to 3,950,174,000 francs, and the exports to 3,569,891,000 francs. These figures were distributed as follows:

IMPORTS.	1876.	1875.
Articles of food.....	959,307,000	747,451,000
Raw materials.....	2,310,012,000	2,153,864,000
Manufactured goods.....	496,275,000	466,763,000
Other merchandise.....	184,580,000	168,576,000
Total.....	3,950,174,000	3,536,654,000

EXPORTS.	1876.	1875.
Manufactured goods.....	1,931,979,000	2,138,907,000
Raw materials and articles of food.....	1,448,705,000	1,527,771,000
Other merchandise.....	189,207,000	205,954,000
Total.....	3,569,891,000	3,872,632,000

According to the official report, the commerce of France was very unsatisfactory in 1877. During the first 10 months of the year, the imports and exports were both less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The report is as follows (value in francs):

IMPORTS.	1877.	1876.
Articles of food.....	778,550,000	764,714,000
Raw materials.....	1,762,004,000	1,913,630,000
Manufactured goods.....	374,712,000	836,022,000
Other merchandise.....	165,211,000	215,495,000
Total.....	3,080,477,000	3,284,861,000

EXPORTS.	1877.	1876.
Manufactured goods.....	1,518,017,000	1,627,899,000
Raw materials and articles of food.....	1,179,592,000	1,222,972,000
Other merchandise.....	155,476,000	161,511,000
Total.....	2,853,085,000	3,012,382,000

It is a noticeable fact that the imports of raw materials, as well as the exports of manufactured goods, have decreased since 1876, while the import of articles of food has increased.

The number of laden vessels entered and cleared in 1875 was as follows:

NATIONALITY.	TOTAL.		STEAMERS.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
French.....	18,988	4,884,000	6,277	3,267,000
Foreign.....	85,106	8,586,000	16,321	5,676,000
Total.....	54,089	13,470,000	23,098	8,943,000

The commercial navy on December 31, 1875, was as follows:

CLASSES OF VESSELS.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
Sailing vessels.....	14,904	822,808	96,164
Steamers.....	587	205,420	
Or—			
For port service.....	498	9,848	2,127
Fishing vessels.....	9,479	136,093	53,255
Coasting vessels.....	2,748	122,645	10,570
Long voyage.....	2,437	736,140	30,212
Vessels out of use, or probably lost.....	284	23,507	.....
Total, 1875.....	15,441	1,028,228	96,164
Total, 1874.....	15,524	1,037,272	98,022

Of the 15,441 vessels in 1875, 10,445 were of more than 30 tons.

The following table exhibits the movements of French commerce from 1859 to 1875:

YEAR.	GENERAL COMMERCE.		SPECIAL COMMERCE.		GOLD AND PRECIOUS METALS.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1875..	4,462,000,000	4,807,000,000	3,536,700,000	3,872,600,000	228,000,000	219,000,000
1874..	4,422,500,000	4,702,100,000	3,507,700,000	3,701,100,000	252,000,000	159,000,000
1873..	4,576,400,000	4,822,300,000	3,554,800,000	3,787,300,000	265,000,000	492,000,000
1872..	4,501,600,000	4,756,600,000	3,570,300,000	3,761,600,000	283,000,000	384,000,000
1869-1873..	4,107,000,000	4,061,300,000	3,342,500,000	3,259,700,000	482,000,000	871,000,000
Annual average.. { 1864-1868..	3,813,800,000	3,988,800,000	2,855,700,000	2,961,800,000	799,000,000	451,000,000
1859-1863..	2,546,600,000	3,088,200,000	2,121,100,000	2,271,000,000	607,000,000	513,000,000

The foreign countries chiefly interested in the trade of France in the years 1873, 1874, and 1875, were the following:

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Great Britain.....	595,900,000	591,700,000	624,300,000	920,500,000	987,100,000	1,067,200,000
Belgium.....	474,600,000	409,300,000	439,200,000	470,200,000	523,500,000	527,200,000
Italy.....	345,900,000	288,900,000	322,500,000	229,800,000	204,200,000	218,700,000
Germany.....	311,100,000	315,500,000	349,000,000	463,300,000	413,600,000	426,900,000
Switzerland.....	91,800,000	96,200,000	98,700,000	387,200,000	299,700,000	315,200,000
Spain.....	141,000,000	129,900,000	94,100,000	110,100,000	139,200,000	140,600,000
Russia.....	136,800,000	183,200,000	196,500,000	40,600,000	86,100,000	47,300,000
Sweden.....	39,700,000	38,100,000	45,700,000	10,900,000	11,800,000	18,200,000
Norway.....	33,500,000	30,800,000	21,600,000	10,700,000	12,100,000	10,600,000
Denmark.....	300,000	600,000	300,000	4,100,000	4,800,000	7,000,000
Netherlands.....	40,000,000	30,100,000	33,200,000	33,200,000	34,500,000	50,200,000
Portugal.....	15,100,000	12,400,000	8,000,000	21,500,000	21,100,000	25,400,000
Austro-Hungary.....	54,500,000	66,200,000	67,900,000	17,300,000	15,300,000	21,400,000
Turkey.....	173,900,000	170,500,000	122,500,000	83,900,000	82,000,000	75,600,000
Greece.....	4,500,000	5,200,000	5,800,000	15,300,000	15,600,000	17,800,000
Malta, Gibraltar.....	900,000	4,100,000	2,800,000	4,600,000	5,800,000	6,600,000
Tunis, Tripoli.....	24,000,000	24,800,000	24,700,000	12,900,000	14,500,000	13,700,000
Egypt.....	46,300,000	52,900,000	36,500,000	44,500,000	39,300,000	42,100,000
United States.....	199,500,000	241,500,000	190,200,000	297,300,000	296,400,000	264,400,000
British America.....	1,200,000	3,200,000	2,100,000	10,600,000	11,200,000	9,000,000
Cuba, Porto Rico.....	23,600,000	23,100,000	37,600,000	23,400,000	15,000,000	22,100,000
Haiti.....	35,700,000	32,200,000	40,700,000	12,400,000	12,900,000	21,800,000
Mexico.....	4,900,000	6,700,000	9,100,000	17,900,000	16,400,000	17,600,000
Colombia.....	12,200,000	9,800,000	9,900,000	30,100,000	20,400,000	19,000,000
Venezuela.....	11,300,000	9,900,000	12,800,000	7,000,000	4,600,000	7,600,000
Brazil.....	54,900,000	46,100,000	50,500,000	72,100,000	67,500,000	73,200,000
Uruguay.....	41,800,000	37,100,000	39,700,000	36,600,000	23,800,000	14,100,000
Argentine Republic.....	105,100,000	97,500,000	90,900,000	93,500,000	56,500,000	74,500,000
Chili.....	14,000,000	23,600,000	14,000,000	46,000,000	37,900,000	31,200,000
Peru.....	51,300,000	54,300,000	51,600,000	40,500,000	25,400,000	23,800,000
Other countries in America.....	1,300,000	2,200,000	2,600,000	19,000,000	18,300,000	16,700,000
British India.....	77,000,000	104,600,000	123,500,000	6,200,000	5,400,000	8,200,000
China.....	52,200,000	73,500,000	88,600,000	3,100,000	1,600,000	8,200,000
Japan.....	20,300,000	19,900,000	15,900,000	8,500,000	8,100,000	11,800,000
Cochin-China and Siam.....	3,500,000	5,400,000	3,800,000	5,500,000	4,600,000	5,000,000
Dutch Indies.....	6,100,000	7,300,000	8,900,000	1,500,000	2,200,000	3,200,000
Africa.....	42,800,000	39,200,000	43,800,000	20,700,000	17,500,000	15,600,000
Other countries.....	4,000,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	9,400,000	7,300,000	4,500,000
Total, foreign countries....	3,292,500,000	3,291,700,000	3,321,700,000	3,583,200,000	3,512,200,000	3,673,200,000

The commerce of France with its colonies during the same period was as follows:

COLONIES.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Algeria.....	148,600,000	112,900,000	108,600,000	140,800,000	135,600,000	146,100,000
Senegambia.....	10,800,000	11,600,000	9,600,000	4,700,000	4,800,000	4,800,000
Réunion.....	19,100,000	23,300,000	20,000,000	10,700,000	10,900,000	8,300,000
St.-Pierre and Miquelon.....	28,800,000	25,500,000	24,300,000	7,500,000	7,000,000	6,200,000
Martinique.....	19,800,000	21,500,000	23,900,000	15,100,000	13,100,000	15,400,000
Guadeloupe.....	21,000,000	15,300,000	17,800,000	14,100,000	12,200,000	12,200,000
French Guiana.....	200,000	500,000	300,000	5,400,000	4,400,000	5,200,000
Possessions in India.....	11,200,000	8,100,000	7,800,000	600,000	700,000	900,000
St.-Marie, Mayotte.....	2,800,000	2,300,000	1,700,000	700,000	400,000	300,000
French colonies.....	262,300,000	216,000,000	215,000,000	199,100,000	188,900,000	199,400,000

The population of Paris, according to the provisional returns of the census of 1876, was 1,986,748, or 134,965 more than according to the census of 1872. The number of births in

1875 was 53,878, or 27,541 males and 26,337 females; and of deaths 45,544, or 23,457 males and 22,087 females. Of the births 14,212, or more than 26 per cent., were illegitimate. The

number of marriages was 18,845. The budget of Paris for 1877 was as follows (in francs) :

Ordinary receipts	218,848,277
Extraordinary receipts	57,496,983
Total	271,345,210
Ordinary expenditures	211,848,277
Extraordinary expenditures	59,496,983
Total	271,345,210

The French colonies and dependencies had, according to the latest official reports, the following area and population :

COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.	Area, sq. m.	Population.
Algeria (1876)	258,217	2,490,888
I. COLONIES.		
<i>Asia.</i>		
1. India : Pondichéry, Chandernager, Karikal, Mahé, Yanam (1874)	191.35	270,523
2. French Cochín-China (1874)	21,716.49	1,563,180
Total possessions in Asia	21,907.84	1,633,653
<i>Oceanica.</i>		
1. New Caledonia and Loyalty Islands (1874)	7,614.51	68,827
2. Marquesas Islands (1871)	478.86	4,200
3. Clipperton Island	2.12	.....
Total, Oceanica	8,094.99	73,027
<i>Africa (exclusive of Algeria).</i>		
1. Senegambia (1874)	?	216,538
2. Gabon .....	.....	8,000
3. Réunion (1874)	969.70	183,529
4. Mayotte and Nossi-Bé (1874) ..	195.17	13,008
5. St.-Marie (1874)	67.18	6,519
Total, Africa	1,282.05	427,884
<i>America.</i>		
St. Bartholomew	8	2,398
St.-Pierre, Miquelon, etc. (1874) ..	51.22	9,346
Martinique (1874)	851.42	159,200
Guadeloupe and dependencies (1874)	712.44	167,344
French Guiana (1874)	46,879.77	25,110
Total, America	48,062.85	864,398
Total, colonies (except Algeria) ..	79,297.78	2,698,962
II. DEPENDENCIES.		
<i>Asia.—Cambodia (1874)</i>		
	82,379.29	890,000
<i>Oceanica.</i>		
1. Tahiti, Moorea, Tetuaroa, Maita (1874)	461.78	10,118
2. Tubai, Varitu, and Rapa	55.80	675
3. Tuamotu Islands (79)	2,572.54	8,000
4. Gambier Islands (6)	11.48	1,500
Total, Oceanica	3,101.60	20,288
Total, dependencies	85,490.89	910,288
Colonies and dependencies	872,995	6,099,638

All the railroads of France are private roads, which are assumed by the Government at the expiration of their charters. According to the *Statistique Centrale des Chemins de Fer*, the number of kilometres in operation on January 1, 1875, 1876, and 1877, was as follows :

YEAR.	Kilometres.
1875	20,771
1876	21,761
1877	22,671

The statistics of telegraphs were as follows :

Government stations in 1875	2,817
Length of lines in 1875 (kilometres)	51,700
Length of wires in 1875	143,234
Inland dispatches in 1876	7,018,452
International dispatches in 1876	1,029,374
Total dispatches in 1876	8,047,826
Receipts in 1876 (francs)	17,461,986

On December 31, 1874, there were 529 authorized savings banks. Of these, 159 had 694 branches. Of the 529, 16 had not been in operation during the year and one had not reported, leaving 512 which had reported at that date. The number of books out on December 31, 1874, was 2,170,066. On January 1, 1874, there was due to depositors 535,286,498 francs, and 195,495,861 francs were deposited.

The session of the French Chambers was opened on January 9th. The proceedings were entirely formal, with the exception of a remarkable speech by M. Gauthier de Rumilly, on taking the chair in the Senate as senior member. He said that, in the course of a long career, he had seen many governments fall which made no account of public opinion. He hoped the Senate, by moderate conduct, would avoid giving occasion to the adversaries of a Second Chamber to say that, since the two Chambers were also in conflict, it was better to have only one. The present ministry, in accord with the Constitutional President of the Republic, had issued a liberal programme. The hope of France was in the loyal execution of this programme, which was the only way to repair the disasters of the insane war of the Empire, and to restore the country to her proper rank among nations. The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier was reelected President of the Senate, and M. Grévy of the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate, after adopting the new extradition treaty between Great Britain and France, adjourned, a week later, for an indefinite period.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on January 11th, M. Léon Say, the Minister of Finance, laid on the table his budget for 1878. It included uniform and lower rates of postage, made some change in the tax on lucifer matches, and, finally, abolished the tax on soaps and oils. The expenditure was estimated at 2,785,716,713 francs, and the revenue at 2,971,427,804 francs. On January 25th the Budget Committee was elected in 11 bureaux, into which the Chamber of Deputies is periodically divided by lot. M. Gambetta was elected president of the committee by a vote of 29 out of 32 votes, and, on returning thanks, disclaimed any hostility to the ministry, and said he hoped to be a useful auxiliary to it. On February 5th a proposition in the Chamber of Deputies, by M. Madiet de Montjou, repealing the severe Press Decree of January 17, 1852, was adopted ; as well as another, supported by M. Jules Simon, temporarily reviving the laws repealed by that decree. The Government, said M. Jules Simon, could not expose itself unarmed to the attacks of the press, but experiments with the freedom of the press must be carefully made. The whole force of law would be exerted to prevent attacks on the Constitution and provoca-

tions to civil war. M. Raoul Duval charged the ministry with a change of opinion. M. Simon replied that in different political situations different doctrines might be held. In presence of a strong and despotic government, theories on the press might be discussed. The men of that Government were now a minority, seeking to overturn the established *régime*. In such a situation, the Government must refuse arms to that militant faction which would use them against the Republic. In view of the law about to be repealed, a humiliating attitude would best become the Bonapartists who passed it. The Chamber would simply revive the law existing under a constitutional system before France underwent the shame of despotism. This speech was applauded by the Left and Centre.

On February 22d M. Simon appointed 53 new sub-prefects, a change of officers which had long been expected, but did not prove satisfactory to any of the parties; the Republicans desiring a radical sweep, and the other parties being opposed to any change. In the Senate, which had met again early in February, M. Dufaur de Gavardie, of the Right, on February 27th, introduced a motion for the dismissal of M. Simon by President MacMahon, on account of the minister's former connection with the International Association. The Senate, however, refused to allow M. de Gavardie to proceed with his motion. The death of General Changarnier created a vacancy among the life-senators. The Left nominated M. Alfred André, of the Left Centre, and an orthodox Protestant, while all the factions of the Right again, as in 1876, united upon one candidate, M. Dupuy de Lôme, a Bonapartist. The latter was elected, on March 10th, by a vote of 142 to 140. On March 6th the Legitimist organs published a speech delivered by the Count de Chambord, at Goritz, to a deputation of merchants from Marseilles. The speech was as follows:

I thank you, gentlemen, for having felt that you will find, by coming to me, help and counsel amid existing difficulties. You have told me of the disquietudes which paralyze in France the elasticity of public prosperity with a frankness for which I thank you. You have not, moreover, disguised the persistent calumnies which attack truth not less than my honor. Yes, I know it already, people have presumed to say that in order to remain in an easy repose I left France in peril, and renounced all hope of saving her. It is by this detestable falsehood, against which I protest, that the enemies of the tutelary principle of hereditary monarchy keep up doubt in men's minds, trouble and discouragement in their souls. Discouragement, gentlemen—there is the great peril which I point out to you, and which it is necessary to combat. The Revolution is in its proper rôle in seeking to abuse public credulity; but I remain firm in my rights, and perfectly resolved to do my duty when the propitious hour for my direct and personal action shall arrive. I ask my friends, and all men of good intentions, to pave the way for it and to have confidence. With their coöperation, if it please God, the monarchy will not leave free course either to the ventures of the Empire or the violence of Radicalism, which preludes the triumph of which it thinks itself already assured in insulting all that

a nation is bound to respect, if it will itself be respected—the clergy and the magistracy—that is to say, Religion and Justice, and the Army, that living image of the people and of its honor. As you have come to me, say, on your return, what are the firm resolutions inspired in me by my love for France, and the events which menace her.

On March 16th, the Chamber of Deputies considered the request of the Government for authority to prosecute Deputy Paul de Cassagnac, for violation of the press laws. M. de Cassagnac commenced by charging the Republicans with having, for 80 years, advocated liberty, and in its name overturned all monarchies, and he asked what justification there could be for the Republic if it did not renounce what it considered the mistakes and abuses of monarchy. He admitted that he himself was no partisan of the liberty of the press, but he claimed to be judged by the doctrines of the party in power. Now, the extreme section of that party, having the feeling of reciprocity, and being as ready to receive as to give blows, were against the prosecution, which was supported by the Moderates, who wanted nothing of the Republic but the name. He denied having attacked the Chamber itself, though he had attacked particular Deputies and groups; and, even if otherwise, the Chambers, since 1819, had been sole judges of attacks on themselves. His articles were directed against the Republic as a form of government, but he had always declared that he would respect the existing Government till 1880. He next referred to M. Simon's former advocacy of liberty of the press and other extreme doctrines, and charged him with leniency toward demagogic papers, and he urged that the Marshal and the Senate were attacked with impunity, while the Bonapartists were insulted even in the Chamber. This naturally provoked a certain warmth of language. For putting in practice M. Simon's own doctrines, he was now exposed to 14 days' imprisonment and a fine of 20,000 francs. He hoped that MM. Simon, Ferry, and others who formerly voted against the Rochefort and Ranc prosecutions, would vote against this. He should accept with respect the decision of the Chamber, but if called to appear before the justice of his country he should do so unabashed. M. Simon, in reply, said the question was one concerning the welfare of society, and had nothing to do with the liberty of the press, which is, and will remain, his passion. He asked authorization to prosecute, because M. de Cassagnac had attacked the Government with extreme violence, and had thus committed, through the press, an offense at common law. It was not an offense of doctrine or of thought, but an offense which no Government could tolerate. The prosecution was by virtue of an existing law, which must be enforced till abolished. The articles were full of insults, and might be characterized as inciting to civil war. In reply to the charge that other newspapers were not punished, the minister replied that this was so untrue, that the day on which he asked authorization to

prosecute the *Pays* he also demanded proceedings against the *Droits de l'Homme*. Articles had been cited that were certainly detestable, and deserved punishment; but it belonged to the judicial power to proceed against them. The *Pays*, however, had been chosen as an example, because its articles, emanating from an

inviolable writer, gave the signal to the whole press of its party. The country wished peace, and did not wish violent articles, or any more of the theory according to which Bonapartist Deputies only came to the Chamber to create uproar. The demand of the Government was finally granted, by a vote of 296



PARIS AND ITS ENVIRONS.

— Boundaries of city under Louis VII. — Boundaries under Louis XIV. — Boundaries under Philip Augustus. — Barriers under Louis XVI.

1. Hôtel de Clugny. 2. Institut de France. 3. Notre Dame. 4. Palais de Justice. 5. Place du Roi de Rome. 6. Avenue Bois de Boulogne. 7. Arc de Triomphe. 8. Avenue des Champs Elysées. 9. Parc de Monceaux. 10. Palais de l'Elysée. 11. Palais de l'Industrie. 12. Place de la Concorde. 13. Madeleine. 14. Grand Opera. 15. Place Vendôme. 16. Théâtre des Italiens. 17. Bourse. 18. Palais Royal and Théâtre Français. 19. Tuilleries. 20. Louvre. 21. Hallen Centrales. 22. Hôtel de Ville. 23. Place Royale. 24. Place de la Bastille. 25. Cemetery of Montmartre. 26. Basin de la Villette. 27. Custom House. 28. Gare de l'Arseanal. 29. Cemetery of Père Lachaise. 30. Place du Trône. 31. Jardin des Plantes. 32. Wine Market. 33. Collège de France. 34. Sorbonne. 35. Pantheon. 36. Observatory. 37. Luxembourg Garden. 38. Palais du Sénat. 39. St. Sulpice. 40. Corps Legislatif. 41. Archbishoppal Palace. 42. Hôtel des Invalides. 43. Military School. 44. Champ de Mars. 45. Cemetery of Mont Parnasse.

to 197. The minority was composed of extreme Radicals and Monarchists. On March 24th the Chambers adjourned.

Early in April, the Catholic Committee of Paris, a body formed with the permission of the Government five years previously, as a connecting link between a number of Catholic agencies

throughout France, was dissolved by the Prefect of Police, under instructions given by M. Jules Simon. This measure was taken on the eve of the annual Catholic Congress, or general meeting of Catholic committees; but the conference, nevertheless, was opened on April 4th, the precaution having been taken of sending

out fresh invitations, in which it was simply described as a private meeting of Catholics. The congress sat till the 7th. The concluding speeches were made by M. Chesnelong, a Senator, who affirmed his conviction that a few sophists and demagogues would not stifle a faith which had resisted the laugh of Voltaire and the axe of the Reign of Terror; and by Monseigneur Freppel, who described Freemasonry and the International as the two destructive agencies at work in society.

The Chambers met again on May 1st. The Duc Decazes, on presenting the Yellow Book, containing the diplomatic correspondence relating to the Eastern question, made a speech, in which he said:

From the commencement of the crisis we have remarked how earnestly all the Governments which are anxious to prevent Europe from being disturbed by the vicissitudes of the Eastern question have desired a localization of the war. Europe has observed our sincerity, and our lasting desire to remain in harmony with her. Never during the last seven years have our relations with foreign states been better. The neighboring Powers, like ourselves, have no direct interest in the present events. The language used by their Governments leaves no room for doubt as to their pacific sentiments, or the price they attach to the strengthening of their good relations with France.

In conclusion, he said:

In the Eastern question the most absolute neutrality, guaranteed by the most scrupulous abstention, will remain the basis of our policy.

On May 2d and 3d the Chamber of Deputies discussed the interpellation of Leblond as to the doings of the priests. M. Simon, in the session of May 2d, declared the respect of the Government for religion, and at the same time their earnest desire not to permit the clergy to exceed their spiritual prerogatives, but, above all, to prevent an attack upon a neighboring country.

On May 3d, an order of the day was finally adopted, by a vote of 361 to 121, and was concurred in by the cabinet, requesting the Government to use all means to oppose the manifestations of the Ultramontanes, "who are a standing menace to peace both at home and abroad." This order produced great bitterness among the Clericals; and in the Senate Franchieu gave notice of an interpellation, but withdrew it again, as the leaders of the Right did not consider the time for it to have come.

In the month of April the Bishop of Nevers wrote a letter to MacMahon, calling upon him to draw the sword against Italy for the "Prisoner of the Vatican." In answer to this, the Minister of Justice, in the beginning of May, wrote to the bishop that he had exceeded the functions of his office.

On May 16th, President MacMahon addressed the following letter to M. Simon:

I have just read in the *Journal Officiel* the report of yesterday's sitting. I have seen with surprise that neither you nor the Keeper of the Seals urged from the tribune all the serious reasons which should have prevented the repeal of a law on the press,

passed less than two years ago, on the proposal of M. Dufaure, and the application of which you yourself quite recently demanded from the tribunals. Yet, at several meetings of the Council, and even at yesterday morning's, it had been decided that the President of the Council, as also the Keeper of the Seals, should undertake to combat it. There had already been room for astonishment that the Chamber of Deputies, in its latest sittings, had discussed a whole municipal law, and even adopted some provisions, the danger of which you yourself had recognized in the Council of Ministers, such as the publicity of the sittings of Municipal Councils without the Minister of the Interior having taken part in the discussion. This attitude of the head of the cabinet naturally suggests the inquiry whether he retains over the Chamber the influence necessary to make his own views prevail. An explanation on this point is indispensable; for, if I am not responsible, like you, to the Parliament, I have a responsibility to France, with which I must now more than ever be preoccupied.

This letter was considered one of the most serious events which had happened in France after the fall of M. Thiers. Since the general election of 1876, the parties then defeated had been preparing for a conflict, and were resolved to profit by it. The new Chamber, however, had foiled this attempt; and had resisted every temptation to excite it, and justify a dissolution. On several occasions the President had declared that if he were led too far, he would form a Right and Dissolutionist Ministry. This simple threat had been sufficient to moderate the actions of the Chamber. When the Jules Simon ministry came in, it was hoped that the ministry would not be able to exist very long, and that its fall would force the President to ally himself with the Right. Religious discussions were finally relied upon to afford the opportunity of raising a conflict. But again a compromise was made between the cabinet and the Chamber, and the conflict once more avoided. But the elections of one-half of the Councils General were drawing on; to which bodies, together with the Municipal Councils, were intrusted the next senatorial election. These could not be left with the existing Republican cabinet; and so the Right forced on the conflict which the Chamber had avoided. The result was the above letter of the President. As soon as M. Simon had received this letter, written without the knowledge of any member of the cabinet, he waited on the President, and said: "I offer you my resignation." "I expected it, and accept it," was the answer. M. Simon also addressed the following reply to the President's letter:

In view of the letter you have thought fit to write to me, I feel myself bound to hand you my resignation of the functions you were good enough to confide to me. I am obliged, however, at the same time, to tender explanations on two points. You regret, M. le Maréchal, that I was not present on Saturday in the Chamber, when the first reading of the Bill on Municipal Councils was discussed. I regretted it also. I was detained at Paris by indisposition; but the question of the publicity of the sittings was only to have been discussed on the second reading. I had come to an agreement on this

point with M. Bardouy. M. Perras's amendment, which passed, took the Assembly unawares; and I had an appointment with the committee on Friday morning to try and make it reverse its decision before entering on the debate in the Chamber. All this is known to everybody. As to the bill on the press, M. le Maréchal, you will be good enough to remember that my objections related solely to the case of foreign sovereigns. I had always explained myself in this sense, as you yourself must remember at yesterday morning's council. I repeated my reservations before the Chamber. I abstained from elaborating them for reasons which everybody knew and approved. As to the rest of the bill, I was in agreement with the committee. You will understand, M. le Président, the motive which leads me to enter into these details. I have to define my position in a distinct manner at the moment of my quitting the council. I scarcely venture to add—though as a citizen, and no longer as a minister—that I earnestly desire to be succeeded by a man belonging, like myself, to the Conservative Republican party. For five months it has been my function to give my advice; and the last time I have the honor of writing to you I allow myself to express a wish which is solely inspired by my patriotism. Pray accept, M. le Maréchal, the homage of my respect.

The excitement produced by this correspondence throughout France, and even abroad, was so intense, that the Havas Agency published, by order, the following:

The President of the Republic received various political personages this morning, and expressed to every one his firm desire to maintain the policy of peace with all the Powers; and to repress, with the greatest firmness, the Ultramontane demonstrations which might be made.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, on May 17th, which did not begin until three in the afternoon, no member of the cabinet, except M. Christophle, took his place on the ministerial bench. A Deputy asked leave to interpellate the out-going cabinet on the crisis, observing that the situation was a strange one. M. Christophle remarked that he was alone, and requested a postponement till the following day, adding that some of the late ministers were in the gallery allotted to the Senators, and, not forming part of the Chamber, had ceased to present themselves in it. M. Gam-



VIEW OF THE SEVEN BRIDGES, PARIS.

betta objected to delay, observing that there was no *interregnum*, and therefore the cabinet still existed and could answer. The Chamber decided that the interpellation should be made at once. M. Gambetta then ascended the tribune amid profound silence, and made a speech said to excel any of his former productions. He concluded by moving an order, declaring

That the confidence of the majority can only be accorded to a cabinet free in its action and resolved to govern according to Republican principles, which alone can guarantee order and property at home and peace abroad.

This was adopted, by a vote of 355 to 154,

the entire Left voting for it. The new cabinet was published in the *Journal Officiel*, on May 18th. The list was as follows: Justice, Worship, and Prime Minister, Duc de Broglie; Foreign, Duc Decazes; Home, De Fourtou; War, Berthaut; Navy, Gicquel de Touches; Education, Brunet; Finances, Caillaux; Public Works, Paris; Commerce, De Meaux.

On May 18th, the following message from the President was read in both Chambers; in the Senate by the Duc de Broglie, and in the Chamber of Deputies by M. de Fourtou:

MM. LES SÉNATEURS: I have had to part with the ministry presided over by M. Jules Simon, and to form a new one. I must give you a sincere explana-

tion of the grounds which have led me to take this decision. You all know with what scrupulousness, since the 25th of February, 1875, the day when the National Assembly gave France a Republican Constitution, I have observed in the exercise of the power confided to me all the prescriptions of that fundamental law. After the elections of last year, I wished to choose as ministers men whom I supposed to be agreed in opinions with the majority of the Chamber of Deputies. With that idea, I have successively formed two ministries. The first had at its head M. Dufaure, a veteran of our political Assemblies, one of the authors of the Constitution, as much esteemed for the honesty of his character as illustrious for his eloquence. M. Jules Simon, who presided over the second, attached from all time to the Republican form, wished, like M. Dufaure, to reconcile it with every Conservative principle. In spite of the loyal coöperation which I have given them, neither of these ministers has been able to form in the Chamber a compact majority secured to his own ideas. M. Dufaure vainly endeavored last year, in the last discussion on the budget, to prevent innovations, which he justly regarded as very deplorable. The same defeat was reserved for the President of the late cabinet on very serious points of legislation, as to which he had agreed with me that no modification should be allowed. After these two attempts, equally devoid of success, I could not take a step further in the same path without appealing to or demanding support from another section of the Republican party—that which thinks the Republic cannot be firmly established without having as a complement and consequence the radical modification of all our great institutions—judicial, financial, and military administrations. This programme is well known. Those who profess it are agreed on all that it contains; they differ among themselves only as to the suitable time and means of carrying it out. Neither my conscience nor my patriotism permits me to share, even afar off and as regards the future, in the triumph of these ideas. I do not think it opportune either to-day or to-morrow, or at any period, that they should prevail. They would only engender disorder and the degradation of France. I will neither try its application myself, nor facilitate its trial by my successors. As long as I am the depository of power, I shall make use of it to the whole extent of its legal limits to oppose what I regard as the ruin of my country. But I am convinced that the country thinks as I do. It was not the triumph of these theories which it wished at the last elections. That is not what was announced to it by those who took advantage of my name, and declared themselves resolved to sustain my power. Were it questioned anew, and in a way to prevent any misunderstanding, it would, I am sure, reject this confusion. I have had, then, this confusion. I have had, then, to choose—and it was my constitutional right—advisers who think like me on this point, which is, in reality, the only one in question. I remain none the less now, as hitherto, firmly resolved to respect and maintain the institutions which are the work of the Assembly from which I hold power, and which have constituted the Republic. Until 1880, I am the only man who could propose a change. I meditate nothing of the kind. All my advisers are, like me, determined to conduct the institutions loyally, and are incapable of striking any blow at them. I offer these considerations to your reflection and to the judgment of the country. To allay the emotion caused by recent incidents, I shall invite you to suspend your sittings for a certain time. When you resume them you will be able, suspending all other business, to apply yourselves to the discussion of the budget, which it is so important to bring soon to a conclusion. Meanwhile, my Government will watch over the public peace. At home it will suffer nothing which would imperil it abroad. It

will be maintained, I am confident, notwithstanding the agitations troubling one part of Europe, thanks to the good relations we maintain and mean to keep up with all the Powers, and to that policy of neutrality and abstention which has quite recently been explained to you, and which you have confirmed by your unanimous approval. On this point no difference of opinion arises among parties. They all desire the same end by the same means. The new ministry thinks exactly like the old; and, to attest this conformity of sentiments, the direction of foreign policy has remained in the same hands. If imprudence of speech or of the press endangered this accord which we all desire, I should employ all the means the law puts in my power to prevent it, and I appeal to the patriotism which, thank God! is never lacking in France in any class of citizens. My ministers are about to read you the decree which, conformably with Article 24 of the Constitutional Law of the 16th of July, 1875, adjourns the Chamber for a month.

In the Senate, upon the conclusion of the reading of the message, M. Simon claimed the privilege of speaking, on the ground that the message necessitated a protest; but the Duc de Broglie objected, declaring the sitting over, and the president so decided. In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Fourtou was received with menacing gestures, cries, and outbursts of anger from both the Right and Left. M. Gambetta tried to speak at the close of the reading, but was compelled to sit down. The Chamber was then prorogued until June 16th.

The immediate result of the change of ministry was, that on May 22d, four days after they entered into office, prefects in 62 departments were removed. Enforced resignations, transfers, placing on the unattached list, and all other known and even unusual proceedings, were resorted to.

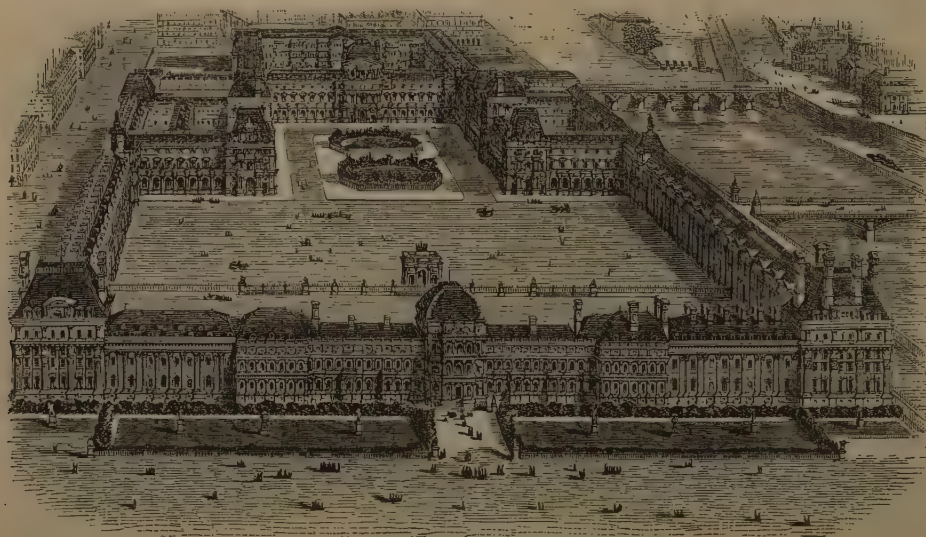
After the session of the 18th, the Deputies of the Left held a meeting, in which an address to the country was adopted, and signed by M. Thiers, M. Léon Renault, M. Germain, and others of the most moderate Republicans, who had hitherto kept aloof from all party declarations. In this address they said:

After the 24th of May, the nation will show, by its coolness, patience, and resolution, that an incorrigible minority cannot wrest from it its own government. However painful this unexpected trial may be which is disturbing the interests, and which might compromise the success of the grand efforts of our industry for the great and pacific Universal Exhibition of 1878, whatever be the national anxiety amid the complications of European politics, France will let herself neither be deceived nor intimidated. She will resist every provocation. The Republican functionaries will remain at their posts, and await the decree which separates them from constituencies whose confidence they have. Those of our countrymen who have been called into the Elective Councils of the nation will redouble their zeal and activity, their devotion and patriotism, to maintain the rights and liberties of the country. We shall enter into direct communication with you. We call upon you to pronounce between the policy of reaction and ventures, which overturns all that six years have so painfully gained—the wise and firm, pacific and progressive policy which you have already consecrated. The trial will not be long. In five months at most France will speak; the Republic will issue, stronger than ever, from the popular

urns; the parties of the past will be finally vanquished; and France will be able to face the future with calmness and confidence.

Although the position of the new cabinet was by no means an agreeable one, they immediately set to work. On May 28th and 29th, 225 out of 277 sub-prefectures in France received new officers; 100 being the subject of transfers, 83 of dismissals, and 16 of resignations, while 26 officials were placed on the unattached list, or were appointed to other employments. On the 28th, the Duc de Broglie sent a circular to the *Procureurs-Généraux*, explaining that President MacMahon, exercising his constitutional prerogative, intervened to arrest the progress of radical theories incompatible with the peace of society and the great-

ness of France. The minister invited public prosecutors to use redoubled vigilance and firmness to insure respect for the law established for the protection of morality, religion, and property, and particularly those laws defending them against the attacks of a licentious press. He recommended the procureurs to repress apologies for the Commune, offenses against the President, and, above all, false news, particularly the calumny that there existed in France a party in favor of a foreign war. Among the elements composing the Right, the Legitimists were decidedly dissatisfied with the situation. On June 11th, three Legitimist delegates—MM. Chesnelong, Belcastel, and Rhodes-Bènavent—called on the President, who received them without his



THE TUILERIES AND LOUVRE, BEFORE 1871, PARIS.

ministers being present. They represented to him that their party had in no respect hostile intentions against him; but that they wished explanations on three points, about which they were deeply concerned: first, as to the composition of the present cabinet, from which the Legitimist element had been completely excluded; then, as to the Legitimist candidates, who, it was feared, would be beaten at the next election; and, lastly, as to the prolongation of his power, which the President was alleged to meditate, and which the Legitimist party could not but receive with alarm. To these questions the President replied as follows:

You know the difficulties surrounding the constitution of a cabinet—difficulties which have been just as great on this occasion as before. I could not change this cabinet without exposing myself to the charge of what was seen in the last change—a change of policy. My relations with foreign countries are necessarily a very serious concern to me. My duty

forbids that I should risk a change of the elements composing my present cabinet, seeing that it has offended none of the Powers with which France stands on friendly terms, although the contrary has been said. As to the Legitimist candidates, they belong to the Conservative groups, and any Legitimist candidate really having any chance of success will be openly and loyally supported by the Administration. With respect to schemes of prolonging my tenure of office during the prorogation, you may rest assured that I entertain none. I have received my right to remain in office until 1880 from the Assembly, and I shall remain, unless a contingency I shall immediately point out to you shall arise. In 1880 we shall see. Perhaps you will then be the first to come and ask me to prolong my tenure. Till then, therefore, nothing can be said; but I may tell you that the question of prolonging my office will not be considered during the prorogation, and that I shall lend myself to no *coup de main* whatever. Let me also tell you that I shall lend myself to no venture of Imperial, of monarchic restoration. I have *souvenirs*, and this from the Empire, just as I have *souvenirs* and connections with Legitimism. I am on excellent terms with the Orleans princes, and wish to preserve those terms; but I shall participate in nothing favor-

able to the restoration, either of the Prince Imperial, or of the Comte de Chambord, or of the Comte de Paris. I am, till 1880, invested with definite power by the Constitution. I shall exercise that power, according to circumstances, to its full extent; but I can pledge myself to no enterprise contrary to the constitutional laws to which you, also, are subject. Nor do I ask any pledge of you. It will, perhaps, be necessary to demand a dissolution. If you accord it me, I shall use it as well as possible. If you refuse it, I should then have two forces out of three against me, and should withdraw.

The month's prorogation expired on June 16th, when both Chambers reassembled. In the Senate, the Duc de Broglie ascended the tribune, and read the following message:

MM. LES SÉNATEURS: By virtue of article 3 of the constitutional law of the 25th of February, 1875, the President of the Republic is invested with the right of dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, with the concurrence of the Senate. This serious step now appears to me necessary. I ask you to give your assent to it. My ministers are deputed to explain to you the reasons which actuate me. On the 16th of May I had to declare to the country that disagreements existed between the Chamber of Deputies and myself. I showed that no ministry could maintain itself in that Chamber without seeking the alliance and meeting the conditions of the Radical party. A Government bound to such a necessity is no longer master of its own actions. Whatever its personal intentions, it is reduced to serving the ends of those whose support it has accepted, and to paving the way for their accession. It is this to which I would no longer lend myself. When such want of accord exists between the public powers, dissolution is the means provided by the Constitution itself for putting an end to it. I should, however, have preferred the date of it being delayed, in particular that before separating the Chambers should have been able to vote the budget of 1878. The month's prorogation which has just elapsed might have served to pacify men's minds and restore to them the calmness necessary for the discussion of affairs. This result has not been obtained. Scarcely was the prorogation pronounced when more than 300 Deputies protested in a manifesto, with whose terms you are acquainted, against the use I had made of my constitutional right. That manifesto has been circulated wholesale. A large number of those who signed it have supported it either by their letters to their constituents or by speeches delivered at numerous attended meetings. Some, even under the protection of parliamentary privilege, have made use of such expressions, that justice has had to proceed against the newspapers which reproduced them. Such an agitation could not be prolonged without causing profound trouble. Those indulging in it cannot be surprised at my summoning them before the country which they have themselves addressed. I confine myself, therefore, to asking the Chamber of Deputies to vote some urgent bills which the patriotism of all parties will surely not allow to be challenged. The dissolution, then, promptly pronounced, will enable the new Chamber to meet in time to insure the supplies of next year. I shall address myself with confidence to the nation. France, like me, desires to maintain intact the institutions which govern us. She desires as much as I do that these institutions should not be disfigured by the action of Radicalism. She does not desire that in 1880—the day when the constitutional laws may be revised—everything should be prepared beforehand for the disorganization of all the moral and material forces of the country. Warned in time, guarding against all misunderstanding and ambiguity, France, I am sure, will do justice to my intention, and will choose for her representatives those who will promise to second me. You will feel the

necessity of deliberating without delay on the important resolution which is submitted to you.

This message was received with applause on the Right, and with protests and interruptions on the Left. It was finally referred to a committee. In the Chamber of Deputies, the session was characterized as the stormiest for many years. Every Deputy was present, feeling that not only his personal interest, but that of his party and his country, was at stake. The session extended over five hours and a half, and during most of that time there was one prolonged roar of vociferations from one end of the chamber to the other. After some formal business, M. Fourtou, the Minister of the Interior, read the message of the President. The following paragraph is of peculiar interest:

The President of the Republic remains convinced, after two sincere but fruitless trials, that no ministry can hope to muster a durable majority in this Assembly without asking to be backed by the party which professes Radical doctrines, and without thereby promoting the progress of them. Full of respect for the institutions which govern us, and resolved to maintain them intact, he thinks himself entitled to employ all the prerogatives which they give him to resist another step being taken in a path which seems to him to lead to the ruin and degradation of the country. He has chosen ministers who share his idea in this respect, and assume, in the eyes of France, the responsibility of it.

After it had been read, M. Paul Bethmont, in the course of a speech, made the following remarks:

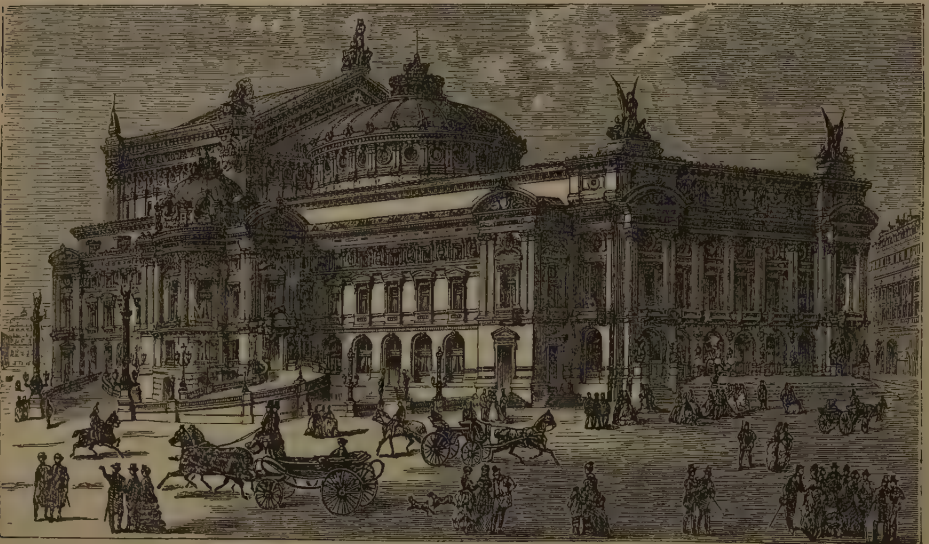
The reason for the proceeding of the 16th of May was that the country was showing every day more and more enthusiasm for the Republican Assembly it had created. You have acknowledged in your newspapers that you were in despair. Even in Ille-et-Vilaine there has been a fresh manifestation of opinion in favor of Republican institutions.

At this point M. Mitchell cried out, "It is false." The President saying, "M. Mitchell, your words are very unbecoming," M. Mitchell repeated his words. The President then said: "And I repeat that you are guilty of an impropriety which requires a censure. I shall consult the Chamber." The censure was then pronounced against M. Mitchell, several members of the Right, and M. Mitchell among them, voting ironically for it. During the whole of M. Bethmont's speech there were heard imprecations and insults which M. Grévy, the President, declared had never been equaled in the annals of French legislative history. After M. Bethmont, M. de Fourtou ascended the tribune to speak on behalf of the Government. The substance of his speech was as follows:

The disagreement between the majority of the Chamber and the President of the Republic can only be solved by the nation. M. Bethmont's speech is only a production of the protests against the act of the 16th of May. The Government have regretted, for the sake of the repose of the country, the false alarms and unfounded disquietudes which those manifestations tended to excite. They have regretted that the voice which counseled pacification was not

listened to. But Marshal MacMahon has not doubted for an instant that he will receive the coöperation of France in doing justice on the attacks directed against his power. You want to argue that we have violated the Constitution on behalf of I know not what monarchical hopes or clerical influences. But you well know it is not true. You know very well that we, too, are the friends of the France of '89, and that we are the France of '89 rising up against the France of '93. You know very well that if we are profoundly respectful to religion, we are no less so to liberty of conscience; that we are sincerely attached to the independence of civil society, and that we shall never permit foreign intrusion into its domain. You say the country has condemned the 16th of May. I reply that the country understands and applauds it. . . . It is 15 months since you were elected, and, judging by your election circulars, you were going to make new France calm and strong, free from all political agitation, remodeling its institutions quietly, and, by vigorous reforms, giving a new spring to the fertility of the national labor. These are your promises. Where are your deeds? I see on your records many barren debates, invalidations, interpellations, empty

discussions, but no act promoting the public business. Yet in 1876, as the result of the election circular, there were submitted 67 bills connected with finance, industry, and commerce, 47 of which have not even been reported upon. M. Gambetta, indeed, to do him justice, has not been inactive. He has presented a report recasting our system of taxation, substituting for the four direct taxes the income-tax, the tax on rentes—that is to say, the impairing of public credit—the tax on salaries—that is to say, the tax on the very labor of the poor. France has deeply and cruelly suffered. She is now at one of the decisive hours of her history. If she gives herself up to politics and goes with the Left in disorganizing all her financial, administrative, and military institutions, she runs toward an abyss. If, on the contrary, she preserves her faith in the loyal soldier who has just called her to the path of safety—if, at his call, she repudiates old party quarrels, and, in the fertile union to which she is invited, concentrates all her forces on labor—the day is not distant when nobody will know which to admire the more—the greatness which has never fallen or the greatness which has risen up from a temporary fall.



NEW OPERA HOUSE, PARIS.

After M. de Fourtou had concluded, M. Gambetta ascended the tribune. His first sentences were met with a storm of disapprobation and insult from the Right. In vain the President rang his bell and tried to preserve order. Every appeal he made was met by scorn and insult. Such was the violence of Paul de Casagnac, that the President demanded a vote of censure against him. It was at once passed. This had no effect in allaying the storm. Almost every word uttered by Gambetta was met with howling and imprecations from the Right, the Left responding with vociferous applause. At every successful hit made by the orator, a number of the members of the Right would rush into the area in front of the tribune, and menace him with threats and uplifted arms. At this the Left would also rush into the area,

and at times a collision seemed inevitable. For five minutes the Chamber became a perfect pandemonium, the President losing all control over its angry elements. All this time, Gambetta, with folded arms, stood unmoved. During the remainder of his speech there was scarcely a pretense of order. Interruptions, denunciations, oaths were hurled against him from the Right, and were met with the wildest applause from the Left.

The Duc Decazes ascended the tribune at seven o'clock to reply to Gambetta; but the Left, irritated beyond endurance at the treatment of the latter, refused to listen, and, after a vain effort, he gave way, and the Chamber adjourned until the 18th. On the 18th the Duc Decazes, in the course of a speech, read a dispatch from the French Ambassador to Ber-

lin, testifying to the excellent relations existing between France and Germany. He said similar assurances had been received from St. Petersburg, Vienna, and Madrid. M. Auguste Paris, the Minister of Public Works, said the Republicans were too anxious to discount the retirement of President MacMahon, who was not the kind of man to weary of the performance of his duty. The minister then proceeded to defend President MacMahon's right to dissolve the Chamber, and, discussing his right of revising the Constitution, said, amid exclamations from the Left, that he did not admit that the Republic could be represented as definitive. He reproached the Left with desiring to replace gradually the present Government by a convention. He declared the President was not a blind instrument in the hands of Parliament, but ought to have a policy of his own. The minister acknowledged that the Conservatives were divided as to the form of government, but the Republicans were divided on the question of principles. He concluded that whatever order of the day the House might pass, the final decision rested with France. M. Jules Ferry said the present conflict was between personal and parliamentary government. He expressed regret that the Constitution had not been locally carried out, and reminded the functionaries who abused power during the elections that the House would judge them upon its reelection. Replying to the arguments of the Government, that the President is bound to have a policy of his own, M. Ferry pointed out that the Constitution provides for the trial of the President if he commit high treason. M. Ferry was repeatedly interrupted by the Right, and at one time was compelled to leave the tribune.

The discussion upon the report of the bureaux in favor of the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies was begun in the Senate on June 21st. M. Jules Simon, speaking in justification of the late ministry, said:

Complaints respecting his conduct of public business were mere pretexts. The real cause of the fall of his ministry was that it had been in harmony with the Republican majority. M. Simon continued: He was pained to see the rules of parliamentary government trampled under foot with terrible unceremoniousness. The present proposal for the dissolution of the Chamber was intended to complete the ruin of parliamentary government. He appealed to the Duc de Broglie to repudiate his intention of setting up official candidacies, and to disavow the disgraceful language of papers which proposed to sweep away the Republic. He concluded that the ministers would not and could not be Bonapartists, but were neither Legitimists nor Orléanists. They were an ambiguous government, and the Republic would finally triumph. The Duc de Broglie demonstrated that the proposal for dissolution was not contrary to the Constitution. He said: "President MacMahon is in harmony with the tendencies of the majority of the Senate. Do not abandon him." In reference to the charge that the ministers are not Republicans, the Duc said they kept within the spirit of the Constitution. In reference to other accusations, he said the ministers were sincerely attached to the Church, but they disowned no principle of

public law. None of them desired to compromise the country in religious intrigues or war on religious questions. He concluded: "The country will not hesitate between President MacMahon and the Dictator of Bordeaux, the chief of the Radical army."

The Chamber subsequently refused to vote direct taxes, but unanimously voted supplementary grants to the Ministry of War, the reporter of the Budget Committee observing that although the Chambers refused to pass any vote which would imply confidence in the Government, it was disposed to vote all that was necessary for the conduct of the public service.

On June 22d, after a short debate, the question of dissolution was voted on in the Senate, and it passed by a vote of 150 to 130. The last session of the Chamber of Deputies opened at two o'clock of June 25th. M. Grévy, after silence was restored, said:

Before informing it of the communication which I have received, I wish at the last moment to thank the Chamber for the great honor it has paid me and the good-will it has shown me. The country before which it is about to return will soon tell it that it has never for a single day ceased to deserve well of France and the Republic.

M. Grévy then read a letter from the Minister of the Interior, asking him to notify to the Chamber the decree by which the President of the Republic, with the sanction of the Senate, dissolved the Chamber, and that the Electoral Colleges would be convoked for fresh elections within three months. The whole Left then rose, cheering the Republic, peace, and France. The bureaux of the four sections of the Left, at a meeting on June 23d, considered, among other matters, the issue of an election manual and the appointment of a vigilance committee, to organize the elections, and, in concert with a committee of juriconsults, watch the proceedings of government functionaries from the standpoints of legality. The bureaux also agreed to the following declaration:

That the 363 Deputies who voted for want of confidence in the ministry of the 17th of May, remaining united in a common idea, shall offer themselves collectively, and on a footing of equality, to universal suffrage when the electors are convened in their *Comitia*.

The political campaign on which France now entered was one of the most bitter through which the country ever passed. The Republicans of all shades acted in perfect unity. In no electoral district was there more than one Republican candidate, and he received the united support. The Government, on the other hand, although using every means in its power to influence the elections, found itself seriously hampered by the dissensions between the different monarchical factions upon whom it depended for support.

On July 1st, President MacMahon, after having reviewed the troops stationed in and around Paris, issued the following order of the day:

SOLDIERS: I am satisfied with your bearing and the regularity of the movements which you have just executed. I know, moreover, by the reports of your

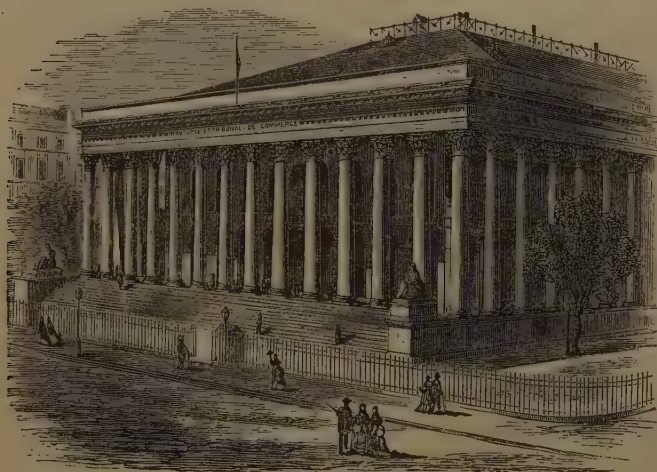
chief, the zeal and spirit which you exhibit in all the details of the service. Yes, you comprehend your duties; you feel that the country has intrusted to you the custody of its dearest interests. On every occasion I count on you to defend them. You will help me, I am certain, to maintain respect for authority and law in the discharge of the mission which has been confided to me, and which I shall fulfill to the end.

A circular to the prefects, issued by the Minister of the Interior on the following day, was as follows:

The President of the Republic appealed to the Conservatives of all parties. He was heard by all. They all perceived, with the head of the state, the peril of the acts and tendency of the Chamber of Deputies to France. A parliamentary majority, dominated more and more every day by the advanced elements of the Radical party, was drawing France toward political and social disorganization. In arresting us in this career, the President of the Republic has so manifestly responded to the public sentiment, that men the most profoundly diverse have joined together to rally round him in approval of his patriotic resolution. But it must not be forgotten that the act of the 16th of May elicited among the Conservatives of all shades of opinion such a concord, because the President of the Republic accomplished it in the regular exercise of his constitutional rights, affirming, with the authority attaching to his words, that respect for the institutions to which we are subject would be the constant basis of his policy. Thus alone could the chief of the state combine in one idea men from many sides; thus only could he unite them under a programme which, in consequence of the revisable nature of the Constitution, implies the sacrifice of no conviction, but till 1880 closes the arena to rival claims by the faithful

those violent crises of which our history affords so many unfortunate examples, and in which all regular institutions succumb. In bringing the country to an exact appreciation of the facts, you will prepare it for the great electoral manifestation to which it will soon be convened. In all times and under all régimes the intervention of the Government in the elections has been much discussed. This oft-debated question I do not hesitate to deal with in my turn with the greatest frankness. The Government has not only the right, it is its duty to point out to the electoral body the candidates who support and those who oppose its policy, and to say to the people, "You are at liberty to choose, but, thus warned, you will choose in full knowledge of what you are doing." By such language the Government does nothing but enlighten the electors, and it would be strange were its right to use it contested. Do we not too often see our adversaries endeavoring to influence the public mind by falsehoods and calumnies, by threats, by the most reprehensible manoeuvres? Do we not often see public places transformed into veritable sinks of electoral corruption, where ignorance and credulity are pandered to in the grossest manner? With such facts, how should we hesitate to put universal suffrage on its guard against the snares to which it is constantly exposed? Your action cannot be hampered by those who in any degree represent the Government. Functionaries of every kind are knit to the Government which has appointed them by ties which they are bound not to forget. We cannot permit any of them to be hostile to us. Any who are not afraid to use against the Government the authority they hold from it need expect neither toleration nor indulgence.

An effective measure of the Government in controlling the elections, consisted in prefectorial changes. In addition to those gazetted on May 28th, 37 more were made on July 4th. On July 4th, a map of France was issued, in which all the arrondissements the Deputies for which voted want of confidence in the cabinet were colored red, while green and white indicated those on the other side and the few neutrals. The red, of course, greatly predominated, covering, with few exceptions, the whole eastern half of the country, from the Pas-de-Calais to the Pyrénées-Orientales. Only 30 anti-Republican constituencies lay to the east of this line, and these were mostly comprised in four or five groups, leaving a large south or central track, including 10 entire departments, without a single trace of Conservatism. Turning to the west of the line, the anti-Republican constituencies formed a broken fringe on the coast and on the Spanish frontier, constituting four or five groups, extending up to the line in the southwest quarter of France, but elsewhere hugging the coast. Even on the coast, however, there were dots of red, sometimes forming large groups; and toward the



THE BOURSE, PARIS.

and strict observance of the first law of the country. The Conservative party has always respected institutions regularly established. On it devolves the duty of first giving the example of a sincere and loyal observance of the laws by which the National Assembly constituted the Republic. You will, therefore, take care to direct public opinion well in this respect. Let every one know that in opposing while there was still time the predominance of an Assembly which tended rapidly to annul the Executive power and the Senate, Marshal MacMahon averted one of

line there were considerable unbroken tracks of red. On the whole, the map showed that northeast France is Republican, with a few patches of Conservatism; southwest France is also Republican, with less admixture of Conservatism; northwest France is pretty equally divided, Republicanism being more inland, and Conservatism more on the coast; and southwest France is predominantly Conservative, but with considerable Republican tracts on the northeast and southeast corners, and more scattered patches elsewhere. The Republicans monopolize 23 departments, while the Conservatives hold sole possession of none.

A severe loss for the French nation in general, and the Republicans in particular, was the death of M. Thiers, the first President of the Republic, which occurred on September 3d. For the Republicans particularly, the loss was a severe one, occurring as it did shortly before a general election, and depriving them of their recognized leader, the only man in their ranks who was thought fit to succeed Marshal MacMahon, in case of a Republican victory.

On September 19th, President MacMahon issued a manifesto to the French people, of which the text was as follows:

FRENCHMEN: You are about to be called upon to nominate your representatives in the Chamber of Deputies. I do not assume to exercise any pressure upon your choice, but I feel bound to dispel any doubt upon what you are about to do. What I have done is this: For the last four years I have maintained peace, and the personal confidence with which I am honored by foreign sovereigns enables me daily to render our relations with all Powers more cordial. At home public order has never been disturbed for a moment, owing to the policy of concord, which brought around me men devoted before all things to their country. Public prosperity, momentarily arrested by our misfortunes, has recovered its elasticity; the general wealth has increased, notwithstanding the heavy burdens borne by the people; the national credit has been strengthened, and France, peaceable and confident at the same time, sees her army, always worthy of her, reconstituted upon a new basis. These great results were, however, threatened with danger. The Chamber of Deputies, daily throwing off the leadership of moderate men, and more and more dominated by the avowed leaders of the Radical party, at length forgot the share of authority which belonged to me, and which I could not allow to be diminished without involving the honor of my name before you and before history—contesting at the same time my rightful influence in the Senate—aimed at nothing less than substituting for the necessary equilibrium of public powers established by the Constitution the despotism of a new convention. Hesitation was no longer permissible. Exercising my constitutional right, and in conformity with the opinion of the Senate, I dissolved the Chamber of Deputies. It is now for you to speak. They tell you I seek to overthrow the Republic, but you will not believe it. The Constitution is intrusted to my guardianship, and I will make it respected. What I look for from you is the election of a Chamber which, raising itself above party rivalries, will occupy itself before all things with the country's affairs. At the last elections an abuse was made of my name among those who then proclaimed themselves my friends. Many have not ceased to oppose me. People still speak to you of their devotion to my person, and assert that they only attack my ministers. Do not be duped by this

artifice. To frustrate it my Government will designate among the candidates those who alone are authorized to make use of my name. You will maturely consider the bearing of your votes. Elections favorable to my policy will facilitate the regular conduct of the existing Government. They will affirm the principles of authority sapped by demagoguery, and will assure order and peace. Hostile elections would aggravate a conflict between the public powers as well as impede the course of business and maintain agitation, and France, in the midst of these fresh complications, would become for Europe an object of distrust. As for myself, my duty would increase with the danger. I could not obey the mandates of the demagogues. I could neither become the instrument of Radicalism, nor abandon the post in which the Constitution has placed me. I shall remain to defend conservative interests with the support of the Senate, and shall energetically protect the faithful public servants who, at a difficult moment, have not allowed themselves to be intimidated by vain threats.

Frenchmen, I await with full confidence the manifestation of your sentiments. After so many trials, France desires stability, order, and peace, and, with God's help, we will secure to the country these benefits. You will listen to the words of a soldier who serves no party, and no revolutionary or retrograde passion, and who is guided by nothing but love for his country.

It created a storm of excitement throughout France. The Bonapartist and Clerical papers applauded this document as a declaration of "No surrender." The Republican papers, on the other hand, were very bitter in their denunciation.

This address from the President was answered by one from M. Thiers, to the electors of the 9th arrondissement. Under the circumstances it produced a great impression, not only in the arrondissement for which it was intended, but throughout the whole of France. It was published on September 24th, and had been written entirely by M. Thiers, but he only revised the first portion previous to his death. In the first place he justified the Chamber lately dissolved, and praised the moderation and wisdom displayed by the members in their proceedings. He pointed out that it did not deserve the reproach of Radicalism, and explained that the reason of his preference for a republican form of government was in consequence of the impossibility of establishing a monarchy.

M. Thiers then went on to describe the actual situation of affairs as intolerable, there being a republican form of constitution with an anti-republican *personnel*. He said that the Republic was the government necessary for France, with all men desirous of making her prosperous; and he strongly protested against the authors of the crisis of May 16th.

He denounced, as a violation of the rights of all free peoples, the long and extra-legal postponement of the elections, the newspapers' threats of repeated dissolutions, and of levying taxes without parliamentary sanction—a monstrous step, never entertained even by the Empire. As to the excuse that France was in danger of perishing, and must be saved, this fatal word had been the forerunner of all the

faults of governments which had fallen into madness before falling to pieces; but while pretended saviors had themselves perished, and sometimes drawn France into the abyss, she had always extricated herself. He enjoined the electors to insist on the principle that the elected head of the Executive could govern only with the coöperation of both Chambers and of ministers approved by the majority; that taxes voted only by one Chamber could not be legally collected; that after the holding of elections, resistance to the will of the nation would be a resistance to the Constitution itself, and that a fresh dissolution could only be resorted to after a session which had raised new questions on which the country had not already pronounced.

Official decrees were issued on September 22d, ordering the elections on October 14th, the second ballots for October 28th, and the

all declarations of policy would be read, in order not to allow the publication of outrages against the chief of state, violent languages, menaces, or falsehoods.

In the beginning of October, M. Gambetta issued his manifesto to the electors of his arrondissement, in which he repeated his famous expression that the President would have to "submit or resign." For this offense a second prosecution was begun against him, and he was again sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 4,000 francs, a similar penalty having been imposed upon him previously for a speech delivered at Lille.

The elections took place on October 14th, and resulted in a victory for the Republicans, although not so complete as had been expected by some. Exclusive of the four colonial Deputies, 815 Republicans and 199 official candidates were chosen, while in 15 cases a second

ballot was necessary. Of the Republicans, 291 sat in the last Chamber, and 24 were new men. Of the official candidates, 140 were in the last Chamber, and 59 were new men; of these 21 were Bonapartists, 15 Legitimists, 4 Orleanists, and 21 MacMahonites. The Left had lost 53 seats and gained 17; the Bonapartists losing 10, and the Royalists 7. As to the geographical distribution of these gains and losses, it may be observed that, dividing France into four tolerably equal parts, the Republicans gained 12 seats and lost 12 in the northeast; gained 1 and lost 13 in the southeast; gained 1 and lost 14 in the southwest, besides two losses in Corsica, which is now completely in the hands of the Bonapartists. Northeastern France would have become nearly exclusively Republican but for the loss of 4 seats in the Nord, another in the Ardennes, and 2 in the eastern half of the Pas-de-Calais, all lying so close together that the Republicans may be said to have lost the belt of territory on the Belgian frontier. On the other hand, they gained sufficient seats in the remainder of the section to counterbalance this loss, and to re-

tain an overwhelming preponderance in northeastern France, whose vicinity to Germany renders foreign policy a vital question. The southeast, bordering on Italy, likewise remained Republican, though the preponderance was not so decided; and the loss of 4 constituencies out of 7 in Vaucluse, which had veered round from Radicalism to Legitimacy, was not set off in the adjoining departments, but was, indeed, further swollen. In the northwest, which in the late Chamber was mainly anti-Republi-



CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME, REAR VIEW, PARIS.

meeting of the Chambers for November 7th. The Minister of Justice followed up these decrees by a circular to the Procureurs-Généraux, in which he reminded them of the chief regulations for electioneering. He mentioned among these the right of a judicial or administrative official present at any meeting to order it to disperse, as also the liability for delivering an illegal speech. He directed that electoral circulars and placards must bear the official signature of the candidate, and said that

can, the Left retained their hold of Seine-et-Oise, Eure-et-Loire, Loiret, and Loir-et-Cher, but lost 3 seats in the Côtes-du-Nord, which has now but 1 Republican Deputy, against 8 Conservatives; and Vendée and Finistère, which formerly returned 1 and 2 Republicans respectively, have become Royalist monopolies, except a single Bonapartist seat in each. The religious question had evidently influenced the northwest, and in the southwest it had manifestly operated, the Left losing all their seats near the Pyrénées and others scattered farther north, the Bonapartists, however, sharing the advantage with the Legitimists. In the late Chamber the southwest was the least Republican division of France, and it is now still less Republican than it was then, though Creuse, Haute-Vienne, and half Gironde remained true. In the second ballots of October 28th, the Republicans gained in 11 out of the 15 districts, lost votes in 1 district, and abstained from voting in 3, claiming that their candidates had been elected on the 14th. The final result of the election was that in the new Chamber the Left would have 325 members, including the 3 disputed seats, the Bonapartists 112, and the Royalists 96.

The combined Royalists and Bonapartists suffered another defeat on November 4th. On that day elections were held throughout France for members of the Councils General, the Assemblies of the Departments. In these elections the Republicans gained over 100 seats from the Conservatives. In some departments this success changed the majority in the Departmental Assembly.

The supplementary elections held on November 11th still further improved the position of the Republicans. Out of 90 Councils General, the Republicans had a majority in 49 and the Reactionaries in 38, while 3 were doubtful. The Left had gained the majority in 15 departments, and had lost it in 5. The new Chambers met on November 7th. No business of any importance was transacted beyond the election of M. Grévy as provisional president, and afterward as permanent president. On November 12th, M. Grévy, in returning thanks for his election as permanent president, said he would strive to show himself equal to the occasion in the same manner as the Chamber, by its moderation and firmness, would know how to act up to its responsibility, guided by the admirable wisdom and will of the country. Urgency was then voted for a motion to modify the standing orders, so as to better enable the president to repress disturbances during debate. M. Albert Grévy moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into election abuses. He declared the country expected a condemnation of the system of official candidatures, and he asked that urgency be voted for his motion. The Duc de Broglie, in the name of the Government, supported the demand for urgency. He said he wished light to be thrown on the accusa-

tions against the Government. The ministry would meet the inquiry with more readiness than did the members of the Government of the 4th of September on a former occasion, although, perhaps, it might ask for more impartial judges than a committee of inquiry. It was a strange theory which required that two of the established powers ought immediately to bow to the will of the third. Urgency was voted, and the bureaux immediately appointed a committee to examine the motion, with M.



ARC DE TRIOMPHE DE L'ÉTOILE, PARIS.

Albert Grévy as reporter. On resumption of the sitting the committee presented a report explaining that the persons aimed at by the motion as responsible for electoral abuses are those agents who are recognized as responsible by the Constitution, and not the President of the Republic, whom the law renders irresponsible. M. Gambetta, replying to a question by a member of his bureau, gave a similar explanation of the object of the motion. These declarations were considered to represent the unanimous opinion of the Left. After a violent debate, extending over three days, the motion was adopted on the 15th. On the 16th the committee was appointed, consisting entirely of Republicans. On the 17th, a Conservative Senator, M. de Kerdrel, gave notice of the following interpellation: "I have the honor of submitting a demand of interpellation to the Government as to the measures it means to take respecting the investigation ordered by the Chamber of Deputies." M. Jules Simon asked whether such a question could be put, and two other members characterized it as a revolutionary step. The president said that he had anxiously considered the legality of the question. M. de Kerdrel had declared that he merely intended to ask what instructions the Government meant to give to its agents, and within these limits the question would be in order. The House was not, however, the Senate of the Empire, and

had no right to sit in judgment upon the Chamber. If the latter had exceeded its powers, which he did not admit, the Government could have recourse to a dissolution. On the 19th, M. Arago moved the previous question when M. de Kerdrel's question was brought forward, on the ground that the question was unconstitutional and an encroachment on the rights of the Chamber. This motion was rejected by 155 to 180 votes. M. de Kerdrel then put his question, and said that his sole object was to prevent the prerogatives of the Executive and Judicial Powers from being threatened by the inquiry. The Duc de Broglie, in reply, maintained that the inquiry was an encroachment upon the rights of those powers. M. Laboulaye held that the Chamber had the right to carry out the investigation. The president then read the order of the day drawn up by the Right, which declared that the Senate, having taken cognizance of the declarations of the Government, would not suffer any infringement of the prerogative of either of the public powers. After some remarks from M. Dufaure, defending the course adopted by the Chamber, and advocating a policy of conciliation, the order of the day moved by the Right was adopted.

One fact became patent during the struggle in the Senate, that the Senators of the Right Centre, belonging to the Orleanist party, and led by the President of the Senate, had almost all severed themselves from the Government, declining to share the responsibility of its electoral acts, and had rejected all idea of a fresh dissolution. The new Budget Committee met on November 21st, all the members being Republicans, and elected M. Gambetta its president. On the 20th the *Journal Officiel* announced that the ministers had handed in their resignations to the President, who had accepted them. The new ministry was formed on November 24th. It was composed as follows: President of the Council and Minister of War, General Grimaudet de Rocheboust; Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis de Banneville; Minister of the Interior, M. de Welche; Minister of Justice, M. Lepelletier; Minister of Finances, M. Dutilleul; Minister of Commerce, M. Ozenne; Minister of Public Works, M. Graeff; Minister of Public Instruction, M. Faye; Minister of Marine, Admiral Roussin. On the same day General Grimaudet de Rocheboust, the newly appointed President of the Council, made the following statement:

In consequence of the recent discussions in the Chamber of Deputies, President MacMahon has intrusted the ministry to men outside of political struggle. They will faithfully observe the law and afford the Marshal the support he requires, important to facilitate commercial intercourse and the preparations for the Exposition. We shall respect and require respect for the republican laws by which we are ruled. The Constitution will pass intact from us to our successors when President MacMahon judges opportune to replace us by parliamentary ministers. We rely upon your coöperation in our work of appeasement.

M. Lepelletier, Minister of Justice, read the

same statement in the Chamber of Deputies, whereupon M. de Marcère, in behalf of the Left, interpellated the ministry respecting its formation. M. de Welche, Minister of the Interior, asked for a postponement of the interpellation till the next day, but the Chamber decided to discuss it. M. de Marcère urged that the cabinet represented personal, not parliamentary, power. He said "better tell the Marshal the truth and spare the country a fresh crisis." M. de Welche urged the Marshal's constitutional rights. Jules Ferry moved, on behalf of the Left, that the Chamber consider that the ministry, by its composition, is a denial of the national rights of parliamentary law, and can only aggravate the crisis which has cruelly weighed business since the 16th of May, and cannot enter into relations with this ministry. The motion was adopted, 323 against 208, after a Bonapartist motion for an order of the day, pure and simple, had been rejected by a similar number. After this unparalleled event, the rejection by the Chamber of a ministry on its first appearance before the Chamber, the struggle between the President and the Chamber continued unabated for some time. But in the beginning of December President MacMahon began to make overtures to the Republicans, by inviting M. Grévy and the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier to an interview, and finally even called upon M. Dufaure to form a cabinet. But, as he insisted on retaining the selection of the Ministers of War, Marine, and Foreign Affairs, M. Dufaure declined to undertake the formation of a cabinet on these conditions. Finally, on December 14th, President MacMahon gave M. Dufaure full power to form a cabinet from the Left, and the following cabinet was, in consequence, organized: M. Dufaure, Justice and President of the Council; M. de Marcère, Interior; M. Léon Say, Finance; M. Waddington, Foreign Affairs; M. Bardoux, Public Instruction and Worship; M. de Freycinet, Public Works; M. Teisserenc de Bort, Agriculture and Commerce; General Borel, War; and Admiral Pothuan, Marine. The first decree, nominating M. Dufaure, was countersigned by General Rocheboust, and the other decrees by M. Dufaure. M. Dufaure then sent the following message to the Chambers:

GENTLEMEN: The President of the Republic has charged my colleagues and myself to present to you the following message:

The elections of the 14th of October once more affirmed the confidence of the country in republican institutions. In obedience to parliamentary rules, I have formed a cabinet selected from the two Chambers, composed of men resolved to defend and maintain those institutions by the sincere practice of the constitutional laws. The interest of the country demands the termination of the crisis we are traversing. It demands, with not less force, that it shall not be renewed. Recourse to the right of dissolution is only, in fact, a supreme mode of consulting a judge without appeal, and cannot be erected into a system of government. I deemed it my duty to make use of that right, and I conform to the reply of the country. The Constitution of 1875 founded a parliamentary republic by establishing my irresponsibility, while it

instituted the joint and individual responsibility of the ministers. Thus are determined our respective duties and rights. The independence of the ministers is the condition of their new responsibility. These principles, derived from the Constitution, are those of my Government. The end of this crisis will be the starting-point of a new era of prosperity. All the public powers will cooperate in promoting its development. The accord established between the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, henceforth certain of regularly reaching the expiration of its commission, will enable the great legislative works demanded by the public interests to be completed. The Universal Exhibition is about to be opened. Commerce and industry are about to take a new spring; and we shall give the world a fresh testimony of the vitality of our country, which has always revived through labor, through thrift, and through its profound attachment to ideas of conservation, order, and liberty.

This termination of the crisis which had kept France in suspense during the greater part of 1877 was hailed with satisfaction throughout the country. The Chamber as well as the Senate, in accordance with the wishes of M. Say, voted the four direct taxes and a credit of 529,500,000 francs, which was declared sufficient for the first two months of 1878. They then adjourned on December 18th. The important work of clearing the Administration of reactionary officials was promptly taken in hand by M. de Marcère. On December 19th, 82 new prefects were appointed, one prefect was transferred, and only four prefects were left undisturbed. The departmental councils met on December 31st, and it was found that the Republican victory was much greater than appeared from the official reports. The Left had a majority in 45 departments, against 36 in the previous elections. This was of particular importance, as it secured to the Republicans a majority in the Senate after the senatorial elections of 1878.

France acquired a new colony in 1877, or, rather, had one of her former colonies restored to her. The island of St. Bartholomew, one of the group of the Lesser Antilles, known as the Windward Islands, was ceded to Sweden in 1784, and was the only colony ever possessed by that nation. Finding, however, that the island was more trouble than it was worth, Sweden prudently parted with it to France for a "mere trifle." It has an area of about eight square miles, and a population of 2,898. St. Bartholomew labors under one disadvantage—namely, that of having no natural supply of water; and its inhabitants are dependent for this convenience on the neighboring island of St. Christopher, which belongs to Great Britain. Notwithstanding this drawback, sugar-cane, cocoa, tobacco, and cotton are successfully cultivated.

The Premier of the cabinet appointed on May 16th, the Duc ALBERT DE BROGLIE (*see* ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1878, page 306), born in 1821, is well known to the public by his successful efforts, in 1873, to overthrow the Government of M. Thiers. Under President MacMahon he became the Premier of the new Gov-

ernment. This position he retained until May, 1874, when he was dropped by the Legitimists, and was compelled to retire. In the National Assembly he was hated so bitterly, that all his efforts to be elected a life Senator by that body were unavailing. The Bonapartists then nominated him for the Senate in the department of Eure, and elected him. In 1877, after the summary dismissal of the Simon cabinet, he was again appointed Premier by President MacMahon.

MARIE FRANÇOIS OSCAR BARRY DE FOURTOU, the Duc de Broglie's Minister of the Interior, was born January 3, 1836. During the Empire he was a distinguished advocate of Ribérac, and, as mayor of that city, was one of the most liberal magistrates of the day. It is said that even under the Empire he gained the reputation for successfully managing elections, the talent for which he again displayed since his recent accession to power, and that he materially contributed to secure for the Emperor his large majorities. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the Dordogne, and in that body, while being at the same time Liberal and Conservative, soon gained a prominent position as an orator and a political manager. Struck by his remarkable talents, M. Thiers, in December, 1872, appointed him Minister of Public Works, which department he exchanged on May 18, 1873, for that of Worship; but on May 24th he was forced to retire, with President Thiers. On November 20th, however, he entered the cabinet again, as Minister of Public Instruction, of Worship, and of Fine Arts; and on May 23, 1874, was appointed Minister of the Interior. He retired from the ministry on July 20, 1874, in consequence of a difference of opinion with his colleagues. In 1876 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies by the Dordogne, where he voted with the Right. He had always retained the esteem and confidence of the President, who was said to have frequently consulted him; and when, in 1877, President MacMahon formed a Conservative ministry, M. de Fourtou was again given the Department of the Interior. Here he immediately undertook to prepare for the elections, introducing the same political measures that had given to the Empire its immense majorities. He is considered a Bonapartist.

M. EUGÈNE CAILLAUX, the Minister of Finances (*see* ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1875, page 314), who was appointed Minister of Public Works in 1875, retired with the Buffet ministry, in 1876. In the same year he was elected a Senator for Sarthe. He is a moderate Bonapartist.

The Viscount CAMILLE ADRIENNE DE MEAUX (*see* ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1875, page 314), the Minister of Commerce, held the same position during 1875-'76, and in 1876 was elected a member of the Senate from the Loire. He is considered a good executive officer. In politics he is a Legitimist.

M. AUGUSTE PARIS, the Minister of Public

Works, was a member of the National Assembly, and in 1876 was elected a Senator from the Pas-de-Calais. He is an adherent of the Duc de Broglie.

DUc LOUIS CHARLES ÉLIE AMANIEU DECAZES, the Minister of Foreign Affairs (*see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1874, page 330), has held that position in all the different cabinets since 1874. In 1876 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from the 8th arrondissement of Paris. He was retained in the cabinet as a guarantee to Europe in general, and Germany in particular, that no change in the foreign policy was contemplated.

JOSEPH MATTHIEU BRUNET, the Minister of Public Instruction, was born March 4, 1829. Up to 1876, when he was elected to the Senate from the department of the Corrèze, he had not occupied a prominent position in general politics. In the Senate he was a member of the Right Centre, vacillating between the Legitimists and the Bonapartists.

DUFAURE, JULES ARMAND STANISLAS (*see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1875, page 314), at the elections for the Chamber of Deputies, in February, 1876, was returned from the Charente-Inférieure, and in August was elected a life Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Casimir Périer. In March, 1876, he succeeded M. Buffet as President of the Ministry, but was forced to resign in December, 1876. During 1877 he did not take a very prominent part in national affairs, until, in December, he was called upon by President MacMahon to form a new cabinet.

MARCÈRE, ÉMILE LOUIS GUSTAVE DESHAYES DE, was born March 16, 1828. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly, and there belonged to the Left Centre, of which he soon became one of the most distinguished members. He was a frequent speaker in the Assembly, and, together with M. Ricard, was the reporter on the municipal electoral law. In 1876 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from the Nord, and was appointed Under-Secretary of State in the Department of the Interior. After the death of M. Ricard, he took his place as Minister of the Interior, and in December, 1876, resigned, with the entire cabinet. In December, 1877, however, he was again called upon to take the Department of the Interior in the cabinet of M. Dufaure.

SAY, JEAN BAPTISTE LÉON, the new Minister of Finance, was born in 1826. He was the grandson of the distinguished political economist, Jean Baptiste Say. Under the Empire Léon Say published a number of works on political economy, and bitterly attacked the financial administration of Baron Haussmann, the Prefect of the Seine. After the overthrow of the Empire, in 1870, he heartily indorsed the Republic; and as administrator of the railroads of the Nord took an active part in the provisioning of Paris during the investment of that city. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the Seine, and took his

place in the Left Centre. In June, 1871, he was appointed Prefect of the Department of Seine, and in December of the same year Minister of Finance, which position he retained until the resignation of M. Thiers, in May, 1873. He now became one of the ablest defenders of the Republic in the Assembly; and on March 10, 1875, again entered the cabinet as Minister of Finance. He retained this position in the cabinet of M. Dufaure, of March 9, 1876, and also in that of Jules Simon, of December 13, 1876; but resigned, with the latter ministry, in May, 1877. Upon the formation of a Republican cabinet by Dufaure, in December, 1877, he was again appointed Minister of Finance.

WADDINGTON, WILLIAM HENRI, was born in Paris, of English parents, in 1826. He studied in the University of Cambridge; and having returned to France, he devoted himself to the study of numismatics, being in possession of an independent fortune, and in 1869 was elected a member of the Academy. In 1871 he was elected to the National Assembly from the Aisne; and in 1873 was, for a few days, Minister of Instruction. In 1874 President MacMahon offered him a portfolio, which he refused, in order not to separate himself from his friends of the Left Centre. In 1876 he was elected to the Senate from the Aisne; and in M. Dufaure's cabinet of March 9, 1876, was appointed Minister of Instruction, and retained this position under Jules Simon, but retired in March, 1877. In December, 1877, he became Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FREYONNET, CHARLES LOUIS DE SAULCES DE, was born November 14, 1828. He received his education in the Polytechnic School, and held various positions under the Empire. He was a delegate to the Government of National Defense at Tours, in 1870; and in 1876 was elected Senator from the Seine. In the Senate he voted with the Republicans; and in December, 1877, was appointed Minister of Public Works.

BARDOUX, AGÉNOR, was born January 15, 1830. He is a distinguished lawyer, and in 1871 was elected to the National Assembly. He was for a time, in 1875, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Justice; in 1876 was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from Puy-de-Dôme; and in December, 1877, was appointed Minister of Education.

TEISSERENC DE BORT, PIERRE EDMOND, was born in 1814; was elected a Deputy in 1846, a member of the National Assembly in 1871, and a Senator for Haute-Vienne in 1876. He was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce from April, 1872, to May, 1873; again from March, 1876, to May, 1877, and was appointed to this office a third time in December, 1877.

General BOREL, the Minister of War in M. Dufaure's cabinet, was born in 1819. He has been since 1854, almost uninterruptedly, Marshal MacMahon's adjutant, and accompanied him in the campaigns in the Crimea, Algeria, and Italy. In 1869 he became chief of staff of the

National Guards of the Seine, but soon returned to Algeria. In the war with Germany he was chief of staff of the Army of the Loire, and together with General de Paladines conducted the battle of Coulmiers. When the insurrection of the Commune broke out, Marshal MacMahon appointed him chief of staff of the Army of Paris, and in this position he remained until 1873. He then became General Barail's chief of cabinet, and as such took part in the preparation of the new army organization law of June, 1873. Upon the retirement of General Barail, he became the commander of the 12th Infantry Division, and shortly after chief of staff to the Governor of Paris. In this position he remained until called to the Ministry of War.

POTHUAU, LOUIS PIERRE ALEXIS, who was appointed Minister of the Navy in 1877, held this position in 1875. (See ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA for 1875, page 322.)

FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. The 15th annual Convocation of the Free Church of England was held at Spa Fields, London, beginning June 20th. An opening address was made by the presiding bishop, the Rev. Dr. Price, in which the speaker gave a general view of the state of the Evangelical and Ritualistic parties in the Church of England, and discussed the necessity of pushing forward the work of the Free Church. In reviewing the course of the Free Church during the year preceding, the bishop referred to the visit of Bishop Cridge, of the Reformed Episcopal Church, to England, and the service he had rendered in connection with the meeting of the Convocation of 1876, and the consecration of the two bishops of the Free Church. By this consecration, the ministry of the Free Church had been raised to the level of other Episcopal Churches, not excepting that of the Church of England, conferring upon it an authority which even High-Churchmen could not afford to deny; not that the ministry of the Free Church should be considered one whit more valid than it was before, for the validity of the Christian ministry did not depend on any Episcopal consecration, but on a Divine appointment; nevertheless, the consecration was supposed to have put the ministers of the Free Church in a more advantageous position to do their work, and should therefore be regarded with interest. The relations between the Free Church of England and the Reformed Episcopal Church were discussed. A correspondence which had been carried on between the two Churches, through their representatives, was read, after which the following resolution, reported by a committee appointed for the purpose, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convocation, having heard the correspondence with the Rev. M. B. Smith, president of the standing committee of the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and referring to the Articles of Union solemnly agreed upon by the Reformed Episcopal Church and the Free Church of England, severally, as set forth in the Appendix to the "Journal of the Second Council of the Reformed

Episcopal Church" (p. 25), while cordially admitting the full and perfect right of the Reformed Episcopal Church to establish itself in Great Britain and Ireland, or elsewhere, nevertheless deeply deplores even an appearance of division and rivalry between two ecclesiastical bodies so thoroughly one in the great work of evangelization, in the maintenance of Protestant Christian principles, and in Church order and discipline; and would earnestly and prayerfully suggest to the governing authority of the Reformed Episcopal Church to consider whether it would not be promotive at once of the greater usefulness of the two Churches and the advancement of religion in the spheres of their several operations, so to arrange that they might form in each country but one ecclesiastical organization. And further, this Convocation would suggest, with a view to this desirable end, that a joint committee or delegation of the two bodies might be empowered to meet and consider the subject, and present a report thereon to the governing authorities of the two Churches.

FRIENDS. The 200th meeting of the *London Yearly Meeting of Friends* was held in the Devonshire Meeting-House, Bishopsgate, London, beginning May 23d. At the preliminary sitting of the lately enlarged meeting on Ministry and Oversight, several ministers were set free for fields of foreign religious service, among them Mr. Isaac Sharp, who proposed to undertake a long missionary journey to South Africa, Madagascar, and other distant parts. The yearly meeting was attended by ministers from America and Ireland. Epistles were presented from the yearly meeting in Ireland, and from eleven yearly meetings in America. These epistles gave accounts of the educational operations as well as of the direct religious affairs of the meetings. Some of them reported a large increase of membership. They contained full accounts of the work of the Friends among the Indians. In North Carolina, it was stated, the yearly meeting had doubled its numbers since the war, but help was required for the erection of school and meeting houses. A committee was appointed to consider whether anything could be done by Friends in England to help in this purpose. The statistical statements showed that the present number of members of the Society in England was 14,441, of whom 7,490 were female and 6,951 were male members. The increase during the year had been 188. A larger number of members had been received by "convincement" than in any year since returns had been made, and probably, it was said, than in any year during the last half century. Several closed meeting-houses had been reopened, as the result of Friends being appointed to attend the meetings in them, resulting in the gathering of attendants and the addition of several members to the Society. This, it is remarked, was a mode of action which at one time would have been thought to show an unwarrantable dependence on human arrangement. The conclusion was drawn from a comparison of the statistics of the body for several years past, that it had fully overcome the tendency toward decline it had so long manifested, and was now increasing; but "it

was equally evident that less prominence was given to some of the views which had conferred a distinct character upon the body." The number of marriages in accordance with the usages of the Society had been above the average. The reports made at the school conference showed that the 12 public schools of the meeting had been attended by 620 boys, and 425 girls, making a total of 1,045 pupils. The expenditure at Ackworth, the largest school, had been £2,890, or £9 19s. 10d. per scholar. The London Tract Association reported that it had sold 64,645 tracts, and 48,757 leaflets, and distributed gratuitously 22,235 tracts, and 18,105 leaflets, making a total of 8,111,005 tracts and leaflets distributed since the formation of the Society. Reports from branch societies were also presented. A proposition from the quarterly meeting at Durham, that the yearly meeting should impress upon the various meetings the necessity of instructing their members in the principles of the Society, with a document which accompanied it, setting forth certain doctrines and views, excited discussion. The necessity for instructing the members of the Society was fully admitted, but the issuing of anything which might be construed into a "Confession of Faith" was strongly opposed. It was decided simply to draw up a minute, recommending to the meetings the general instruction of their members. A discussion also took place on the subject of "General Meetings," which partake of the character of revival meetings, and of the practice of singing at such meetings, but no conclusions were reached. The fact is mentioned that a young man rose during one of the meetings and sang a hymn as a solo, and that no notice was taken of the irregularity. Epistles were read from Friends in Syria, New Zealand, Victoria, and Tasmania. A statement was made of the work in Madagascar by a Friend who had labored in that island for 10 years. The sum of £5,000 had been spent during the year in foreign missions, of which £4,000 had been devoted to Madagascar. In Bulgaria, 4,769 houses had been built by Friends, besides a number of school-houses, and 9,300 persons had had seeds supplied to them. A special meeting was held on temperance.

The 9th biennial *First-day School Conference* of Friends (Orthodox) in America met at Indianapolis, Ind., November 13th. Delegates were present from 10 of the 12 yearly meetings of the United States and Canada, besides a considerable number of visitors from distant States. Charles F. Coffin, of Indiana, was chosen president, but declined to serve, and

Dr. James E. Rhoades, of Philadelphia, was chosen in his stead. The statistical reports of the First-day schools of the Society were incomplete; but it appeared that when the last official returns were received, the number of scholars was 32,844, with an average attendance of 19,768, and that the schools were conducted by 2,895 officers and teachers. More than one-half of the scholars were children of members of the Society. The schools are officially recognized as a department of Church work by all the yearly meetings, except that of Philadelphia, where they are conducted independently of the Society. The report of the treasurer showed that his receipts had been \$335.08, and his expenditures \$330.25. The First-day school work had been rapidly developed in England during the last 30 years. When the first Conference was held at Birmingham, in 1847, only 12 schools were reported, with an aggregate attendance of 2,000 scholars; now the number of scholars was 19,000, an increase of 2,000 having been made during the year. The English schools partook more of the nature of mission-schools than of Sunday-schools operating within the Church, and gave attention to young men and women, rather than to children.

An Educational Convention of the Orthodox Friends of America was held at Baltimore, Md., December 21st and 22d. The principal educational institutions of the Society, and all the yearly meetings of the continent, were represented, either by delegates or by letter. Francis S. King, of Maryland, presided. The object of the meeting was to discuss the means of giving greater unity of purpose and concentration to the educational efforts of the Society, and the method of avoiding the excessive diffusion of energies which was in danger of taking place under the independent action of the yearly meetings. The Convention had also in view the provision to be made for the education of the children of the new members who were being rapidly added to the Society in the South and West. A standing committee was appointed, to consider the subject of education, as affecting the Society of Friends, to whom was also referred the question of establishing a permanent Board of Education, and appointing a permanent general secretary. The committee was empowered to call another conference during next year. A committee was also appointed to prepare an address embodying the conclusions of the conference. The subject of establishing a college for young women, of the grade of Hanerford College, was favorably considered.

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GEOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS AND DISCOVERY. The year has been an unsuccessful one for explorers. Several of the numerous expeditions which have ventured into the unknown parts of Africa have succumbed to the triple dangers of those fatal regions. The fate of the German expedition to the west coast of Africa, and the mishaps which have befallen the Marquis Antinori's enterprise, are new illustrations of the rule that the nearly invariable record of expeditions sent out for definite purposes, and equipped by wealthy associations, is one of disappointment and disaster. The only brilliant discovery to chronicle is the identification by Stanley of the Congo with the Lualaba; this was first theoretically affirmed five years ago. The barbaric countries which Antinori and Largeau are endeavoring to penetrate will probably remain closed to intercourse, by the ferocity and fanaticism of their inhabitants, long after a highroad of commerce shall have been opened through the lands of the cannibal savages who harassed Stanley's march and hourly menaced his life. The knowledge of the great natural resources of inner Africa will, no doubt, cause in time the replacement of the inhuman slave system by a rational method of commercial intercourse. The aggressions and subjugations effected by Russia in Central Asia, in the name of civilization, have benefited science, in opening up to investigation regions of high interest to the ethnologist and to the physical geographer. There is reason to expect that Weyprecht's notion of Arctic stations for simultaneous observations will be realized, not through official organization, but through the solidarity which is customary among scientific investigators. The first results of this method of research will probably be collected by Lieutenant Weyprecht himself, and the Howgate Polar Colony.

The Norwegian deep-sea sounding expedition continued its hydrographical researches during the summer of 1877 in the same vessel, the *Voringen*, under Captain Wille, with Professor Mohn as naturalist. They sailed from Tromsø on the 14th of July, and first took three cross-sections of soundings off Fuglø, latitude 71° , with a greatest depth at the northeast limit of a submarine bay, which abuts on the steep bank outside Vesteraalen and Loffoden. They next sailed to Jan Mayen. The transition from the Gulf Stream to the Polar current was found to be exceedingly abrupt. In the chart of Jan Mayen, following the surveys of Zorgdrager and Scoresby, the only inaccuracy of importance is that the island is placed by half a degree of longitude too far to the east. The height of the Beerenberg was found to be 5,886 feet. They sounded in 1,032 fathoms, seven miles northwest of the island. The expedition

returned to Bergen on August 23d. The programme for 1878 is to examine the region between North Cape, Jan Mayen, and to the north of Spitzbergen, with, perhaps, a trip eastward toward Nova Zembla, in order to determine the isothermal line of 0° at the bottom, which is taken to be the limit of the codfish.

The curious phenomenon which has been observed, that the minimum of temperature is found at a certain depth below the surface, while the water at the bottom is again warmer—as, for instance, in the outer part of the West Fiord, where the surface temperature is 45.7° , in 60 fathoms depth 38.8° , and in 140 fathoms, 10 fathoms from the bottom, 41° —is ascribed to the action of the winter cold upon the water; the water is chilled at the surface in winter and sinks, this action ceasing when warm weather comes, and the surface waters are warmed and rendered lighter. This phenomenon is observable all along the coast, and can be detected with Negretti and Zambra's deep-sea thermometer. The deepest sounding was in 1,710 fathoms off Vesteraalen, latitude 70° , longitude $6^{\circ} 15' E.$ At this depth animal life is scarce. A specimen of the *Umbellularia* has been taken. The boundary line between a bottom temperature above and one below 32° lies, between latitude 65° and the Arctic Circle, as far west as $5^{\circ} 30' E.$; beyond the Arctic Circle there is a curvature toward the coast; farther north it is only 5 to 10 geographical miles off the coast of the islands of Loffoden and Vesteraalen. Here the northern edge of the bank is very steep, and falls rapidly toward the deep part of the Arctic Ocean. Out at sea the isothermal plane of 32° is found at very different depths in different latitudes; in the channel between Faroe and Shetland, in 800 fathoms; between Iceland and Norway, 400 fathoms; between Jan Mayen and Norway, 580 fathoms, rising again to the westward. Near the coast the level of 32° is considerably higher.

Lieutenant Weyprecht and Count Wilczek intend undertaking an Arctic expedition, and contemplate an absence of about twelve months. They will establish their station for observations in one of the northern havens of Nova Zembla. They recommend establishing half a dozen other stations for comparative observations at points around the North Pole, not difficult of approach, between latitude 71° and $80^{\circ} N.$, as on Spitzbergen; on one of the new Siberian islands near the mouth of the Lena; at Maguire's wintering station near Point Barrow; at Upernavik in West Greenland; and on the west coast of Greenland, with a subsidiary station in Norwegian Finmark. It would be also of the highest importance to establish stations, or at least one, near the South Pole for

simultaneous observations. Synchronous observations on the Arctic and Antarctic borders would help much to clear up the subject of terrestrial magnetism and the theory of the aurora borealis; important meteorological facts might also be gathered. The other sciences might not be advanced by simultaneous observations, though much valuable research in geography, natural history, and physical science would be conducted at each of the stations.

W. Lord Watts, an Englishman, took a sledging journey, in 1876, across the Vatna Jökull, the vast glacial tract in Iceland, 8,000 square miles in extent, by a course nearly coinciding with the meridian $17^{\circ} 20'$ W. longitude. It is a plateau, all the valleys being filled with ice. There is every indication that this vast glacier is constantly rising; and the view that it is encroaching on the outer country, both to the north and south, is confirmed by Mr. Watts. There is every reason to believe that the interior of Greenland is also one vast, impenetrable glacier, which is growing in the same manner.

Although the desired government donation, for the equipment of a polar colony after Captain Howgate's plan, was not granted by Congress, nevertheless the pioneer expedition, fitted out by the private subscriptions of Captain Howgate and others, set sail on the 16th of August in the stanch schooner *Florence*, of 53 tons burden, 64 feet long, with 19 feet beam, and drawing 7 feet of water. The proposition brought before the last session of the 44th Congress was for an appropriation of \$50,000 to provide for one or more expeditions to the polar regions, and to establish a temporary colony at some point near the shore of Lady Franklin Straits. The present expedition, in the whaling vessel *Florence*, intends to push up to Cumberland Island, or some point beyond, and there to go into winter-quarters, after making up a cargo of whalebone and oil. The promoter of the scheme, Captain H. W. Howgate, of the United States Signal Service, started with the expedition. The ship's officers are: Captain George E. Tyson, master; William Sisson, first mate; Dennison Burroughs, second mate; Eleazor Cone, steward; the crew consists of six men. Orray Taft Sherman and Ludwig Kumlien accompany the expedition, the first as photographer and meteorologist, the latter as naturalist. The Signal Service Bureau have furnished instruments for meteorological observations. The wintering station is to be known as the Howgate Polar Colony. They are provided with food to last for a year. The plan is to establish a series of stations, with abundant supplies and within communication-distance from each other, extending northward, each nearer one serving as a base from which the advance is to be made to the one next beyond, or, if necessary, as a goal of retreat. The colonists, while becoming acclimated and experienced in Arctic life, shall, at the same time, be making the meteorological, zoological,

and geological researches, which are really the chief benefits to be gained from Arctic exploration. Captain Tyson is an old whaler, and was a member of the ill-starred *Polaris* expedition. These pioneer colonists are to engage the services of some dozen Esquimaux families, to provide a supply of native clothing and of the best dogs for sledges. As the ice breaks in the summer, the *Florence* is to run over to Disco and transfer the explorers and the stores to the vessel, which, it is expected, will be there in June to meet them, and which shall convey them to Lady Franklin Straits. The prophylactic on which Captain Tyson relies is plenty of fresh blood. The combined raft and sledge, invented by Commodore Ammen, is expected to do good service in explorations; balloons will probably be tried for reconnoitring purposes.

Thomas A. Barry, a whaler, reports that while wintering in Hudson's Bay in 1876-'77, he fell in with a party of Esquimaux, who told a story of a company of white men coming



AN ESQUIMAUX HUNTER.

among them many years ago, while they were settled at Cape Inglefield, who afterward perished of cold and famine. They showed some relics of the lost voyagers, among which were spoons marked with the crest of Sir John Franklin. They offered to conduct the whalers to the spot where these last survivors of the *Erebus* and *Terror* were buried, with their books and papers, beneath mounds of stones, on Cape Inglefield. Mr. Barry is expected to start, in the spring of 1878, in charge of an expedition for the recovery of the records of the Franklin expedition, upon the information thus unexpectedly obtained.

Selah Merrill, of the American Palestine Exploring Expedition, speaks with admiration

of the fertility of the country east of the Jordan. The Gilead hills are well wooded, and occasionally covered with dense and ancient forests. The wadis Yâbis and Ajlun are in a fine state of cultivation, and rich in orchards of walnut, olive, and fruit of all kinds. Wadi Ajlun, the larger valley, contains four flourishing villages, and is sprinkled in every direction with flour-mills. He saw, also, a great number of deserted mills, many of which were abandoned on account of the depredations of the Arabs. The wide plateau stretching eastward from the Lake of Tiberias to the Lejah, and southward to Gerash, is a natural wheat-field. The country south of Bozrah and east of Gerash is full of ruined towns; into this fertile but dangerous neighborhood numerous settlers have recently migrated. The deserted plains in this region could produce vast quantities of the finest wheat. Along the course of the Zerka are the remains of an elaborate system of irrigation; this valley is under cultivation to a considerable extent. The whole east valley of the Jordan is capable of irrigation from the river: somewhat over half of the valley, which contains as much as 180 square miles of rich arable land, is now reached by irrigating canals; though portions of it are uncultivated, and covered by a luxuriant growth of thistles and weeds. The plains of Oele-Syria, along the Leontes, and those in the valley of the Orontes, could also, without great difficulty, be transformed from deserts into gardens. Some of the tribes in the upper Jordan valley till their own land, but the more aristocratic Bedouins employ fellahin laborers for all work. Large numbers of Christians go from Es Salt to the Zerka every year to cultivate the land on shares, receiving each a pair of shoes and the seed, while they furnish their labor and all the cattle, tools, and men, and their maintenance; the share received is only one-quarter of the produce. The labors of the American Palestine Exploring Expedition were discontinued at the close of the season of 1877, and its members have left the field.

The British survey of Palestine was continued during the year, under the direction of Lieutenant Kitchener. The war did not interfere with their operations, although they were kept under constant military surveillance by the jealous Turkish Government. They commenced at Haifa, completing the chart of the Acca plain, and filling in the line of levels between the Mediterranean and the Sea of Galilee as far east as Mejdél. From Haifa they changed their base to Tiberias, Safed, Meiron, and Taiyibeh, successively. The levels determined extended over 35½ miles. The depression of the Sea of Galilee is found to be 682.544 feet below the Mediterranean, which is 40 or 50 feet lower than has been supposed. The plane of the Dead Sea is over 600 feet lower, being 1,292 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. This fall of 600 feet is nearly even throughout the length of the Jordan, which has, however, two

rapids. The deepest depression of the Jordan valley is some 1,300 feet below the plane of the Mediterranean.

The popular topographical names are carefully recorded, and studied with the view of detecting their etymological descent from the Biblical names; and where a modern name resembles a name mentioned in the Scriptures, while the location and description of the site also correspond, the identity is considered established, the double induction furnishing a strong and clinching proof. The modern names are noted by an Arab secretary, from the lips of the peasants and guides, and up to the beginning of this year 6,000 were collected and translated. In all, 150 identifications are proposed by Lieutenant Conder for Biblical sites not previously identified. The relics of Egyptian, Samaritan, early Christian, Talmudic, and Crusader's geographical names also are thought to have been, or have been, detected; for instance, *Kolonyeh* for Colonia, *Burjmus* for Pergamos, *Küstül* for Castellum, *Sinjil* for St. Gilles, *Bar-dâwil* for Baldwin, *Dastrey* for district. In Philistia there is found a *Hatteh*, and, in the centre of the country, also the Kefr *Hatteh*, which may have their names from the Hittites, whose dominion once stretched to the borders of Egypt. The *Avim*, who dwelt in walled towns, may have left their name to *Beit Aima*, on the borders of Philistia, where the ruins of great flint walls are still seen.

Colonel Macgregor and Captain Lockwood, in a journey across Khuzistan and Baluchistan to India, made the following interesting discoveries. They passed within 40 miles of an active, snow-capped volcano, lying south of Sistan. It is the Kuh Taftan, mentioned from hearsay by Major Lovett, which is situated in the unexplored Sarhad Mountains, north of Bampur and extending to the Afghan boundary. Their report confirms the existence of a great mountain range running westward of Lake Sistan, and observed three lesser ranges parallel with the southern bend of the Helmund. The strange fact was noticed that the three rivers, the Mashkid, Lura, and Budur, become lost in depressions in the desert, called *hamuns*, and do not unite with one another, nor have any connection with the great Sistan swamp.

The Russian Governor-General of Turkistan dispatched a military force, in the summer of 1876, into the mountains south of Khokand, for the purpose of bringing into subjection the troublesome Kara Kirghiz. This expedition was accompanied by a scientific corps, which had an opportunity of surveying and studying the plateau of the Alai, which extends along the course of the Kizyl-Su, affluent of the Amu-Daria, and which is the principal resort of the Kara Kirghiz. Colonel Kostenko collected the geographical notes, and Messrs. Bonsdorf and Oshonin were intrusted with the astronomical and barometrical labor and with the natural history department respectively. Their route was along the Gulsha River, on

high mountain ledges, then across the Kizyl-Kurt mountains, and through the Archat defile to the pass over the Archat mountains (10,800 feet), which leads to the Alai steppe. On the other side the road was crossed by the Kizyl-Su River (two-thirds of a mile in width). The plain was covered with feather-grass and a grass called *kipez*, which is excellent fodder. They crossed the trans-Alai range by the Kizyl-Yart pass (11,700 feet). They visited the Kara-Kul lake, 43 miles distant from the foot of the mountains; it consists of two bodies of water connected by a narrow channel, and has a length of 22 versts and a width transversely through the connecting strait of 17 versts; it contains many islands and promontories; the water is cool, with a bitter taste. There is no outlet; rain seldom falls, yet there is a singular rise in the water about once a week. Colonel Kostenko set out from this lake for the Riangu-Kul lake in the Sari-Kul district toward Kashgar, journeying by the Ala-Baital defile, and along the Uzbek-Su to the Uzbek pass (12,500 feet), from which, to the eastward, a range of towering mountains closes the view, whose summits appeared to be 25,000 or 26,000 feet high; this is, undoubtedly, the range seen by Hayward and mentioned by Yule. It lay about 53 miles beyond the Uzbek pass and 40 miles nearer than Kashgar. Humboldt also affirmed the existence of a meridional range, which he called the Bolor mountains, east of the Pamir, but later travelers have denied its existence. He was not able to reach the Sari-Kul on account of the failure of his provisions. The Pamir is limited on the north by the trans-Alai mountains, which have the appearance of a grand, white-crested wall. The land beyond, which is very elevated, rises toward a central point, and is crossed in all directions by mountain ranges, some snow-capped and some not, and none of them rising much above the adjacent plains and valleys, which are very narrow, and run in all directions. The whole region is barren, with only small patches of succulent grass along the edges of the mountain streams. The ground in the Pamir is covered in spots with a glistening coat of magnesium. Traces of many wild animals were observed, but the *arkhara* (*Ovis Poli*), which, a few years ago, was very plentiful, seems to have become extinct, though the ground was everywhere covered with the huge horns of these animals. The tracks observed were those of horses, goats, wolves, and deer. Eagles, kites, and red-beaked crows were among the birds met with. The Pamir is frequented by pastoral nomads. The climate is excessively severe and the atmosphere oppressively rare, even in summer; in this season the days are exceedingly hot, but the nights frosty. Exploring the Tuz-Altyn Daria, the curious phenomenon was observed that its head-stream splits and forms the source also of another river flowing in an opposite direction. This other stream is called the Tero-Agar, and flows into the Muk-Su, a con-

siderable river. The mountains by which this stream passes are covered with snow over two-thirds of their height. Whether the Kyzyl-Su or the Muk-Su is the more considerable of the two confluent which form the Surkhab, he was unable to determine.

Captain Kurapatkin left Osh (Ferghanah) on the last of July, 1876, intending to cross to Kashgar by the Terek-Davan (12,000 feet), but was attacked and wounded by the Kara Kirghiz near Gulcha, and was obliged to return to Osh. Starting again on the 19th of October, he passed the Terek-Davan, and, arriving in Kashgar, he was arrested, but was again set at liberty after three days. He followed the course of the Kashgar-Daria as far as Aksu. The country is cultivated within 70 kilometres of Kashgar. In the large villages of Faizabad, Hanarik, and Artush, an excellent cloth, called *matta*, is manufactured, which is exported to the amount of 1,000,000 rubles yearly. The Kashgar-Daria is bordered on both sides by forests of a kind of poplar (*Populus diversifolia*), 13 or 14 feet high, and growing thick together. Tamarisks are also plentiful. The soil is everywhere impregnated with salt. He passed through a rocky and sandy desert to arrive at Kurla, a town of considerable importance, which is not down on any of the maps, although Karashar, an insignificant village, is marked on all the maps. Kashgar was formerly called Altishar, or the land of six towns, and now, since the taking of Kurla, bears the name of Djitishar, or the land of seven towns, which are Kashgar, Yarkand, Khoten, Aksu, Utsh-Turfan, Kutsha, and Kurla. The country is fertile, but exhausted by the recent wars. The people are a mixed race of Utgurs, Turks, Arabs, and Chinese, grafted on an Eranian stock. The Eranian type is noticeable at Khoten, Yarkand, and Kashgar, but is completely lost in Aksu, Kutsha, and Kurla; in Sari-Kul are found, among the Galchas, many blondes with blue eyes.

Colonel Prjevalsky has visited Lob-Nor, passing through the valley of the Tekes, and crossing the Tian-Shan to Kurla, by a defile nearly opposite the town. He was kept under arrest here for 11 days. The country is full of the poplars seen by Kurapatkin, and mentioned above, on each side of the Tarim. He met with a village of ichthyophagists, of Kalmuk origin, who called themselves Lob-Nortsi, south of Lake Lob. The lake he describes as an immense marsh, covered and surrounded with reeds, with spots of open water here and there in the middle. The desert has the same character around the lake as along the valley. He killed a tiger near the lake, and hunted the wild camel. About 120 miles south of Lob-Nor was a range which is called the Altyn-Tag; it rises to a height of over 10,000 Russian feet, and seems to be formed by the outlying spurs of an important central chain which was not visible. The camels were killed in this region; they were of about the same height

as the tame ones, but their hair was shorter and thicker. Prjevalsky intended, after remaining a while on the Kunge, the right-hand affluent of the Ili, to strike out for Tibet from Kuldja, passing through Chinese territory.

Gregor N. Potanin, another Russian traveler, made a journey through the Altai mountains in the autumn of 1876. Starting from the Zaisan post, he reached Bulun-Tokhoi in 17 days; following the eastern shore of the Uluungur lake, and crossing the deep and rapid Black Irtysh at Durbeljin, he reached the Kran on the 29th of August, where the grain had already been harvested and hoar-frosts had set in. The valley of the Kran furnishes the Kirghiz with corn, and also produces opium. After some trouble with the Chinese authorities of the town of Tulta and with the priests of the neighboring monastery of Phara-Sume, the party proceeded through the valley of the Kandagatai, and crossed the Altai by the pass of Urmogaity (9,000 feet), which is south of the Jamaty pass. They came across a mountain lake, the Dann-Kul, which gives rise to the Kutan, an affluent of the river Kobdo. They met with Kise Kirghiz, who had first crossed the Altai seven years before, as far as the Tal Nor, which is within three or four days' march from the town of Kobdo. The country east of the Urmogaity is a hilly table-land, containing many lakes, which descends to the east in terraces separated by mountain ranges. The last of these, running north and south, divides the valley of the Dyalun river, which flows into the Buyantu, from the valley in which is situated the town of Kobdo. This range was passed by the Teretky-asu pass (10,000 feet). A route survey was made, with determinations of three latitudes and numerous altitudes. The party spent the winter in Kobdo. They set out again toward the end of March, 1877, the baggage being sent direct to Lan-chow. Messrs. Potanin and Rafailof took the road to Hami over the Ektag Altai range, by way of the Ulan Daban pass, and by Barkul. From Hami they passed northward, crossing the Tian-Shan by the pass over which Sosnovsky had previously gone, and then, turning to the east, they skirted the eastern prolongation of the Tian-Shan, which range is covered by perpetual snow; and then turning their course northward again, they traversed the Gobi desert, striking the Adjai-Vogdo, a spur of the Altai mountains, which they crossed by the Kernuru-Davan pass, between the valleys of the Saksa and Tsitsirigol; then crossing the Taimir-Ola chain, they reached Uliassutai on the 25th of July. A large collection of the flora of the Altai and Tian-Shan was made; the flora of the plains, however, was found to be excessively meagre. The next excursion was to be to the sources of the Yenisei, lakes Kossogol and Ubsa, and then, by way of the Chui river, to Biisk.

M. de Ujfalvy, of Hungarian birth, a professor in the Lyceum Henri IV. in Paris, a scholar profoundly versed in the ethnography and

linguistics of Asiatic races, is engaged in a prolonged study of the region which was the cradle of our race. He intends to visit Bokhara, Khokand, Kashgar, and the Pamir. During a sojourn in Russia he has studied some interesting peoples of the Magyar type, the largest of which tribes are the Bashkirs. He was greatly interested in the Galchas of the valley of Sarafshan, who differ materially from the Tadshiks. The Galchas, the inhabitants of Karategin, Darvas, Shinyan, and Badakshan, as well as the dwellers on the Sari-Kul, are all of Eranian origin; they are the descendants of the trans-Oxanian tribes, which, isolated in inaccessible mountain valleys, have preserved the pure Aryan type from the earliest times.

By the account of the abbé Desgodin, who, in the quality of a missionary, has had exceptional opportunities to study the geography of Tibet, the identity of the Yarkio-tsangpo with the Brahmaputra is confirmed. The head of the Irrawaddy cannot be above latitude 30° N. He thinks that the Himalayas cannot extend farther east than longitude 94° or 95° E., beyond which limit two chains, which run to the extremity of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, commence in latitude 34° or 35° N., between the Kinsha and Lan-tsang, and the latter and the Lu-tze rivers. Between 28° and 29° N. latitude, a tributary joins the Lu-tze, which is marked on no map except Delisle's; it is called the Oo-klo, and rises about 31° N. latitude. The Lan-tsang or Mekong rises in the Kuen-Lun range near Koko-Nor, latitude 33° or 34° N. The Thibetans are not allowed to transport their salt into Yunnan beyond a certain boundary, where they are met by Yunnanese merchants. The boundary between Yunnan and the dominion of Lhasa is at the water-parting between the Lan-tsang-kiang and the Kinsha-kiang. There are mines of silver, mercury, and iron along the Lan-tsang. Fine forests of cypress, of which there are two species, which covered the mountains, are being fast cut down since the Chinese conquest, as this wood is in great request in China. The fauna of these mountains is very rich. By the account of an old lama, the Tsangpo or Sanpu rises near the Tso-ma-pang lakes, in the west of the province of Ngari, by the frontiers of the tribe of savages called the Lhopa. A few days' marches east of Lhasa the river takes a long bend, turning its course to the southward, and traversing the district of Hia-Yul, in Tibet, a well-peopled and fertile region, governed by the Kalun Doring of Lhasa. Its course through this country is between steep rocks, which are passed only by rope-ladders. It then enters the Lhopa country, which lies to the southward of Hia-Yul, and after some distance it falls into a valley from an enormous height. The river here is as big as the Mekong by the salt mines or the Kinsha-kiang at Bathang. It does not enter the country of the Nahongs or Mishnis, but disappears farther west near the country of the Lhopa or Abords. A similar account

of the river had been previously given by a slave, and the abbé places full faith in it. Lieutenant-Colonel Godwin-Austen, who in the campaign against the Daffas, made some valuable geographical observations in the Eastern Himalayas, thought that he sighted the course of the Tsangpo or Brahmaputra. From mounts Tornputa (7,800 feet) and Shengarh (6,700 feet), in the farther Himalayan chain, he could follow with his eyes the main valley toward the north. The northwest branch of the valley of the Subansiri river (latitude 28° N., longitude 93° E. of Greenwich), rises among the group of snowy peaks (23,000 feet) which are seen from Tezpur, in Assam; while a second deep break in the mountains lies east of the 94^{th} meridian, which runs into the northwest valley in about $27^{\circ} 40'$ N. latitude. This northwest arm Colonel Godwin-Austen thinks is the fork which the Pandit Nain Singh crossed on his way from Lhasa to Tansang, and the other branch he holds for the Tsangpo. His grounds for considering the Subansiri as the upper course of the Brahmaputra, rather than the Lohit or the Dihong river, are summed up as follows: the temperature of the Subansiri at its junction with the Brahmaputra is lower than that of any other stream; Lieutenant Harman judged it to be the largest tributary, and found that the mountaineers considered it identical with the Tsangpo; the Tsangpo's course, as it was observed by Nain Singh, lay in the direction of the Subansiri.

Dr. Schweinfurth made a trip through the mountain region between the Nile and the Red Sea, which, partly owing to the jealous fears of the Egyptian Government, has never been explored to any purpose before. In a 56 days' journey, starting the 24th of March from Heluan below Cairo, he surveyed and mapped a considerable portion of this tract, with special reference to its geological character: his survey embraced that part of the Arabian desert which lies between Cairo and Keneh. Leaving Heluan he crossed an eocene limestone plateau and several wadis to the mouth of the southern wadi As-Khar, which leads up to the southern Hamāda (4,100 feet): this wadi As-Khar is distinguished among all the valleys of the Arabian desert by its rich vegetation, embracing many species of the flora of Palestine, which are found nowhere else in Egypt; it is bordered, like the northern wadi As-Khar, by picturesque cliffs of the nummulitic plateau. Mount Sinai, across the gulf of Suez, is the connecting link between this plateau and Palestine. He visited the monastery St. Antonius, and crossed the mountains to the monastery of St. Paul (1,290 feet), which lies at the foot of a precipice of 3,940 feet, to which the beautiful wadi Rigbe ("the path") leads down. This wadi shows the traces of glacial action in remarkable accumulations of *débris*, forming perpendicular walls along the bed of the torrent; the pistachio tree grows wild here. The water divide between the Nile and the Red Sea is an

important geological boundary, where the porphyry and hornblende rocks meet the sandstone formation which underlies the middle chalk and nummulitic limestone beds, which latter crop out at the base of the great plateau. In the chalk-beds of the wadi Mor he picked up new species of ammonites of unusual size. Across the line of contact between crystalline and sedimentary rocks, he crossed a barren plateau, south of wadi Hauashieh, and passed Gebel Gharib or Rāghib ("the isolated")—which is the highest point undoubtedly of the porphyry chain, and probably of all Egypt, and whose solitary mass culminates in a dozen conical peaks—to Gebel Mangul, and along the eastern slope of the central range, where he passed a large number of peaks of over 5,000 feet altitude, to wadi Abu Sidr, which extends from Gebel-el-Dukhan (the ancient *Porphyrites Mons*) to the sea. The Sidr trees (*Zizyphus Spina Christi*), which give the name to the valley, grow wild near a Roman cistern, but are not met with elsewhere in Egypt; above the trees, on the northwestern slope of the mountain, are the famous porphyry quarries; on the western side of the valley are the ruins of a Roman town and a temple. The Roman road from the quarries to the seaside is still practicable for carriages. East of Gebel Gattar is a remarkable serrated group of mountains, whose conical summits succeed each other like the ribs in a fish-bone. Along the old porphyry roads are the ruins of three other Roman settlements, which contain enormous cisterns of massive masonry. As rain had not fallen in this region for five or six years it was devoid of all vegetation except acacias. Schweinfurth, in his journey, found that the western boundary of the nummulitic plateau was a line drawn from Keneh to Suez. The eocene limestone hills do not extend far to the south of Keneh, nor far to the east. To the north of the town the plateau is intersected by the wadi Keneh, which is the largest in Egypt, and is separated by a low ridge from wadi Hauashieh. Several wadis descend to wadi Keneh from the eastern border of the plateau. Wadi Tarfeh is the only other wadi which crosses the plain from west to east, and this is formed from the union of five small valleys.

Captain Roudaire in his laborious and hazardous survey of the great depression in Tunisia and Algeria, in 1875 and 1876, ascertained that the region lying below the low-tide mark of the Mediterranean, and capable of inundation, has a length of about 400 kilometres. The Algerian depression of Mel'rir occupies a surface of about 6,700 square kilometres; and the Tunisian depression, occupied by the *chotts* El Fejej, Djerid, and Rharsa, covers about 10,000 square kilometres. These *chotts*, called by that name in Arabic, but named *sebkahs* by the Tunisians, are level and utterly devoid of vegetation. The bed of the Djerid *chott* is occupied by a strange body of water of unknown depth, covered by a salt crust, whose thickness is only

a couple of feet. Every year numbers of men and animals, who venture on this treacherous shell, find their grave in the waters below; the crack through which they fall closes over again instantly, so that the most experienced eye cannot detect the spot of their tomb. The water of this remarkable hidden sea is bitter and viscous, and so salt that the hand, when dipped into it, comes out encrusted with white crystalline particles. These *chotts* occupy, without doubt, the bed of the ancient lake of *Triton*, and indicate a gulf of the primeval ocean of Sahara. Captain Roudaire, for this survey, was awarded a gold medal by the Paris Geographical Society, the grand medal being given to Commander Cameron for this trans-continental expedition through Africa.

Captain Roudaire, in this careful final survey of the depression of Mel'rir, has ascertained the extent of the surface lying below the low-tide mark of the Mediterranean and its boundaries. The surface which can be inundated contains about 16,700 square kilometres. Narrow bars separate the depressions of Djerid from Rharsa, and the latter from Mel'rir. The *chott* Djerid, which is full of water, covered with the solid saline cake of varying thickness, whose surface is actually above low-water mark, would empty its aqueous contents into the Rharsa and Mel'rir basins—which are 24 and 27 metres below low tide—if a cutting were made through the isthmus of Djerid, whose highest point has an absolute elevation of 45 metres. Then a channel cut through from the *chott* of Fejej to the Gulf of Cabes, 20 kilometres long—the highest point in the intervening isthmus being 47 metres—would inundate the entire region from Cabes to Chegga.

Commander Cameron proposed, before the British Association, a plan for the exploration of Central Africa, through the means of trading societies similar to the Hudson's Bay and East India Companies. A system of central stations should be established 200 or 250 miles apart. The stations would be useful in map-making; in obtaining meteorological, botanical, and zoölogical information, and knowledge of the commercial resources of the surrounding districts; accustoming the neighboring peoples to civilized social order; suppressing the slave-trade, and diverting the resources employed in this traffic to the development of the legitimate wealth of the continent. The Seyyid of Zanzibar might protect such societies, since European opinion opposed granting and supporting special commercial privileges. He called attention to the great productivity of the regions of Central and Eastern Africa, which could supply the starving millions of India with corn. Belgium has, at the call of King Leopold, contributed £12,000, and Portugal £20,000, for the exploration of Africa; and the British public should do its part toward civilizing that continent. The more rapidly the light of civilization is introduced the more speedily will the slave-trade and domestic slavery become ex-

tingent. In a public meeting called to consider steps for the civilization of Africa, Commander Cameron declared that Africa was one of the most fertile countries in the world; coffee grows wild; India-rubber is produced in large quantities, notwithstanding the Seyyid of Zanzibar has diverted some of the capital of his subjects to the slave-trade. He had seen five and six villages depopulated to furnish a miserable string of 50 slaves, the rest of the inhabitants being killed, or driven into the jungles to starve. Domestic slavery would be more difficult to repress than the slave-trade, since slavery was an ancient custom of the people. The Archbishop of York stated that 20,000 slaves are annually exported from the single port of Quiloa, being brought principally from the west of Lake Nyassa; while for every 1,000 slaves secured for labor, 1,450 perished, or were sacrificed in their capture. He denounced the treaty with the Seyyid, which allowed slaves to be imported for domestic purposes, and stated that 20,000 are imported yearly, when the domestic demand cannot exceed 4,000.

The Livingstonia Mission of the Scottish Free Church is established on the third plateau of the Shire hill, at the elevation of about 3,000 feet, a site free from malaria, and where the thermometer ranges from 70° to 80° in the shade. Water-courses are numerous in the surrounding country, and fine trees and a rich vegetation distinguish that district from the rest of the region, which produces only stunted trees, mostly acacias. The mountains are steep and covered with trees. The natives are intelligent and peaceful. Their average height is 5 feet 6 or 8 inches; their proportions, head 21½ inches in circumference, chest 34½ inches. They are well built, active, and supple. They use the bow and arrow, cultivate corn and pumpkins, and are fond of the malt liquor made from millet, called *pombe*. They work iron, and are very skillful in basket-making, and in weaving bark and cotton cloth. The elder women are disfigured by tattoo marks, and wear lip-rings. Smoking is universal; the pernicious Indian hemp is smoked as well as tobacco.

The exploration of the interior of Africa was energetically commenced this past year; but delay and disaster have attended many of the expeditions, and death has made sad havoc among the ranks of the explorers. The one great achievement of the year—the following by Stanley of the Congo's course, from the point where Cameron abandoned it last year, down to the sea—was accomplished, amid incessant perils, with an amount of quickness of resource, energy, and endurance, possessed by few travelers. Dr. E. von Bary proceeded to Jebel Hogar in the Tualeg country; but in the midst of his labors this accomplished explorer died, from the effects of the deadly climate. M. V. Largeau visited the same place, on his way across the desert to Timbuctoo; after long

delays he could not gain permission to pass through Insalah territory, and had to choose some other route to the Niger. Hildebrandt visited the Kenia, but was obliged to return to Europe; Dr. Lenz was unable to remain longer in the climate of the west coast, and Baron Barth, who was examining the geology of the Portuguese possessions, fell a victim to the fever; E. Mohr was another much regretted martyr to science. The Marquis of Antinori, after many delays and mishaps, owing to the coldness and hostility of the Egyptian governor of Zeyla, reached Shoa in the latter part of 1876, but without his stores and instruments, which had been plundered and lost on the route, so that Captain Martini was obliged to return to Italy, to procure a new outfit. He was subjected to further delays and complications on his return, and at last accounts was unable to rejoin his chief. Dr. Schnitzler has discovered a colony of Wahabites in Mtesa's country. Dr. Junker has explored the lower Sobat and the Makaraka country. Dr. G. A. Fischer and A. Denhardt made an excursion along the Dana river, and through the country lying between the coast and the Ukerewe Nyassa. Dr. Crevaux, in Guiana, was kept a sort of prisoner by the Buis, who would hardly allow him food; he also suffered from fever, yet he was able to examine the mineral resources of the country, and expected to be able to cross the Tumachumac mountains. The members of the King of Belgium's International African Expedition are Captain Crespel, leader, and Cambier, geographer, Dr. Maes, naturalist, and the experienced Austrian traveler E. Marno. Keith Johnson, the geographer, is spoken of as the first explorer to be sent out from the English African Exploration Fund.

Colonel Gordon, in his steamboat excursions up the Nile, noticed that the river began to widen 20 miles south of Duffi, and the current to slacken, and describes it from that point on as nothing more than a continuation of the Albert Lake, having a width sometimes of 2 and 3 marine miles; it is filled with islands of papyrus; the natives here wear a skin garment; further up they clothe themselves with bark. It was the most thickly populated portion of Africa that he had seen. He was unable to see the fork of the river described by Gessi. The Mwutan Nzige or Albert Nyanza is dismal, and the surrounding scenery dull. The mouth of the Victoria Nile is difficult to find, in a labyrinth formed by the papyrus islands. The left bank of this river is thickly speckled with villages. Up to the Murchison falls the current is slow, but above these are many rapids. The country here is an uninhabited forest. In a distance of 10 to 15 miles there is a fall of 700 feet. Carlo Piaggia, who was a member of Gessi's expedition of 1876, ascended the Somerset Nile to Mruli, and made a long examination of Lake Ibrahim. The lake is 32 to 85 miles long, running north-northwest, and is 12 to 15 miles in width. Its southwestern half is

full of islands. The Somerset Nile issues from its northern extremity. He discovered what he thought to be a second outlet connecting it with the Sobat or with the White Nile. He followed this stream, to which he gives the name of Massanga, until it lost itself in a network of swamps, after a course of short length.

Stanley visited Karagwe, Rumanika's country, in March, 1876. He gives the name of Kagera to the river called Kitangulé in Speke's account, and says that Speke's Ingezi River is a series of lagoons. He passed within sight of the Lake Akanyara of Speke, otherwise called Nyanza Cha Ngama, to which he gave the new name of Alexandra Nyanza. A river is reported to flow into it from the west. He calls the entire river the Alexandra Nile, including the western affluent of the lake and the outlet into the Victoria Lake through the Ingezi, with its continuation, the Kagera or Kitangulé. Captain Speke's account of this river system was materially the same as that sent by Mr. Stanley. The natives spoke of a lake or marsh, called the Kiou, to the southward, which receives part of the waters of the Akanyara Lake; this lake gives rise to a river, the Rusizi, which is an affluent of the Tanganyika: Stanley did not see this lake and river, and therefore cannot confirm this strange report of a double outlet to the Akanyara.

Stanley left Karagwe for Lake Tanganyika on March 25, 1876, and arrived at Ujiji after a two months' march. He sailed around the lake in 52 days, and explored the Lukuga outlet, discovered by Cameron. It appears that this is not properly an outlet, but a channel connecting the lake with an extensive marshy bottomland, into which the water is drifted by the heavy southeasterly winds, which blow almost daily, the current, setting back however, into the lake when the wind subsides. He sailed up the stream, which is 90 to 450 yards wide, for about three miles, where a dense thicket of papyrus checked his progress. Here he could not detect any current with a level. Exploring this swampy bottom he found nothing but marsh beyond the point where his boat was stopped, with here and there a pool of standing water, while the brooks which flowed into the marsh all trended southeastward; until, over six miles out, beyond where the Kibamiba joins the swampy bed, which also flows southeastward, he came to a stream whose current was westward, with a temperature 7° cooler than the Lukuga. This creek bears the name Lukuga, until it passes through the Kiyanja ridge of hills, a mile or two farther on; then it is called the Luindi or Luinbi. The Luindi flows into the Kamalondo, a tributary of the Lualaba. Natives report that the intermediate space between the westerly and southeasterly water-courses was once comparatively dry land, where tamarinds grew. Stanley has a theory that the lake is rising, that it formerly had no outlet, and that in the marshy tract, which receives the overflow of the lake, a river-bed is

forming. Stanley reports that Ubwari, in the northern part of Tanganyika Lake, is not an island but a peninsula, inclosing a deep bay, which he has named after Captain Burton. From the facts that this bed, called also the Mitwansi, is filled with alluvial deposit, and that the Kibamiba and other creeks which enter the old river-bed have a southeasterly course, he makes the deduction that the Lukuga was at one time an affluent of the lake, and that the same bed is now being transformed into an outlet by the rising of the lake, and he conjectures that before many years there will be a continuous flow by this channel from the lake down to the Lualaba.

When Stanley returned to Ujiji, August 1, 1876, he found the smallpox broken out in the town, and committing fearful ravages. He determined to depart as soon as possible, although nearly prostrated with fatigue, in order to preserve his followers from infection, the provision of lymph which he had brought being spoiled. From August 24, 1876, the day of his departure, nothing more was heard of the expedition for a twelvemonth. His next letter was dispatched from Kabinda, near the mouth of the Congo river on the west coast of Africa. The journey from Ujiji to Nyangwe, in the country of the cannibal Manyemas, took 40 days; the distance is about 350 miles. This town, known already from the descriptions of Livingstone and Cameron, is situated on the north bank of the Lualaba, in the centre of Africa, and is inhabited by Mussulmans from Zanzibar—whites, Arabs, and mulattoes—who make it the base of their slaving expeditions. The field of operations of the Mohammedan slavers embraces the region surrounding Tanganyika, the empire of Uganda, the country north of Lake Nyanza, the country of the Manyemas on the Lualaba, and other lands more to the southward. Of all these lands, that of Marungu, southwest of Nyangwe, and northwest of Lake Mweru, extending to the very banks of Tanganyika, is the most prolific field for the slaving bandits, who are recruited from the Unyamweze, and armed and sustained by the Arab slave-merchants of Zanzibar. It is the practice of these monstrous people to destroy whole villages, firing the cabins, killing the adults, and exposing their mutilated remains on trees to terrify the neighboring towns; the youths and women are saved to be sold to the Arabs. Stanley accuses the Seyyid Burghash, Sultan of Zanzibar, of countenancing the traffic, and denounces Seyyid bin Salim, the governor of Unyamweze, as one of the principal slave-traders in Africa. Sometimes six to ten slaving expeditions go out in a month from Nyangwe; one, which was carried out while Stanley was there, resulted, after six days' slaughter, in the capture of 300 slaves and 1,500 goats. According to the story of his attendants, the country lying between Mana Mamba and Nyangwe, now almost a desert, was, eight years before, full of villages, gardens, and herds of goats and hogs; it had been devas-

tated by the slavers, and the process of depopulation is spreading on all sides. The slaves are employed by the Arabs to bring down ivory from the interior.

At Nyangwe, Stanley found out that Cameron had abandoned the Lualaba. This decided him to complete the task which Cameron had been obliged to leave unaccomplished, and follow the course of the Lualaba down to the sea. Attended by an Arab escort, which he had engaged to accompany them for 60 day's marches, they plunged into a thick forest; and after journeying three weeks on foot, at every step treating with the inhospitable natives for the right of advancing, they struck across for the river, which they reached in latitude $3^{\circ} 35' 17''$ S., 41 geographical miles north by Nyangwe. Here he put together his boat, the *Lady Alice*, and, eliciting a promise from his Zanzibese followers not to turn back until they had followed the course of the river down to the sea, he divided his band, mustering about 500 fighting men, into a land-party, which descended on the left bank of the river, and a water-party. The course of the Lualaba is northerly, in some places even trending to the eastward, as far as the equator, being skirted on the right by the Ullegga mountains, which divide the Nile and Congo basins. The first natives met with were the timid and crafty tribe of fishermen called Wagenya. From the point where they launched the boats, they were obliged to battle with the natives for every step of their way, and repulsed them in 32 separate conflicts. The first day the land division lost their way in the woods, and the encampment of the boats' crew at the mouth of the Riuki river was assaulted. Two days' march from there brought them to the falls of Ukassa, which were passed by letting the boat and canoes shoot the cataract, and picking them up and righting them below. On December 6th, they entered the Usongora Meno country, peopled by a large and warlike tribe, who set upon them in 14 large canoes, responding to their friendly overtures with flights of poisoned arrows. The land-party encountered the fierce Bakusus the same day. Smallpox was spreading among the Arab escort, 18 dying in two or three days, while dysentery and ulcers had prostrated many of the others, when they came to Vinya Njara, whose inhabitants attacked them, and which they took possession of and fortified, defending themselves for two days and nights against a horde gathered from all the neighboring tribes, until the land-party arrived to reinforce them. At Vinya Njara, 125 geographical miles north of Nyangwe, the Arab escort left them. The band, now numbering 146 souls, men and women, proceeded in the boat and 6 canoes. On January 4th they came to a series of cataracts, below the mouth of the Lumami, latitude $0^{\circ} 32' 36''$ S., which are called the Baswa falls. To pass these falls they had to cut a road in the bush, and drag their boats around each cataract, and to build a barricade about

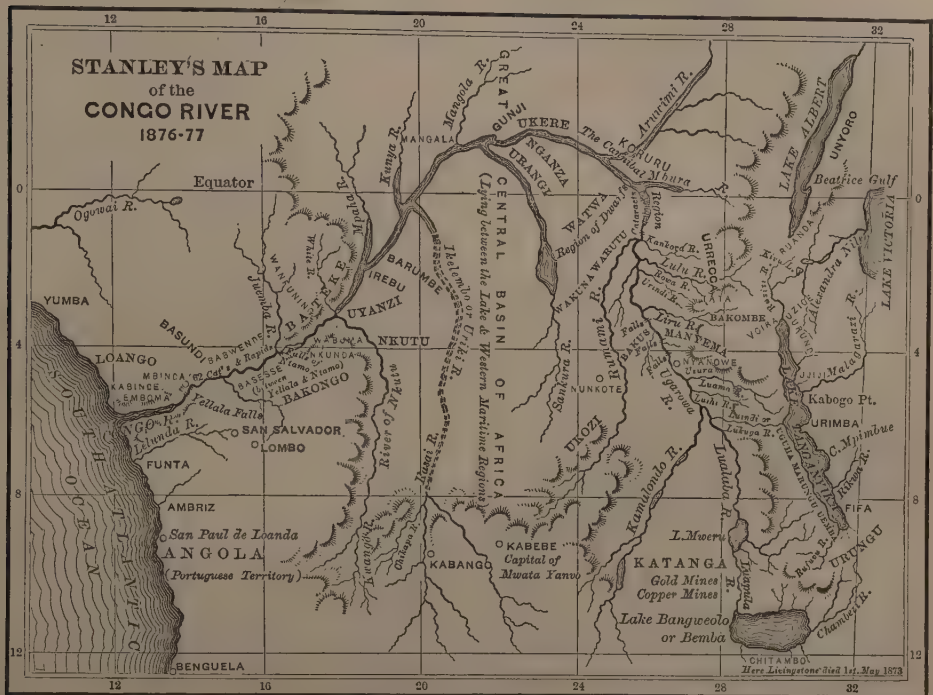
their camp every night, as the savages of the falls islands and the Mwana Ntaba cannibals hovered constantly about them, launching their poisoned shafts incessantly. They passed 6 falls in this way, dragging their boats over 13 miles of tracks which they hewed for them with prodigious labor. From the beginning to the last of these falls the distance is 42 geographical miles. The last one is in latitude $0^{\circ} 14' 52''$ N. Above, the breadth of the river was 1,500 to 2,000 yards; below, large feeders began to pour into it, and islands covered its face, so that it soon had a breadth of 2 to 3 miles, and widened farther on to from 4 to 10 miles. They had reached the "great basin lying between the maritime and lake regions." In this part of the voyage they ran the gantlet through incessant attacking bands of cannibals. North of the equator they came to the second largest of the Congo's affluents, a magnificent river, 2,000 yards broad at the mouth, called the Aruwini, which, Stanley conjectures, may be the Welle of Schweinfurth. At the confluence, in mid-stream, they withstood a most formidable attack, made by about 2,000 savages in 54 huge canoes. One of the canoes, driven by over 80 paddles and steered by 8 10-foot paddles, had through its centre a platform, upon which the chiefs executed a war-dance, and another platform at the bow for 10 of the best warriors. In half an hour this fierce assault was successfully repulsed. They passed down the river for five days without molestation, being hidden from the sight of the savages by the islands which studded the bosom of the river. Hunger then drove them to land at a village, latitude $1^{\circ} 40' N.$, longitude $23^{\circ} E.$, whose inhabitants were well-disposed; here they first heard the river called Congo. On February 14th, they were attacked by the fierce Mangalas, who were armed with muskets; they fought from noon till sundown. They then regained the current between the islands, which they had lost, and floated down four more days unobserved, the river being five to ten miles broad; they then encountered a friendly people, at a place called Ikengo, near where a great river, called Sankura, enters the Congo; this is doubtless identical with the lake noticed, under a similar name, by Cameron and Livingstone. Below, the Kassai empties into the Congo. This stream at its mouth seems nearly as great as the main river. Their waters do not mingle for 180 miles, below which the clear water of the Congo is turned light-brown by the muddy flood of its affluent. The next feeder is the Kwango, a deep stream, 500 yards wide, which enters through a ridge of hills. Six miles below here they were attacked for the last time. Below this point commenced the lower series of falls and rapids, extending 180 miles, and embracing 62 cataracts, with a total fall which Stanley estimates at 585 feet.

In the passage of these cataracts, owing to the inaccuracies of the chart with which he was provided, the party passed through a series

of mishaps, in which 16 lives were lost, including that of the gallant English companion of Stanley, Francis Pocock, who was drowned in one of the 80 cataracts and rapids which were marked as a single one in the map. They were five months in working their way through this region for a distance of 180 miles; and at last, hearing that there were still five more falls below, they drew up the boats above Isangila cataract. Their trade-goods and ivory were expended, and they were living on short rations; but two merchants of Bomba, or Emboma, as it is also called, responded to Stanley's request sent by messengers, with full supplies of food. The 8th of August they marched into Bomba, and on the 13th they arrived at Kabinda, at the mouth of the Congo. It was 34 months since Stanley had left Bagamoyo with 300 Zanzibar negroes. Of these, 186, and his single European attendant, had died or been killed. At Kabinda he fell in with the Portuguese exploring expedition, Major Serpa Pinto and Captain Brito Capello. Stanley's voyage on the Congo, which occupied nine months, was the most difficult enterprise accomplished by him, and can be compared with any recent exploration in the difficulties overcome, and the dangers passed, and in the importance of the results as well. The whole length of the river, from the point where it issues out of Lake Bangweolo as the Luapala, is about 2,400 miles. The length before unexplored, from Nyangwe, the last point reached by Livingstone and Cameron, to Yellala falls, 100 miles from the mouth, the easternmost point attained by Captain Tuckey, in 1816, is 1,700 miles. This journey first settles the identity of the Lualaba with the Zaire or Congo. Its course is nearly northward as far as the equator, and then northwest until it mounts to latitude $1^{\circ} 45' N.$, a parallel which strikes near the centre of Lake Albert; the second half of its course is in the main southwestward down to the sea. The highest rise of the river was from 20 to 50 feet in the narrows, and 12 feet in the broad parts; it took place from the 8th to the 22d of May. Ivory was found in great abundance, and oil-palms were seen in extensive groves. Copper and gold fields were heard of. The tribes through whose country he passed were for the most part cannibals, and wily and skillful warriors. The travelers were attacked with spears, assegays, poisoned arrows, muskets; at one time they were surrounded the camp with hidden nets, at others they drove pointed sticks, dipped in poison, into the ground, that the defenders of the camp might wound themselves while repelling attacks. In some cases, however, he succeeded in establishing friendly relations with the natives, and found them intelligent, trustful, kind-hearted, and eager for trade. Stanley believes that the trader can do more to civilize the negroes of Western Africa, who are divided up into little tribes and clans; while the missionary's field is in the large despotic kingdoms on

the eastern side, such as Uganda with its 5 million inhabitants, Ruanda with 5 millions, Urindi with 3 millions, Usagara, both Usuis, Unyoro, Karagwe, Usongora, Ukerewe. The

tract traversed by Stanley, which promises to become a rich commercial field, contains some 600,000 square miles, and 2,000 miles of unbroken water communication.



Dr. Emil Holub, an intrepid Bohemian traveler, made a third journey into the heart of Africa from the southeast, which lasted from March, 1875, till November, 1876. His course was from the salt basin of Moffato, by way of the town of Molema (Molapo), to the town of Moila (Linokana); from Linokana by the Dwar mountains, along the Limpopo, and by the Sirorumé, to Shoshong; from Shoshong to the small river of Panda ma Tenka, passing along the vast group of saline basins in the middle of East Africa; from the Panda ma Tenka, by the confluence of the Chobé and the Zambesi, to Shesheke; from the Panda ma Tenka to the Victoria cataract; from Shesheke to the country south of Barotse; from the Panda ma Tenka across the Nata river, and along the Maitangwe, to the Makalaka country, and, by way of Tati, back to Shoshong. Dr. Holub mastered the most widely spoken languages, and gathered information from the natives concerning the whole region between the Zambesi and lakes Bangweolo and Nyassa. He reports that the Maitangwe river, which is the "soul" of Makalaka land, loses itself in a marshy plain, that is entirely dry in winter. He says that there exist seven different varieties of rhinoceros in Africa, and asserts that he has found four distinct varieties of the lion and three of

the elephant. He made careful ethnographical studies, and brought away many objects illustrating the customs of the people. The enthusiastic explorer has defrayed his expenses with the earnings of his profession, that of a physician, which he practised in the intervals of his expeditions in the diamond placers of South Africa.

The French in an expedition up the Ogowe, under Count Savorgnan di Brazza, who was accompanied by Dr. Ballay and M. Marche, were impeded in their journey up the river at first through the hostility of the natives, the failure of supplies, and the sickness of the members. They succeeded in establishing amicable relations with most of the tribes, and thus unwillingly brought upon themselves the enmity of those hostile to their friends. The natives zealously aided them in transporting their baggage, except when retarded by the menaces of their enemies or their own cupidity. They established their first base of operations at Lope, the quartermaster Hamon remaining to watch over the stores. M. di Brazza set out alone at the end of April, 1876, with his two Senegalese attendants and a Pahuin interpreter. Ascending through the country of the warlike Ossyebas, who attacked the expedition of Compiegne and Marche, to the mouth of the Ivindo, he entered,

on the 2d of June, the unexplored region. He established friendly relations with the inhabitants—the Ossyebas and Adumas—although he was impelled to kill the chief of one of the Ossyeba villages, who behaved in a surly and threatening manner, and to have an Aduma chief beaten by his attendants. When he was taken with vomiting, after having had the chief Dyamba bound, the natives attributed his sickness to the *etish*, or enchantment of Dyamba; it was this same negro whom he afterward killed in the act of overturning his boat. Leaving this village, he commenced to descend the river with only his two attendants, but the same day met Dr. Ballay with twenty-three laden canoes. Brazza was very ill at this time, yet they proceeded upward as far as the village Ngeme in the Aduma country. M. Marche explored the river above that point, beyond the entrance of the Sibe and the cataract of Dume, as far as the point where a river called the Kilei flows in, the eastern boundary of the country of the Alzanas, lat. $1^{\circ} 16' \text{ S.}$, $1^{\circ} 48' \text{ E.}$ of Lope. He went a short distance above the confluence, and reached his farthest point the 26th of September. Beyond the Ivindo the direction of the river's course changes from east and west to northwest, ascending in the direction of the river Congo. Above the fall of Buwe they had encountered many strong rapids, extending for a long distance; again beyond the Dume cataract, which has a considerable fall, there were many more rapids. The necessity of carrying a large amount of merchandise, beside their accoutrements, made their progress slow and difficult. Dr. Ballay had long to wait for the departure of Okandas, a tricky and avaricious race, who trade with the interior. They conveyed the stores as far as Ngeme. The intrigues of these people prevented the other tribes from assisting as much as they would have done. M. di Brazza must descend to Lope again with the Okanda boatmen, in order to protect them from the Ossyebas, and there had to wait three or four months for the floods to cease on the river. He acquired considerable authority among the negro tribes, and intermediated in their quarrels. His person was always respected, and he assumed, like the native chiefs, a staff for his messengers, which was always held inviolate. He made friends with the Ossyebas, who had shown themselves hostile in the beginning. This tribe he identifies with the Fans of the Mundah river, and with the Pahuins, and conjectures that they may belong to the same race with the Niam-niams encountered by Schweinfurth on the Welle. He describes them as exceedingly bellicose and courageous. The Ossyeba chiefs told him that they were his friends, but would not be friends with the Okandas, who before they, the Ossyebas, had guns (about 1860), robbed them of their wives and children, and massacred their men. He purchased several slaves from the interior, who would have an interest in ascending the river, not being able

to depend further on the Okandas; to these slaves he offered their liberty, but they staid by him. Dr. Ballay removed the effects from Ngeme as far as the Dume cataract. They expected to depart for the interior by the opening of the dry season, about the middle of May. They had explored the Ogowe so far about 500 miles. M. Marche returned to Europe in October. He expressed the opinion that the Ogowe would be found to be a mouth of the Congo, branching off further to the north, but did not think it probable that the expedition would be able to penetrate much farther into the interior. Dr. Lenz divides the multitude of small *peuplades* who inhabit the basin of the Ogowe into three classes: 1. The aboriginal inhabitants, who have been dispersed and displaced in the successive immigrations, to which class belong the scattered Abongo (Akkoa) people, the so-called dwarf races. 2. The people whose occupation dates back hundreds of years, which class includes (a) all the Mpongwe or Gaboon tribes, such as the Mpongwes, Orungus, Inin-gas, Ncomis, Ajumbas, and (b) all the Okanda tribes, as the Okotas, Yalimbongos, Apinshis, Okandas, Asimbas, etc. 3. Those who have intruded within the last 20 or 30 years; such are the Akelle tribes, among which are the Mbangwes, which tribe came probably from the south, and such also the Fans, who are also called the Ossyebas and Mpangwes. The southern limits of the Fan nations may be set at the right bank of the Ogowe river, whose course ranges between the equator and lat. 1° S. ; they extend northward up to lat. 4° or 5° N. They have a few settlements on the coast. They extend eastward far back into the unexplored country, and are undoubtedly nearly related to the Niam-niams and the Monbutts of Schweinfurth. They seem to belong to a great family of tribes, which occupy a broad belt stretching entirely across equatorial Africa; as tribes have been found in widely separated regions showing strong analogies in their form and characteristics, all of them cannibals, and possessing the same arts, particularly great skill in working iron, giving the same forms to their weapons, and showing other resemblances.

In a hypsometric map of equatorial Africa, from 15° N. latitude to 15° S. latitude, which has been prepared by Guido Cora, the following elevations are distinguished: (a) depressions below the level of the sea, to wit, the salty flats around Lakes Alebad and Assal near the coast of Abyssinia; (b) from the level of the sea to 500 metres, embracing the great depressions of lake Tsad and that of the White Nile as far as Gondokoro, the eastern littoral of the continent, and the basin through which run the Ogowe, the Congo, and the Lualaba; (c) from 500 to 1,000 metres above the level of the sea, which includes the whole interior from the lake-region to the Atlantic coast lands, from the basin of the Congo on the south, whose northern limit nearly coincides with the equator, up to about latitude 8° N. , with a

tract running up to Egyptian Soudan between the White Nile and Tsad basins, taking in a good part of Darfur and Wadai, also strips lying back of the eastern coast, and below the Congo basin, and one dividing the interior basin from the Loango coast; (*d*) above 1,000 metres above the ocean-level, including the great lake region, with a tract extending northward up to and around the higher parts of Abyssinia and Shoa, and another running across the continent below latitude 10° S. This latter is a great, curved, irregular belt running from the Red Sea to the Benguela coast, incasing the highlands of Nubia and Abyssinia, which include the greater part of the lands of Davro, Waratta, Shoa, and the central part of Abyssinia, and the mountain systems among the lakes; these regions range from 2,000 to 3,000 metres altitude. In the Abyssinian region are several mountainous groups which surpass 3,000 metres in altitude, also the single peaks Gambaragare by Lake Victoria Nyanza (4,000 to 4,500 metres) and Livingstone by Lake Tanganyika (3,600 to 3,800 metres), and in the Kenia system, Mounts Kenia (5,500 metres) and Kilima Njaro (about 5,500 metres), which two, with Mount Wosho in Abyssinia (5,060 metres), are the only elevations which rise above 5,000 metres that are known. The expanse of territory, between the 15th parallels above and below the equator, which rises above 1,000 metres is less than the area of from 500 to 1,000 metres elevation, and greater than that below the plane of 500 metres above the sea.

Rev. S. Macfarlane, in a voyage along the southern coast of New Guinea, in the steamer *Ellangowan*, found, at the eastern side of Hood Bay, a lagoon, 15 miles in circumference, into which a river flows, which rises behind the Astrolabe range, and is 80 yards wide and 8 yards deep at its mouth. Farther eastward, near Dufaure Island, he discovered a fine harbor, 8 miles by 4, and 8 to 10 fathoms in depth. Along the coast from Amazon Bay to China Straits, the natives are more numerous and more intelligent and healthy. They had a very fine quality of flax. Baron Schleichnitz, who was a member of the Gazelle expedition, found the natives of McCluer Gulf and Melan-*asia* very different from the true Papuans of the interior of New Guinea. The complexion of the inhabitants of New Hanover and New Ireland was a rusty brown, and sometimes hardly darker than that of the people of Southern Europe. They were a remarkably well-built race. Only those in the south of New Ireland and New Britannia resembled the Papuans of northwestern New Guinea. They are divided into numberless tribes, and each one speaks a different language. Their boats are too light for the open sea. The men go naked. The women have strings about the waist, or aprons of bass, cut their hair short, and wear ponderous leaves as sun-shades. Their ornaments are pearls, shells, teeth, and tortoise-

shell. The chiefs wear feather plumes, and sometimes collars ornamented with rows of teeth. They pay much attention to their head-gear, sometimes dyeing one side of the head white, the other red, and the top yellow; great wigs are also worn, particularly in New Britannia. Teeth, thorns, etc., are stuck through the nostrils. The natives of McCluer Gulf are, in part, mixed with Malays. They are dolichocephalous, and 1,595 metre tall on the average. Dr. Miklucho Maklay describes some additional customs of the Papuans. They do not celebrate a birth or a death with any ceremony, but have a rite for circumcision. They prepare a beverage by masticating leaves and young shoots of the cocoa-palm. He thinks the Papuan language does not contain over 1,000 roots. The island of Yap in the Caroline group, it appears, is inhabited by Papuans, who, though less civilized, seem to dominate the neighboring islanders. After an extended tour through the Malay peninsula, this courageous Russian traveler returned to his old quarters on the coast of New Guinea, where he was warmly welcomed back by the natives. The maize introduced by him in 1872 is thriving finely. An earthquake has destroyed a number of villages on the hills.

Don F. P. Moreno, the Argentine explorer, visited, in the beginning of the year, the partly unexplored lakes which form the sources of the Santa Cruz, in Patagonia. He ascended the Rio Santa Cruz in a boat, with one companion, three boatmen, and two servants with the horses. The head of the river was reached with difficulty on account of the rapid current. The lake from which the river emerges lies in latitude $50^{\circ} 14' 20''$ S., longitude $71^{\circ} 59'$ W. from Greenwich. He then crossed a tableland of 2,500 to 3,000 feet elevation in a northerly course. It belongs to the tertiary period. Crossing the Chalia—a river described by Viedma in the last century, whose existence was questioned by Captain Muster, and which Moreno had explored from its junction with the Chico, for 90 miles, a few weeks before—he then came to a series of lagoons, surrounded by pasture-land, and to the west of these to a hitherto undiscovered lake surrounded by snow-capped mountains, 3,000 to 5,000 feet high, which he supposes to be an arm of a still larger lake. The latitude was $49^{\circ} 12'$ S. He named it the Lago San Martin. Returning southward through a fertile valley, and crossing a mountain plain of basaltic character, he came to Viedma's Lake, discovered by that traveler in 1782, which is falsely called Opar Lake on the maps. It was the largest lake he had seen. It extends to the foot of the cordillera, the active volcano Chalten rising from its upper end. From the southern end, a river 200 yards in width issues, latitude $49^{\circ} 48'$ S., connecting it with the lake out of which the Santa Cruz flows; it enters the latter lake in latitude $50^{\circ} 11'$. As this lake, which, being distinct from Viedma's, wanted a name, he gave that of the

Argentine Lake. Huge masses of ice were observed floating in the lake. The Santa Cruz was much flooded on the return voyage, showing a depth of 70 to 84 feet, and the boat drifted down with terrific rapidity, making the distance in 24 hours which had taken them a month to ascend.

J. B. Minchin, an English engineer, has corrected some of the altitudes in the Andes as follows: Lake Titicaca, 12,545 feet; Alto de la Paz, 13,389 feet; Plaza Mayor, La Paz, 11,946 feet; Peak of Illimani, 21,224 feet. Aconcagua, in Chili, appears then to be the highest summit of the Andes (by Fitz Roy, 23,910 feet); Humboldt's height of Chimborazo is 21,422 feet. Mr. Minchin ascertained the elevations above the sea-level by Casella's boiling-point thermometer. Assisted by Commander Musters, he has made a new map of Bolivia, after a thorough survey based upon astronomical observations.

The late Prof. Orton, of Vassar College, had started on an expedition to examine the important tributaries of the Beni, especially the Madre de Dios and the Ynambari, when he was seized with the malady which carried him off at the very threshold of his discoveries, while crossing Lake Titicaca. This is the most important region in South America yet unexplored. He started for the mouth of the Beni, up the Mamore River, in May, 1877. A freshet, which destroyed many of his instruments and stores, and the mutiny and desertion of his attendants, compelled him to give up the exploration of the Beni; so he concluded to explore the smaller Canpolican. He had arrived at Apollobamb, near the boundary of Peru and Bolivia, in the latter part of August, and his unexpected death took place on September 25th.

The following corrections in latitudes and longitudes have been made by Commander F. M. Green, for the Hydrographical Bureau in Washington, by the aid of the newly laid telegraphs to the West Indies and Panama; the places are all north of the equator, and the longitudes are reckoned west from Greenwich: Havana (Morro lighthouse), latitude $23^{\circ} 9' 20.98''$, longitude $82^{\circ} 21' 30''$; Santiago de Cuba (Blanca battery), latitude $20^{\circ} 0' 16.4''$, longitude $75^{\circ} 50' 30.15''$; Kingston (Port Royal flagstaff), latitude $17^{\circ} 55' 55.8''$, longitude $76^{\circ} 50' 37.8''$; Aspinwall (lighthouse), latitude $9^{\circ} 22' 8.8''$, longitude $79^{\circ} 54' 44.7''$; Panama (south tower of the cathedral), latitude $8^{\circ} 57' 6.15''$, longitude $79^{\circ} 32' 12.3''$; San Juan de Puerto Rico (Morro lighthouse), latitude $18^{\circ} 28' 55.86''$, longitude $66^{\circ} 7' 27.75''$; St. Thomas (Fort Christian), latitude $18^{\circ} 20' 23.15''$, longitude $64^{\circ} 55' 52.5''$; Santa Cruz (Lang's observatory), latitude $17^{\circ} 44' 42.7''$, longitude $64^{\circ} 41' 17.4''$; St. Pierre, Martinique (St. Martha battery), latitude $14^{\circ} 43' 53.9''$, longitude $61^{\circ} 11' 11.7''$; Bridgetown, Barbadoes (Rickett's battery), latitude $13^{\circ} 5' 42.5''$, longitude $59^{\circ} 37' 18.45''$; Port Spain, Trinidad (water battery), latitude $10^{\circ} 38' 39.21''$, longitude $61^{\circ} 30' 38.4''$.

The Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories was inaugurated at the time when Nebraska was received into the Union, \$5,000 being appropriated for the purpose of surveying the new State in the year 1867; Dr. F. V. Hayden was then appointed superintendent of the works. In 1868 the same sum was granted, and the labor was extended over a part of Wyoming Territory. In 1869 the survey was organized in its present shape, and placed under the control of the Department of the Interior, the appropriation being doubled; the work of the year was a reconnaissance of Cheyenne, in Wyoming, along the eastern edge of the Rocky Mountains to Santa Fé, in New Mexico. In 1870 the work took larger dimensions; and, with 20 surveyors, a portion of Wyoming Territory and a belt along the Union Pacific Railroad line were measured. In 1871 the Expedition investigated a part of the region drained by the sources of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers, with a strip up the Yellowstone from Fort Ellis; a trip was also made to Yellowstone Lake and the Geysers on Fire-Hole River; the descriptions of the Yellowstone region created a sensation in Europe as well as in America, and a part of the wonderful country was reserved by Congress as the "National Park." The Expedition was divided in the following year into two parties, each having a geologist, topographer, meteorologist, and naturalist. One division made a detailed survey of the head-sources of the Yellowstone, Gallatin, and Madison Rivers; the other reconnoitred the head of Snake River, or the Lewis Fork of the Columbia, and a little-known part of Idaho and Wyoming Territories. The survey in 1873 was extended into Colorado, and a systematic triangulation of the east front of the Rocky Mountains was begun, which was afterward extended over the entire Territory. The topographical corps was increased, and divided into five parties; 21,000 square miles were measured, and 300 geodetical stations located, most of them on the highest peaks of the Rocky Mountains. In 1874 two new divisions were added, one to examine the land and water communications in the parts already surveyed, and the other for the investigation of the geology of the Elk range. In this year 19,000 square miles were surveyed, the greater portion of the area being in the lofty San Juan Mountains; in this year the ruins in southwest Colorado were examined and described by W. H. Jackson. In 1875 the work was extended westward into Utah, and southward toward New Mexico, and covered 24,000 square miles. The explorations in 1876 are described in detail in the last volume of the CYCLOPEDIA.

The list of summits in Colorado surpassing 10,000 feet, as published by Mr. Wilson, includes 39 names. Those of above 14,000 feet in altitude are the following 17: Blanca Peak, 14,413; Mount Harvard, 14,375; Massive Mount, 14,368; Torrey's Peak, 14,336; Mount Evans, 14,330; La Plata Mount, 14,311; Mount Lin-

coln, 14,296; Mount Wilson, 14,280; Long's Peak, 14,271; Uncompahgre Peak, 14,235; Crestone Peak, 14,233; Mountain of the Holy Cross, 14,176; Mount Sneffels, 14,158; Pike's Peak, 14,147; San Luis Peak, 14,100; Oulebra Peak, 14,079; Mount Ouray, 14,043.

The primary triangulation, under Mr. Wilson, covered this season about 25,000 square miles. This party established 26 stations, and located many points by foresight intersections, on which monuments were set up by the secondary surveying parties. The area covered by the Snake River party's triangulation was 12,500 square miles; the monuments erected numbered 104. This division was under the direction of Henry Garnet, with J. E. Mushback, assistant topographer, and Dr. A. C. Peale and F. M. Eastman, geologist and assistant geologist. Mr. Beckler's party surveyed 6,000 square miles and erected 40 monuments. The work laid out for the survey in 1877 included over 30,000 square miles, lying mainly in Wyoming Territory, but partly in eastern Idaho and Utah. It was divided into three districts: the Green River and Sweetwater districts to extend as far south as parallel $41^{\circ} 45'$, where they about meet Clarence King's survey of the 40th parallel, and as far north as the parallel 43° ; the Sweetwater or eastern district was bounded on the east by the 107th meridian; and the Green River division was bounded on the west by the 112th meridian—meridian $109^{\circ} 30'$ dividing the two fields. The Snake River division explored the territory extending to latitude $44^{\circ} 15' N.$, and covering the whole area north of the two other districts.

During a part of the summer of 1877, the primary triangulation party, under Mr. H. D. Wilson, was engaged in establishing astronomical locations in the Wind River range of mountains in Wyoming Territory. Fremont's Peak was found to be situated 15 miles to the north of the mountain so designated in Captain Jones's map, whose true name is Wind River Peak. The range extends from the Sweetwater River, beginning about latitude $42^{\circ} 15'$, longitude $109^{\circ} W.$, in a straight line northward to Union Pass; its length is about 75 miles. It is the greatest mass of mountains in Wyoming Territory, and contains the highest peaks, unless the unexplored Big Horn Mountains surpass them. In form it is a double parallel ridge of mountains, with connecting mountains or "saddles" running across at short distances apart, thus forming a series of circular links, inclosing deep valleys, each containing a lake, whose waters are frozen over four-fifths of the year. These valleys contain only a few scattered trees around the edges of the lakes, which fill nearly the whole of the bottoms, the sides of the mountains rising abruptly, sometimes in vertical walls 1,000 to 2,000 feet high. The outer descents of the mountains are in terraces, separated by cañons, with rugged foot-hills below: the traces of glacial action on the most gigantic scale are visible in

all the forms of the landscape. The Wind River Mountains yield a larger drainage, in proportion to the extent of their area, than any other system of mountains in the country; the Sweetwater, Wind, Big Horn, Green, and Snake Rivers rise in these mountains, as well as the principal feeders of the Yellowstone, Gros Ventre, and Clarke's Fork of the Columbia. It is the most stormy region in the western country. The mountains consist of granite, with some gneiss. Indications of gold, silver, and other metals were frequent, and every variety of metalliferous quartz was met with.

GEORGIA. The regular session of the Legislature of Georgia began at Atlanta on the 10th of January. On the 12th, Alfred H. Colquitt was inaugurated Governor for a term of four years. On the 16th N. O. Bartlett was elected Secretary of State, J. W. Renfro State Treasurer, W. L. Goldsmith Controller-General, and James P. Harrison State Printer. These officials were chosen by the Legislature in joint convention of the two Houses. A United States Senator was elected for the term of six years, beginning March 4, 1877, to succeed Thomas M. Norwood. Several ballots were taken before an election was made. The first stood 95 for Thomas M. Norwood, 77 for B. H. Hill, 29 for James M. Smith, 10 for H. V. Johnson, and 4 for D. A. Walker. The final and decisive ballot, taken on the 26th of January, was 116 for Hill, 86 for Norwood, 5 for Smith, 5 for Johnson, and 1 for Charles J. Jenkins; and Mr. Hill was elected.

Benjamin H. Hill was born in Jasper County, Ga., in 1823, and was educated in the private schools of his native county and the University of Georgia at Athens, where he graduated in 1844. He was admitted to the bar the following year, and practised his profession without interruption for several years. In 1851 he was elected to the Legislature as a Whig, and took a prominent part in its debates. In 1855 he appeared as a leader in the Native American or "Know-Nothing" party. In 1859 he was elected to the Legislature again by the Whigs and "Know-Nothings," and in 1860 supported the Bell and Everett ticket in the national canvass. He was a delegate to the convention that adopted the ordinance of secession, but joined with his old political antagonist, Alexander H. Stephens, in opposing that measure. Having failed to prevent the secession of the State, he yielded to the majority, and took a prominent part in support of the Southern Confederacy, being chosen by the Legislature to the Confederate Senate. After the war he opposed the reconstruction measures, and naturally found himself working in the ranks of the Democratic party, to which he had never before belonged. He was elected to the 44th Congress from the 9th district, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Garnett McMillan, where his course was generally liberal and conciliatory. His successor

in the House of Representatives is Hiram P. Bell, elected at a special election on the 13th of March.

One of the earliest subjects to engage the attention of the Legislature was a bill providing for a convention to revise the Constitution of the State. It was passed after a prolonged debate, and provided for an election of delegates on the second Tuesday in June. The

convention was to assemble on the second Wednesday in July, and to consist of 194 delegates, apportioned by the act among the several senatorial districts. In voting for delegates the people were at the same time to vote on the question of having the convention held. The Constitution prepared, in case of an affirmative vote, was to be submitted to the people for ratification. The sum of \$25,000



STATE SEAL OF GEORGIA.

was appropriated for the expenses of the convention. The session of the Legislature came to a close on the 22d of February. On the last day the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

We, the representatives of the people of Georgia in General Assembly met, deem it a duty which we owe to ourselves, our common country, and posterity, to utter a voice of condemnation as well as of warning, in view of the state of the Republic. The disregard which for years has been shown for the strict letter of the law, has naturally degenerated into a disregard and defiance of its spirit, and we now stand confronted with tremendous peril to liberty itself. Our servants have been our masters, and neither the laws nor the Constitution can protect us. Could reason be left free to combat error, and the people to effect reforms where they are needed, we should be hopeful of the future. But the facts of our present political history declare that the very safeguards of the ballot have been taken away from us by the wicked instrumentalities which have been devised for the purpose of robbing the people of power and free suffrage, and we are powerless to redress our wrongs. The patriotic of all parties can but feel how earnest the effort was in our recent presidential election to redress the evils which were affecting the country, by a peaceful and honest use of the ballot, and the whole world proves how a wicked oligarchy has defeated the purpose. If fraud no longer vitiates the actions of men or States, then, indeed, are we hopeless of the corrupt and lawless who now hold power and may hold it forever. If the highest tribunal in our land, which we have fondly looked to as the last stronghold of freedom, has declared that frauds on liberty and law must stand unreversed and irreversible, then, indeed, we are a doomed people. With the law trampled upon, the name of State sovereignty a byword of reproach, governments, in the South, at least, set

up and pulled down at will, and the foundation of justice itself polluted, it does seem that the overthrow of our common government is imminent. In the present state of the Republic the voice of every patriot is needed; apathy is a crime, and silent acquiescence in the conspiracy against our liberties is ruin.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That we hereby declare it to be the sense of this Assembly, as well as the firm belief of the people of Georgia, that Samuel J. Tilden was fairly elected President of the United States for the ensuing four years, and that Thomas A. Hendricks was elected for the same term Vice-President, and if they shall fail of a peaceful inauguration, then will the people of the United States have been defrauded of their choice, and a fatal blow be given to public honor, and to the stability and integrity of the Government.

Resolved, by the authority aforesaid, That the General Assembly views with alarm and most decided condemnation, and hereby enters into a solemn protest against, the interference of the authorities of the General Government with the full exercise of the ballot in the several States, whether that interference is manifested in the control of returning boards, or in the presence of United States troops at the polls, or in the arbitrary elevation of its favorites to supreme power in place of those chosen by the people.

There were 409 acts and 17 resolutions passed during the session, but nearly all of them were of purely local concern. Many county lines were changed, and a large number of acts related to county courts, the sale of liquor in certain localities, municipal affairs, special corporations, and other matters of local administration. Among the few general laws was one "To prevent joint stock companies,

corporations, and other associations, from declaring dividends when they have not realized an income on investment," and one "To prevent the maintaining or carrying on of any lottery in this State."

The question of holding the constitutional convention excited a good deal of interest, and occasioned considerable discussion prior to the election, which was held on the 12th of June. The result was 87,238 votes cast: for the convention, 48,181; against the convention, 39,057; majority for the convention, 9,124. The Governor issued a proclamation, calling upon the delegates chosen to meet at the Capitol, in Atlanta, on the 11th day of July. The convention assembled at the time appointed, and promptly organized, with ex-Governor Jenkins as President. Robert Toombs was Chairman of the Committee on Revision, and among the delegates were many of the most conspicuous public men in the State. The convention continued its session until the 25th of August, when the Constitution as completed was adopted as a whole by a unanimous vote, and an ordinance passed requiring the Governor to "issue his proclamation ordering an election for members of the General Assembly, and a vote upon the ratification or rejection of the Constitution as therein provided, and a vote upon the capital and homestead questions as provided by ordinances of this convention." The matters which had occupied the largest share of attention, and occasioned most discussion, were the Bill of Rights, the provisions regarding the elective franchise, the location of the capital, the mode of selecting judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and the adjustment of the financial obligations of the State. The preamble of the Constitution is as follows:

To perpetuate the principles of free government, insure justice to all, preserve peace, promote the interest and happiness of the citizen, and to transmit to posterity the enjoyment of liberty, we, the people of Georgia, relying upon the protection and guidance of Almighty God, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

Among the declarations of the Bill of Rights, comprising Article I. are the following:

SECTION I.—1. All government, of right, originates with the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole. Public officers are the trustees and the servants of the people, and at all times amenable to them.

2. Protection to person and property is the paramount duty of government, and shall be impartial and complete.

3. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, except by due process of law.

4. No person shall be deprived of the right to prosecute or defend his own cause in any of the courts of this State, in person, by attorney, or both.

5. Neither banishment beyond the limits of the State, nor whipping, as a punishment for crime, shall be allowed.

6. No inhabitant of this State shall be molested in person or property, or prohibited from holding any public office, or trust, on account of his religious opinions; but the right of liberty of conscience shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness,

or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State.

7. No money shall ever be taken from the public treasury, directly or indirectly, in aid of any church, sect, or denomination of religionists, or of any sectarian institution.

8. No law shall ever be passed to curtail or restrain the liberty of speech of the press; any person may speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty.

9. There shall be within the State of Georgia neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, save as a punishment for crime, after legal conviction thereof.

10. The social status of the citizen shall never be the subject of legislation.

11. There shall be no imprisonment for debt.

12. All citizens of the United States, resident in this State, are hereby declared citizens of this State, and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to enact such laws as will protect them in the full enjoyment of the rights, privileges, and immunities due to such citizenship.

SEC. II.—4. All lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets are hereby prohibited; and this prohibition shall be enforced by penal laws.

5. Lobbying is to be declared a crime, and the General Assembly shall enforce this provision by suitable penalties.

6. The General Assembly shall have the power to provide for the punishment of fraud; and shall provide, by law, for reaching the property of the debtor concealed from the creditor.

SEC. IV.—1. Laws of a general nature shall have uniform operation throughout the State, and no special law shall be enacted in any case for which provision has been made by any existing general law. No general law affecting private rights shall be varied in any particular case by special legislation, except with the free consent, in writing, of all persons to be affected thereby; and no person under legal disability to contract is capable of such consent.

2. Legislative acts in violence of this Constitution, or the Constitution of the United States, are void, and the judiciary shall so declare them.

SEC. V.—1. The people of this State have the inherent, sole, and exclusive right of regulating their internal government, and the police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their Constitution whenever it may be necessary for their safety and happiness.

Article II. relates to the elective franchise. It provides that the vote at all elections shall be by ballot, and defines the qualifications of voters as follows:

2. Every male citizen of the United States (except as hereinafter provided), twenty-one years of age, who shall have resided in this State one year next preceding the election, and shall have resided six months in the county in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid all taxes which may hereafter be required of him, and which he may have had an opportunity of paying, agreeably to law, except for the year of the election, shall be deemed an elector: Provided, that no soldier, sailor, or marine in the military or naval service of the United States shall acquire the rights of an elector by reason of being stationed on duty in this State; and no persons shall vote who, if challenged, shall refuse to take the following oath or affirmation: "I do swear (or affirm) that I am twenty-one years of age, have resided in this State one year, and in this county six months, next preceding this election. I have paid all taxes which, since the adoption of the present Constitution of this State, have been required of me previous to this year, and which I have had opportunity to pay, and that I have not voted at this election."

The General Assembly is authorized to provide for the registration of voters; but the fol-

lowing classes of persons shall not be permitted to register, vote, or hold any office, or appointment of honor or trust, in this State, to wit: 1. Those who shall have been convicted, in any court of competent jurisdiction, of treason against the State, of embezzlement of public funds, malfeasance in office, bribery or larceny, or of any crime involving moral turpitude, punishable by the laws of this State with imprisonment in the penitentiary, unless such person shall have been pardoned. 2. Idiots and insane persons.

Other important provisions of this article are as follows:

SECTION IV.—1. No person who is the holder of any public money, contrary to law, shall be eligible to any office in this State, until the same is accounted for and paid into the Treasury.

2. No person who, after the adoption of this Constitution, being a resident of this State, shall have been convicted of fighting a duel in this State, or convicted of sending or accepting a challenge, or convicted of aiding or abetting such duel, shall hold office in this State, unless he shall have been pardoned; and every such person shall, also, be subject to such punishment as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. V.—1. The General Assembly shall, by law, forbid the sale, distribution, or furnishing of intoxicating drinks within two miles of election-precincts, on days of election—State, county, or municipal—and prescribe punishment for any violation of the same.

SEC. VI.—1. Returns of election for all civil officers elected by the people, who are to be commissioned by the Governor, and, also, for the members of the General Assembly, shall be made to the Secretary of State, unless otherwise provided by law.

Article III. relates to the legislative department. The Senate consists of 44 members, one from each district, and all the districts are defined; but the General Assembly may change them after each census of the United States, without increasing the number. The House of Representatives consists of 175 members, apportioned among the several counties; the 6 with the largest population having 3 each; the 26 having the next largest population, 2 each; and the remaining 105 counties, 1 each. The first election for members of the General Assembly was to take place on the first Wednesday in December, 1877. The next on the first Wednesday in October, 1880; and subsequently, every two years, on the first Wednesday in October. The first meeting of the Legislature was fixed for the first Wednesday in November, 1878; and subsequent meetings on the same day every two years; but an extra session might be called by the Governor, if, in his opinion, the public good should require it. Sessions of the Legislature are limited to 40 days, unless extended by a "two-thirds vote of the whole number of each House." The following restriction is placed upon the eligibility to the General Assembly:

SECTION IV.—7. No person holding a military commission, or other appointment or office, having any emolument or compensation annexed thereto, under this State, or the United States, or either of them, except Justices of the Peace and officers of the militia, nor any defaulter for public money, or for any legal taxes required of him, shall have a seat in either House; nor shall any Senator or Representative, after



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his qualification as such, be elected by the General Assembly, or appointed by the Governor, either with or without the advice and consent of the Senate, to any office or appointment having any emolument annexed thereto during the time for which he shall have been elected.

Appropriations and public expenditures are strictly guarded. Restrictions are also placed on the passage of special bills. The per diem of compensation is fixed at \$4, and mileage at

10 cents a mile of necessary travel. The following section is contained in the legislative article:

SECTION XI.—1. All property of the wife at the time of her marriage, and all property given to, inherited, or acquired by her, shall remain her separate property, and not be liable for the debts of her husband.

Article IV. relates to the power of taxation, and contains the following provisions:

SECTION II.—1. The power and authority of regulating railroad, freight, and passenger tariffs, preventing unjust discriminations, and requiring reasonable and just rates of freight and passenger tariffs, are hereby conferred upon the General Assembly, whose duty it shall be to pass laws, from time to time, to regulate freight and passenger tariffs, to prohibit unjust discriminations on the various railroads of this State, and to prohibit said railroads from charging other than just and reasonable rates, and enforce the same by adequate penalties.

4. The General Assembly of this State shall have no power to authorize any corporation to buy shares, or stock, in any other corporation in this State, or elsewhere, or to make any contract, or agreement whatever, with any such corporation, which may have the effect, or be intended to have the effect, to defeat or lessen competition, or to encourage monopoly; and all such contracts and agreements shall be illegal and void.

5. No railroad company shall give, or pay, any rebate, or bonus in the nature thereof, directly or indirectly, or do any act to mislead or deceive the public, as to the real rates charged or received for freights or passage; and any such payment shall be illegal and void; and these prohibitions shall be enforced by suitable penalties.

6. No provision of this article shall be deemed, held, or taken to impair the obligation of any contract heretofore made by the State of Georgia.

7. The General Assembly shall enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

Article V. deals with the executive department. The Governor is to be elected for a term of two years, and after a second term cannot be reelected within a period of four years. His salary is fixed at \$3,000 per annum. The first election of Governor under the Constitution occurs in 1880. The returns of the election for Governor are to be made to the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, without being opened. The candidate having a majority of the whole number of votes is to be declared elected, and if no candidate receives such majority, the General Assembly must elect one of the two having the highest number of votes. No person is eligible for Governor unless he is thirty years of age, and has been a citizen of the United States 16 years, and of the State of Georgia six years. In case of vacancy, the President of the Senate is to exercise the executive power until the vacancy is filled, and in case of his death, resignation, or inability, the Speaker of the House will act as Governor. Provision may be made for filling unexpired terms by special election. The Governor's oath of office is as follows: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will faithfully execute the office of Governor of the State of Georgia, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution thereof, and the Constitution of the United States of America."

The customary powers and duties are imposed upon the executive. If a person appointed to office by him is rejected by the Senate, he cannot be reappointed during the same session or the recess following. It is made the duty of the Governor, quarterly, and oftener, if he deems it expedient, "to examine

under oath the Treasurer and Controller-General of the State on all matters pertaining to their respective offices, and to inspect and review their books and accounts." The Secretary of State, Controller-General, and Treasurer are to be elected at the same time, and in the same manner, as the Governor. The salary of each is \$2,000 a year, and he must have been a resident of the State at least six years.

Article VI. relates to the judiciary. The Supreme Court consists of a chief-justice and two associate justices, whose term of office is six years. After 1880, these are to be elected by the Legislature. It is altogether a court of appellate jurisdiction. There is a Judge of Superior Courts in each circuit, holding office for four years. These are also to be elected by the Legislature. Superior Courts are required to sit in each county at least twice a year. Provision is made for minor courts and judicial officers.

Article VII. is entitled "Finance, Taxation, and the Public Debt." Exemption from taxation is provided as follows:

SECTION II.—2. The General Assembly may, by law, exempt from taxation all public property, places of religious worship or burial, all institutions of purely public charity, all buildings erected for and used as a college, incorporated academy, or other seminary of learning, the real and personal estate of any public library, and that of any other literary association, used by or connected with such library, all books and philosophical apparatus, and all paintings and statuary of any company or association kept in a public hall and not held as merchandise, or for purposes of sale or gain: Provided, the property so exempted be not used for purposes of private or corporate profit or income.

Restrictions upon the contraction of debt are provided in the following sections:

SECTION III.—1. No debt shall be contracted by or on behalf of the State except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection and defend the State in time of war, or to pay the existing public debt; but the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall not exceed, in the aggregate, two hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. IV.—1. All laws authorizing the borrowing of money by or on behalf of the State shall specify the purposes for which the money is to be used, and the money so obtained shall be used for the purpose specified and for no other.

SEC. V.—1. The credit of the State shall not be pledged or loaned to any individual, company, corporation, or association, and the State shall not become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. VII.—1. The debt hereafter incurred by any county, municipal corporation, or political division of this State, except as in this Constitution provided for, shall never exceed seven per centum of the assessed value of all the taxable property therein, and no such county, municipality or division shall incur any new debt, except for a temporary loan or loans to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, not to exceed one-fifth of one per centum of the assessed value of taxable property therein, without the assent of two-thirds of the qualified voters thereof, at an election for that purpose, to be held as may be prescribed by law; but any city, the debt of which does not exceed seven per centum of the assessed value of the taxable property at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, may be authorized by law

to increase, at any time, the amount of said debt three per centum upon such assessed valuation.

2. Any county, municipal corporation, or political division of this State, which shall incur any bonded indebtedness under the provisions of this Constitution, shall, at or before the time of so doing, provide for the assessment and collection of an annual tax sufficient in amount to pay the principal and interest of said debt within thirty years from the date of the incurring of said indebtedness.

Section IX. is as follows:

SECTION IX.—1. The receiving directly or indirectly, by any officer of State or county, or member or officer of the General Assembly, of any interest, profits, or perquisites, arising from the use or loan of public funds in his hands, or moneys to be raised through his agency for State or county purposes, shall be deemed a felony, and punishable as may be prescribed by law, a part of which punishment shall be a disqualification of holding office.

In regard to existing bonds, the following declarations are made:

SECTION XI.—1. The General Assembly shall have no authority to appropriate money, either directly or indirectly, to pay the whole, or any part, of the principal, or interest, of the bonds, or other obligations which have been pronounced illegal, null and void by the General Assembly, and the Constitutional amendments ratified by a vote of the people on the first day of May, 1877; nor shall the General Assembly have authority to pay any of the obligations created by the State under laws during the late war between the States, nor any of the bonds, notes, or obligations made and entered into during the existence of said war, the time for the payment of which was fixed after the ratification of a treaty of peace between the United States and the Confederate States; nor shall the General Assembly pass any law, or the Governor or other State official enter into any contract, or agreement, whereby the State shall be made a party to any suit in any Court of this State, or of the United States, instituted to test the validity of any such bonds or obligations.

Sec. XII.—1. The bonded debt of the State shall never be increased, except to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in time of war.

The proceeds of the sale of railroads or other property held by the State are to be applied to payment of the bonded debt. The sum of \$100,000 a year is to be raised by taxation for a sinking fund, to meet the payment of bonds at maturity.

Article VIII. relates to Education. It requires the establishment of a "thorough system of common schools for the education of children in the elementary branches of an English education only, as nearly uniform as practicable, the expenses of which shall be provided for by taxation, or otherwise. The schools shall be free to all children of the State, but separate schools shall be provided for the white and colored races." There is to be a School Commissioner appointed by the Governor for a term of two years. Certain special taxes for educational purposes are provided for.

Article IX. relates to "Homesteads and Exemptions." Property to the amount of \$1,600 belonging to the head of a family, or to a person with children, old persons, or females, dependent upon him, is made exempt from levy

and sale, and no judgment can be enforced against such property. The debtor may renounce his right to exemption, except for wearing apparel, and not more than \$300 worth of household furniture. The General Assembly is authorized to provide by law for the setting apart and valuation of such property.

Article X. authorizes the General Assembly to provide for the organization of a volunteer militia.

Article XI. relates to counties and county officers. It prohibits the creation of new counties and the changing of county lines, unless the latter is done under a general law for that purpose.

Article XII. relates to "Laws of general operation in force in this State." The Constitution of the United States, the laws made in pursuance thereof, and treaties made under the authority of the United States, are declared to be supreme, and the State Constitution next in authority.

Article XIII. provides for future amendments of the Constitution, and for submitting the present instrument to the people for ratification, at an election to be held on the first Wednesday in December. An ordinance was adopted submitting the Homestead article to a separate vote, and also an ordinance submitting the question of removing the State capital from Atlanta to Milledgeville.

The election took place on the 5th of December, and resulted in the ratification of the Constitution as a whole, and of the Homestead article, and the retention of the capital at Atlanta. The total vote on the Constitution was 151,889: for ratification 110,442, against ratification 40,947; majority for ratification 69,495. The total vote on the Homestead question was 146,722: for the Homestead provision of 1877, 94,722; for the Homestead of 1868, 52,000; majority for Homestead of 1877, 42,722. The total vote on the question of removing the capital was 154,347: for Atlanta as the capital 99,147, for Milledgeville 55,201; majority in favor of Atlanta 43,946. At the same election members of the Assembly were chosen for the session beginning in November, 1878.

The public debt of the State, as presented by the Treasurer, in response to the inquiry of the Constitutional Convention, under date July 18th, is as follows:

6-per-cent. bonds issued for stock in the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad Company, under an act approved February 27, 1856.....	\$900,000
7-per-cent. bonds secured by a mortgage on the Western & Atlantic Railroad, issued under an act approved March 12, 1866.....	3,800,000
7-per-cent. gold bonds with quarterly coupons in gold, issued for redemption of past-due and outstanding bonds of this State, under authority of an act approved September 15, 1870.....	2,098,000
7-per-cent. bonds issued for redemption of past-due and near-due bonds of this	

State, under authority of an act approved January 18, 1872.....	\$307,500
8-per-cent. bonds issued under authority of an act approved February 19, 1873 (maturing).....	900,000
7-per-cent. bonds issued to pay the past-due interest on the \$1,950,000 first-mortgage bonds of the Macon & Brunswick Railroad Company, and the North & South Railroad Company, \$240,000, both indorsed by the State of Georgia, under authority of an act approved February 24, 1876.....	542,000
6-per-cent. bonds issued to redeem the \$1,950,000 Macon & Brunswick, the \$240,000 North & South, and the \$34,000 Memphis Branch Railroads, indorsed by the State, and the accrued interest thereon, under authority of an act approved February 19, 1877.....	2,298,397

AGGREGATE.

6-per-cent. currency bonds due 1878-1886	\$900,000
7-per-cent. currency bonds due 1886....	3,600,000
7-per-cent. gold bonds due 1890.....	2,098,600
7-per-cent. currency bonds due 1892....	307,500
8-per-cent. currency bonds due 1878-1886	900,000
7-per-cent. currency bonds due 1896....	542,000
6-per-cent. currency bonds due 1889....	2,298,397
	\$10,645,897

INDORSED LIABILITY.

Bonds indorsed by the State of Georgia, \$8,000 per mile, of the first-mortgage bonds of the South Georgia & Florida Railroad, of 58 miles, being \$464,000.

The floating or temporary debt of the State is represented by the executive obligation for \$1000,000, borrowed from the Fourth National Bank of New York, bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum, of date March, 1877, and due in November, 1877.

The aggregate valuation of property for the year was \$235,659,530, a decline of \$10,194,220 from that of 1876. Reports are, in general, very favorable regarding the progress of industrial interests; and peace and good order have prevailed throughout the State during the year.

GERMANY, an empire in Europe, reestablished January 18, 1871. The Emperor, William I., was born March 22, 1797, and was married June 11, 1829, to Augusta, daughter of the Grand-duke Charles Frederick of Saxe-Weimar. The heir-apparent, Frederick William, born October 18, 1831, has the official title of Crown-prince of the German Empire, and Crown-prince of Prussia. He was married January 25, 1858, to Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland, born November 21, 1840. Offspring of the union are, three sons: Frederick William, born 1859; Henry, born 1862, and Waldemar, born 1868; and four daughters: Charlotte, born 1860; Victoria, born 1866; Sophia, born 1870, and Margaretta, born 1872. Imperial Chancellor (Reichskanzler), Otto, Prince von Bismarck-Schönhausen. President of the Imperial Chancery (Reichskanzler-Amt), Hofmann, Minister of State, appointed in 1876.

The following table exhibits all the states of the German Empire, the area, the population according to the census of 1875, the number of representatives of every German state in the Federal Council, and the number of deputies who represent each state in the Reichstag:

STATES.		Area in English Square Miles.	Population in 1875.	Votes in Federal Council.	Deputies to the Reichstag.
Free Cities, Principalities, Duchies, Grand-Duchies, Kingdoms.	1. Prussia (including Lauenburg).....	184,499	25,742,404	17	286
	2. Bavaria.....	29,292	5,022,390	6	48
	3. Saxony.....	5,788	2,760,586	4	23
	4. Württemberg.....	7,531	1,881,505	4	17
	5. Baden.....	5,821	1,507,179	3	14
	6. Hesse.....	2,964	884,218	3	9
	7. Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	5,138	553,755	2	6
	8. Saxe-Weimar.....	1,404	292,353	1	3
	9. Oldenburg.....	2,470	319,314	1	3
	10. Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	1,181	95,673	2	1
	11. Brunswick.....	1,425	327,498	1	3
	12. Saxe-Meiningen.....	958	194,494	1	2
	13. Saxe-Altenburg.....	510	145,844	1	1
	14. Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	760	182,599	1	2
	15. Anhalt.....	906	213,565	1	2
	16. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	364	76,676	1	1
	17. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	339	67,450	1	1
	18. Waldeck.....	433	54,743	1	1
	19. Renss-Greiz (older line).....	123	46,955	1	1
	20. Renss-Schleitz (younger line).....	320	92,375	1	1
	21. Schaumburg-Lippe.....	171	38,188	1	1
	22. Lippe-Deimold.....	493	112,452	1	1
	23. Lübeck.....	108	56,912	1	1
	24. Bremen.....	97	142,200	1	1
	25. Hamburg.....	158	388,618	1	3
	26. Alsace-Lorraine (Reichsland).....	5,596	1,581,804	..	15
Total.....		208,739	42,727,360	58	397

This is an increase of 1,666,514 over 1871. The population decreased since that time in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and Alsace-Lorraine.

In the following table will be found a full

exhibit of the governments of the particular states, including the names and the titles of all the sovereign princes, their years of birth and accession to the throne, and the name of the heir-apparent:

STATES.	Title.	Name.	When born, and when succeeded to the Throne.	Heir-Apparent.
Prussia.....	King.....	William I.....	Born 1797, succ. 1861...	Frederick William, son.
Bavaria.....	King.....	Louis II.....	" 1845, " 1864...	Otto, brother.
Saxony.....	King.....	Albert.....	" 1828, " 1873...	George, brother.
Württemberg.....	King.....	Charles.....	" 1828, " 1864...	William, cousin.
Baden.....	Grand-duke.....	Frederick.....	" 1826, " 1856...	Frederick William, son.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	Grand-duke.....	Frederick Francis II.....	" 1823, " 1842...	Frederick Francis, son.
Hesse.....	Grand-duke.....	Louis IV.....	" 1827, " 1877...	Ernest Louis, son.
Oldenburg.....	Grand-duke.....	Peter.....	" 1827, " 1853...	August, son.
Saxe-Weimar.....	Grand-duke.....	Charles Alexander.....	" 1818, " 1853...	Charles August, son.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	Grand-duke.....	Frederick William.....	" 1819, " 1860...	Adolf Frederick, son.
Brunswick.....	Duke.....	William.....	" 1806, " 1831...	Disputed.
Anhalt.....	Duke.....	Frederick.....	" 1831, " 1871...	Leopold, son.
Saxe-Altenburg.....	Duke.....	Ernest.....	" 1826, " 1859...	Maurice, brother.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	Duke.....	Ernest II.....	" 1818, " 1844...	Prince Alfred, cousin.
Saxe-Meiningen.....	Duke.....	George.....	" 1826, " 1866...	Bernhard, son.
Lippe-Deimold.....	Prince.....	Waldemar.....	" 1824, " 1875...	Hermann, brother.
Reuss (older line).....	Prince.....	Henry XXII.....	" 1846, " 1859...	
Reuss (younger line).....	Prince.....	Henry XIV.....	" 1832, " 1867...	Henry XVII, son.
Schaumburg-Lippe.....	Prince.....	Adolf.....	" 1817, " 1860...	George, son.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	Prince.....	George.....	" 1833, " 1859...	Günther, second cousin.
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	Prince.....	Günther.....	" 1801, " 1835...	Charles, son.
Waldeck.....	Prince.....	George.....	" 1831, " 1852...	Frederick, son.
Bremen.....	Burgomaster.....	{ F. L. Grave.....	1873-1877.....	
		{ F. M. C. Pfeiffer.....	1875-1879.....	
Hamburg.....	Burgomaster.....	{ C. Petersen.....	1877.....	
		{ G. H. Kirchenpauer.....	1877.....	
Lübeck.....	Burgomaster.....	Th. Curtius.....	1877.....	

It will be seen from the above table that the ducal line of Brunswick is likely to become extinct by the death of the reigning duke. The succession is disputed by the ex-King of Hanover and the Emperor of Germany. It is also interesting to notice that in only thirteen of the twenty-two sovereign houses which belong to the German Empire, the heir-apparent is the son of the reigning sovereign.

The legislative functions of the Empire are vested in the Bundestag, or Federal Council, and the Reichstag, or Diet of the Empire. The Bundesrath represents the individual states of Germany, and the Emperor must have its consent to declare war which is not merely defensive. The members of the Bundestag are appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session. On January 1, 1878, the German Bundesrath was composed of the following members:

Prussia.—Prince Bismarck, President and Imperial Chancellor; Hofmann, President of the Imperial Chancery; the Ministers Camphausen, Count Eulenburg, Leonhard, Kameke, and Achenbach; Bülow, State Minister and Secretary of State in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Von Stosch, Chief of the Admiralty; Von Phillipsborn, Director in the Foreign Office; Dr. Friedberg, Secretary of State in the Ministry of Justice; Postmaster-General Stephan; Hasselbach, Director-General of the Indirect Taxes; Meinecke, Ministerial Director in the Ministry of Finance; Maybach, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Commerce; Herzog, Under-Secretary of State for Alsace-Lorraine; Von Möller, Oberpräsident of Alsace-Lorraine.

Bavaria.—The Ministers von Pfretzschner, Dr. von Fäustle, and von Berr; Freiherr Pergler von Perglas, ambassador in Berlin; Ministerial Director von Riedel; and Major-General von Fries.

Saxony.—General von Fabrice; the Minis-

ters H. von Nostitz-Wallwitz and Abeken; O. von Nostitz-Wallwitz, ambassador in Berlin.

Württemberg.—Minister von Mitnacht; Hugo von Spitzemberg, ambassador in Berlin; Major-General von Faber du Faur; and Councilor Hess.

Baden.—Turban, President of the Ministry; State Ministers Ellstätter and Stösser.

Hesse.—Freiherr von Starck, President of the Ministry; Ministerial Councilors Kempf and Neidhart.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin.—Von Prollius, ambassador in Berlin; Oldenburg, Director of Customs.

Saxe-Weimar.—Councilor Dr. Stichling.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz.—Councilor von Prollius.

Oldenburg.—Councilor Mutzenbecher.

Brunswick.—Councilors Schultz and von Liebe.

Saxe-Meiningen.—Minister Giseke.

Saxe-Altenburg.—Minister von Gerstenberg-Zech.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.—Minister Freiherr von Seebach.

Anhalt.—Minister Freiherr von Krosigk.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.—

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.—Councilor Rudolf von Wolfersdorf.

Waldeck.—Director von Sommerfeld.

Reuss (older line).—Faber, President of the Government.

Reuss (younger line).—Dr. von Beulwitz, State Minister.

Schaumburg-Lippe.—Councilor Höcker.

Lippe-Deimold.—Councilor von Lieb.

Lübeck.—Dr. Krüger, minister resident in Berlin.

Bremen.—Dr. Gildemeister.

Hamburg.—Dr. Kirchenpauer, burgomaster.

Of the states composing the Empire, six (Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Württemberg, Baden,

and Hesse) have a Legislature composed of two Chambers, two (Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz) have a Common Diet, the free cities (Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck) have a Common Council (Bürgerschaft), and the remaining states (Saxe-Weimar, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Waldeck, the two principalities of Reuss, Schaumburg-Lippe, and Lippe-Detmold) have Legislatures of one Chamber. (For a full account of the Legislatures of the different states, see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1876.)

The following table shows the cities having more than 25,000 inhabitants in 1875:

Berlin.....	956,858	Essen.....	54,790
" (Feb. 1, 1877). 1,000,809		Cassel.....	53,043
Hamburg.....	264,675	Erfurt.....	48,080
Breslau.....	239,050	Frankfort-on-the-Oder.....	47,180
Munich.....	198,829	Mannheim.....	46,453
Dresden.....	197,295	Metz.....	45,856
Cologne.....	185,371	Görlitz.....	45,810
Leipzig.....	127,387	Potsdam.....	45,003
Königsberg.....	122,636	Würzburg.....	44,975
Stuttgart.....	107,273	Lübeck.....	44,799
Hanover.....	106,677	Darmstadt.....	44,107
Frankfort-on-the-Main.....	103,186	Wiesbaden.....	43,674
Bremen.....	102,532	Carlsruhe.....	42,895
Dantzic.....	97,931	Duisburg.....	37,380
Strasbourg.....	94,306	Kiel.....	37,246
Nuremberg.....	91,018	Münster.....	35,705
Magdeburg.....	87,925	Rostock.....	34,172
Barmen.....	86,504	Elbing.....	33,510
Altona.....	84,097	Gladbach.....	31,970
Stettin.....	80,972	Ratisbon.....	31,504
Düsseldorf.....	80,695	Zwickau.....	31,491
Elberfeld.....	80,589	Liegnitz.....	31,442
Aix-la-Chapelle.....	79,606	Bromberg.....	31,308
Chemnitz.....	78,209	Freiburg-in-Baden.....	30,595
Brunswick.....	65,938	Ulm.....	30,222
Crefeld.....	62,905	Osnabrück.....	29,850
Posen.....	60,993	Coblenz.....	29,232
Halle.....	60,508	Plauen.....	28,756
Mühlhausen.....	58,468	Bochum.....	28,868
Dortmund.....	57,742	Bonn.....	28,075
Augsburg.....	57,213	Schwerin.....	27,989
Mayence.....	57,020	Stralsund.....	27,765

Halberstadt.....	27,737	Flensburg.....	26,474
Brandenburg.....	27,371	Remscheid.....	26,063
Fürth.....	27,360	Königshütte.....	26,040
Bamberg.....	26,951	Offenbach.....	26,000
Spandau.....	26,883	Charlottenburg.....	25,847
Bielefeld.....	26,567		

The movement of emigration from the ports of Bremen and Hamburg was as follows:

FROM	Bremen.	Hamburg.	Total.
Germany.....	10,972	12,708	23,680
Other states.....	10,693	16,025	26,718
Total, 1876.....	21,665	28,733	50,398
" 1875.....	24,508	31,810	56,318
" 1874.....	30,683	43,443	74,076
" 1873.....	63,241	69,176	132,417
" 1872.....	80,418	74,406	154,824
" 1871.....	60,516	42,224	102,740
" 1870.....	46,781	32,556	79,387
1870-1874.....	56,315	52,361	108,679
1865-1869.....	62,093	45,579	107,672
1860-1864.....	21,580	20,085	41,665
Average number. 1855-1859.....	82,541	21,892	54,438
1850-1854.....	51,361	25,804	77,165
1845-1849.....	81,290	5,416	86,706
1836-1844.....	12,949	1,704	14,653
Total since 1832.....	1,477,839	889,154	2,366,498

The movement of population in 1875 was as follows:

STATES.	Marriages.	Deaths.	
		Inclusive of Still-births.	Still-births.
Prussia.....	231,297	1,084,234	725,994
Bavaria.....	45,014	216,176	164,847
Saxony.....	29,086	125,188	87,555
Württemberg.....	16,421	88,396	64,455
Baden.....	12,797	62,897	44,959
Alsace-Lorraine.....	11,536	57,309	46,391
Hesse.....	7,666	35,543	23,999
Other states.....	32,929	128,843	88,372
Total.....	386,746	1,798,591	1,246,572

The number of professors and students in the German universities in 1877 was as follows:

UNIVERSITIES.	States.	Professors.	Matriculated Students.	Students not matriculated.	Total.
Berlin.....	Prussia.....	211	2,237	2,074	4,311
Bonn.....	".....	103	697	86	989
Breslau.....	".....	105	1,245	10	1,255
Erlangen.....	Bavaria.....	59	431	..	491
Freiburg.....	Baden.....	55	319	82	351
Giessen.....	Hesse.....	53	323	24	347
Göttingen.....	Prussia.....	123	917	17	994
Greifswald.....	".....	62	503	7	510
Halle.....	".....	104	827	30	857
Heidelberg.....	Baden.....	110	766	68	884
Jena.....	Saxe-Weimar.....	75	566	20	566
Kiel.....	Prussia.....	64	241	4	245
Königsberg.....	".....	83	620	10	630
Leipzig.....	Saxony.....	158	2,842	96	2,988
Marburg.....	Prussia.....	70	401	2	403
Munich.....	Bavaria.....	122	1,267	45	1,312
Rostock.....	Mecklenburg.....	39	152	..	152
Strasbourg.....	Alsace-Lorraine.....	92	624	84	658
Tübingen.....	Württemberg.....	59	1,094	9	1,108
Würzburg.....	Bavaria.....	71	972	84	1,106
Total.....		1,852	17,344	2,552	19,896

In all, 20 universities, of which 9 are in Prussia, 3 in Bavaria, 2 in Baden, 1 each in Württemberg, Hesse, Saxony, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg, and Alsace-Lorraine. Sometimes the Academy of Münster, containing the two faculties of Catholic theology and philosophy, is

counted among the German universities. It had, in 1877, 29 professors and 325 students. At the following universities, outside of Germany, the German language is exclusively or predominantly used, and in the province of literature they may be counted as German universities:

UNIVERSITIES.	Countries.	Professors.	Students.	Students not matriculated.	Total.
Basel.....	Switzerland.....	65	177	87	214
Bern.....	".....	80	811	98	409
Czernowitz.....	Austria.....	36	180	46	226
Dorpat.....	Russia.....	66	859	15	874
Gratz.....	Austria.....	90	719	112	881
Innsbruck.....	".....	65	457	113	570
Prague.....	".....	123	1,690	90	1,780
Vienna.....	".....	243	3,395	586	3,981
Zürich.....	Switzerland.....	85	814	87	851
Total.....		853	8,102	1,184	9,236

The budget of the German Empire for 1877-'78, as declared by the law of April 28 and May 26, 1877, estimates revenue and expenditure each at 540,608,165 marks (1 mark=23.8 cents). The revenue was derived from the following sources:

	Marks.
1. Customs and excises of consumption.....	253,053,810
2. Stamp-duty for bills of exchange.....	6,914,000
3. Administration of postal affairs and telegraphs.....	11,709,686
4. Administration of railroads.....	9,944,000
5. Imperial Bank, and other receipts.....	1,550,000
6. Receipts of various descriptions.....	10,165,158
7. From the imperial funds for invalids.....	32,569,111
8. Surplus of the year 1875.....	11,528,595
9. Profits from the coining of imperial money.....	10,200,000
10. Interest of invested capitals.....	7,751,723
11. Extraordinary receipts.....	108,147,956
12. Matricular contributions.....	81,044,171
Total.....	540,608,165

The matricular contributions were divided among the particular states as follows:

STATES.	Marks.
Prussia.....	36,375,264
Bavaria.....	19,717,313
Saxony.....	4,008,861
Württemberg.....	6,374,942
Baden.....	5,048,550
Hesse.....	1,210,308
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	790,931
Saxe-Weimar.....	408,260
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	131,122
Oldenburg.....	429,754
Brunswick.....	474,628
Saxe-Meiningen.....	266,471
Saxe-Altenburg.....	201,031
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	251,996
Anhalt.....	293,782
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	104,311
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.....	91,806
Waldeck.....	73,579
Reuss (older branch).....	64,815
Reuss (younger branch).....	127,507
Schaumburg-Lippe.....	46,161
Lippe.....	152,672
Lübeck.....	83,732
Bremen.....	208,153
Hamburg.....	562,535
Alsace-Lorraine.....	3,041,087
Total.....	81,044,171

The regular expenditures of the Empire were estimated as follows:

	Marks.
1. Chancery of the Empire.....	4,190,471
2. Imperial Diet.....	319,700
3. Foreign Office.....	5,908,255
4. Administration of the Imperial Army.....	323,553,393
5. Administration of the Navy.....	21,672,073
6. Interest of the debt of the Empire.....	8,895,000
7. Chamber of Accounts.....	408,866
8. Imperial Chancery for Alsace-Lorraine.....	171,760
9. Railroad Office of the Empire.....	272,750
10. General Pension Funds.....	18,069,510
11. Empire Invalid Funds.....	33,569,111
12. Administration of Justice.....	798,217
Total.....	412,824,111

The extraordinary expenditures are thus estimated:

	Marks.
1. Chancery of the Empire.....	1,750,864
2. Imperial Diet.....	80,000
3. Foreign Office.....	1,034,050
4. Postal administration, and administration of telegraphs.....	11,768,388
5. Army of the Empire.....	51,515,424
6. Administration of the Navy.....	28,577,000
7. Chamber of Accounts.....	10,000
8. Railroads of the Empire.....	3,771,231
9. Mint reform.....	7,800,000
10. Expenditures arising from the war with France.....	21,300,622
11. Administration of Justice.....	6,000
Total.....	127,843,399

The following table gives the military forces of the Empire in time of war:

I. FIELD ARMY.			
DIVISIONS.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Higher staff.....	863	5,170	5,070
Infantry.....	10,190	455,620	17,908
Jägers.....	572	26,676	1,046
Cavalry.....	2,144	59,814	65,608
Artillery.....	2,236	73,120	77,432
Pioneers.....	555	20,917	9,647
Train.....	484	83,451	46,017
Administration.....	216	2,826	10,864
Total.....	17,310	687,594	233,592
II. RESERVES.			
DIVISIONS.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Substitutes of the staff.....	875	1,836	822
Infantry.....	2,812	179,524	1,086
Jägers.....	104	8,008	26
Cavalry.....	465	28,994	19,716
Artillery.....	340	18,261	5,507
Pioneers.....	90	4,950	20
Train.....	240	11,522	8,903
Total.....	4,426	243,095	80,530

III. GARRISON.			
DIVISIONS.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
Authorities.....	850	10,000	1,850
Infantry.....	6,424	250,244	2,044
Jägers.....	104	6,500	26
Cavalry.....	828	22,968	25,380
Artillery.....	1,370	64,852	8,114
Pioneers.....	531	8,538	.....
Total garrison.....	10,107	383,102	87,414
" reserves.....	4,426	243,095	80,530
" field army.....	17,310	687,594	233,592
Grand total.....	31,843	1,283,791	301,536

The military forces of the Empire in time of peace are as follows:

DIVISIONS.	Officers.	Men.	Horses.
1. Staff.....	1,982	4	.....
Infantry of the line.....	8,724	255,480	.....
Chasseurs.....	682	14,545	.....
Militia.....	349	4,759	.....
2. Infantry.....	9,605	274,784	.....
3. Cavalry.....	2,357	64,669	62,591
Foot artillery.....	688	15,164	.....
Field artillery.....	1,629	80,720	14,845
4. Artillery.....	2,812	45,884	14,845
5. Pioneers.....	894	10,324	.....
6. Train.....	210	5,050	2,457
7. Particular formations.....	310	944	.....
Total.....	17,162	401,659	79,898

The German Navy was composed as follows in 1877:

VESSELS.	Number.	Guns.	Tons.	Horse-power.
1. STEAMERS—IRON-CLADS:				
Frigates.....	8	107	34,872	48,500
Corvettes.....	1	10	2,372	8,000
Batteries.....	2	7	2,009	2,400
Gunboats.....	5	5	8,920	8,500
Total iron-clads...	16	129	48,173	57,400
Frigates.....	7	117	14,732	17,600
Corvettes.....	7	62	9,562	10,800
Armos.....	4	8	2,618	3,050
Artillery ship.....	1	23	8,818	8,000
Imperial yachts.....	2	4	1,997	3,650
Gunboats.....	14	84	4,882	4,050
Torpedo vessels.....	8	..	1,544	3,480
Transport steamers.....	2	..	425	820
2. SAILING VESSELS:				
Frigates.....	1	12	1,052	.....
Brigs.....	3	18	1,708	.....
Total.....	60	407	84,561	103,300

The movements of shipping in the German ports was, in 1875, as follows:

STATES.	TOTAL VESSELS.		TOTAL STEAMERS.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
<i>Entered.</i>				
Prussia.....	82,723	3,242,758	4,898	1,400,737
Hamburg.....	5,260	2,117,822	2,739	1,688,439
Bremen.....	2,046	622,170	405	849,685
Lübeck.....	1,923	247,546	712	185,436
Oldenburg.....	2,778	159,517	56	12,345
Mecklenburg.....	1,020	115,404	120	28,907
Total.....	45,750	6,505,217	8,980	8,608,549
<i>Cleared.</i>				
Prussia.....	80,928	3,154,651	4,989	1,417,463
Hamburg.....	5,209	2,084,743	2,730	1,669,118
Bremen.....	2,236	688,213	883	824,980
Lübeck.....	1,915	246,881	720	140,058
Oldenburg.....	2,501	166,288	80	22,680
Mecklenburg.....	998	116,572	97	12,909
Total.....	44,077	6,406,848	8,949	8,587,203

The commercial navy of Germany, embracing sailing vessels and steamers, was, on January 1, 1876, composed as follows:

STATES.	TOTAL VESSELS.		TOTAL STEAMERS.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	No.	Tonnage.	Horse-power.
Prussia.....	3,254	504,145	180	28,539	9,797
Hamburg.....	486	217,860	101	89,649	20,673
Bremen.....	245	182,112	55	53,869	17,529
Mecklenburg.....	411	115,320	9	4,466	1,888
Oldenburg.....	861	57,864	2	47	65
Lübeck.....	88	8,881	22	5,009	1,814
North Sea fleet.....	2,644	604,014	182	150,088	40,494
Baltic fleet.....	2,101	470,868	187	38,486	10,262
Total, 1876.....	4,745	1,084,882	319	183,569	50,756
" 1875.....	4,602	1,068,383	299	189,998	48,422
" 1874.....	4,495	1,033,725	253	167,638	41,755
" 1873.....	4,527	999,158	216	129,521	33,880

The total length of railroads of Germany (and Luxemburg), open for traffic, was as follows July 1, 1877 (in kilometres):



HEIDELBERG, BADEN.

STATES.	State Roads.	Private Roads under State Administration.	Private Roads.	Total.
Prussia.....	4,596	8,216	9,210	17,022
Bavaria.....	3,398	272	576	4,246
Saxony.....	1,580	88	274	1,892
Württemberg.....	1,224	.....	16	1,240
Baden.....	1,049	124	7	1,180
Hesse.....	288	.....	427	715
Oldenburg.....	269	88	48	850
Mecklenburg.....	.....	.....	411	411
Brunswick.....	21	.....	808	824
Other states.....	159	56	869	1,084
Alsace-Lorraine.....	921	.....	14	935
Total.....	13,505	8,789	12,155	29,399

The postal statistics of the Empire were, according to the latest official publications, as follows:

ITEMS.	Imperial Mail, 1876.	Bavaria, 1875.	Württemberg, 1875-76.	Total.
Total number of articles sent.....	1,103,299,853	160,497,742	61,843,938	1,325,600,000
(a.) Letter-mail.....	1,042,250,183	145,510,156	57,611,161	1,245,400,000
Letters.....	516,407,730	55,502,156	24,395,328	596,300,000
Postal-cards.....	78,586,580	2,494,344	1,660,868	82,700,000
Printed matter.....	92,867,490	4,402,468	3,650,586	101,000,000
Samples of goods.....	7,523,180	1,150,304	811,029	9,000,000
Postauftragsbriefe.....	2,275,870	97,406	65,905	2,400,000
Money-orders.....	31,230,802	3,016,153	1,322,576	35,600,000
Postvorschussbriefe.....	2,937,300	796,378	450,086	4,200,000
Newspapers.....	800,510,141	73,050,947	25,724,840	414,200,000
Supplements to newspapers.....	2,911,640	.....	.....	.....
(b.) Parcel and money mail.....	61,049,670	14,987,596	4,232,772	80,800,000
Parcels without declaration of value.....	49,447,910	7,150,638	3,068,406	59,700,000
Parcels with declaration of value.....	8,230,450	7,806,898	1,164,366	20,600,000
Letters with declaration of value.....	8,371,310	.....	.....	.....
Total value of money-letters (in marks).....	14,237,220,943	1,053,261,859	575,638,152	15,866,100,000
Total weight of parcels sent (kilogrammes).....	228,629,750	24,013,450	12,303,442	264,900,000

The extension of electric telegraphs is shown by the following table (in kilometres; 1 kilometre = 0.62 mile):

LINEs AND DISPATCHES.	Imperial Telegraphs, 1876.	Bavaria, 1875.	Württemberg, 1875.	Total.
Lines.....	38,790.87	7,598.5	2,491.5	48,881
Wires.....	142,888.18	27,950.8	6,323.9	177,157
No. of state stations.....	2,532	867	855	6,381
No. of railway stations.....	2,577	.....	.....	.....
1. Private inland dispatches.....	6,796,305	792,121	812,706	7,901,132
Official dispatches.....	875,819	75,485	123,660	874,964
2. International dispatches:	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sent.....	1,506,090	.....	.....	.....
Received.....	1,596,411	967,845	472,259	4,917,974
Transit dispatches.....	875,869	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1876.....	10,649,994	.....	.....	.....
Total, 1875.....	11,044,426	1,835,451	908,625	13,894,070

On January 10th elections took place throughout Germany for members of the Reichstag. Of the 397 districts into which the Empire is divided, 70 held supplementary elections. The final result was as follows: 40 Conservatives, 38 belonging to the German Imperial party, 96 to the Centre, 126 National Liberals, 35 belonging to the Party of Progress, 12 Social Democrats, 14 Poles, 35 belonging to no party, while one seat remained vacant.

The total number of persons allowed to vote at the elections was 8,943,012. The number of votes cast was 5,557,767, or 61 per cent., of which 5,535,778 were counted as valid, and the

rest rejected. The votes counted were distributed as follows among the different parties:

PARTIES.	Votes.	Per cent.
National Liberals.....	1,594,142	28.6
Centre.....	1,416,808	25.4
Conservatives.....	538,739	9.6
Progress.....	498,190	7.9
Imperial.....	426,462	7.6
Social Democrats.....	485,122	8.5
Poles.....	219,159	3.6
Lower Group.....	119,473	2.0
Particularists.....	112,496	1.9
Protesters.....	106,171	1.8
People's Party.....	67,177	1.0
Unknown.....	111,091	1.9
Scattering.....	10,677	0.2

The following table shows the strength of each political party in each of the two Parliaments of the North-German Confederation, and the three Parliaments of the German Empire:

PARTIES.	NORTH-GERMAN REICHSTAG.		GERMAN REICHSTAG.		
	March, 1867.	May, 1868.	May, 1871.	February, 1874.	March, 1877.
1. National Liberals.....	79	82	116	150	126
2. Party of Progress.....	19	80	44	49	85
3. Free Union (Liberal).....	14	10	..	..	..
4. Left Centre.....	27	16	..	..	..
5. Liberal Imperial Party (Liberal Reichs- partei).....	..	..	29	..	..
6. Federal Constitutional Union (Bundesstaat- liche Constitutionelle Verein).....	18	21	..	..	..
7. Free Conservative Union.....	39	34	..	..	..
8. German Imperial Party.....	..	..	38	31	33
9. Conservatives.....	59	62	50	21	40
10. Centre.....	..	..	57	24	26
11. Poles.....	13	11	13	13	14
12. Social Democrats.....	2	5	2	9	12
13. No party.....	26	25	27	30	35
14. Vacant seats.....	1	1	6	..	1
Total.....	297	297	382	397	397

On February 22d the Reichstag was opened by the Emperor in person. The speech from the throne, after stating that the attention of the members would be called to the budget, to the negotiations with Austro-Hungary for a new commercial treaty, to the bills for the creation and the powers of the "Rechnungshof" (Court of Accounts), and to the necessity of determining the place where the Imperial Court is to hold its sessions, continues as follows:

Unfortunately, the depressed condition in which trade and commerce found themselves during the past two years continues with us as in other countries. The continued deliberations of the united Governments on the means to relieve it have not convinced me that the home relations of the German Empire contribute in any way to the causes of those evils, which are equally felt in all other countries: to relieve any temporary and local want of employment of labor in search of work, lies more in the province of the separate states than of the Empire. As far as a want of confidence in the future stability of law and order within Germany should seem to lie in the way of a resumption of business, I am sure that you will regard such fears as unfounded. The organization of the Empire, and the common-sense of the German people, form a strong protection against anarchical efforts. Whatever may be her internal condition, Germany is less threatened than other countries by the external dangers which may arise from the Eastern crisis. My policy has remained true, without wavering, to the principles which it has followed since the beginning of the Oriental complications. The conference has not succeeded in obtaining from the Porte the concessions which the Powers judged expedient to demand in the interests of humanity and as a means of securing peace for the future. Nevertheless, the proceedings of the conference have led to this result, that the Christian Powers have arrived at a common understanding among themselves respecting the guarantees to be demanded from the Porte. Before the conference such an understanding lacked universally recognized expression. By this means a solid basis has been secured for confidence that peace will be preserved among the Powers even should the hope be disappointed that the Porte will, of its own accord, carry out the reforms regarding the treatment of its Christian subjects which the conference considered requisite in the interests of Europe. Should the expectations now entertained,

based upon the promises of the Porte on the one hand and the opening of negotiations for peace on the other with Serbia and Montenegro, fail to be realized, the Imperial Government, while recognizing the fact that in the present question the interests of Germany do not prescribe any precise line of conduct, will continue to exert its influence, as hitherto, in behalf of the protection of the Christians in Turkey and of the peace of Europe; above all things, however, strengthening its own good relations with Governments allied or otherwise friendly to it.

The Reichstag had a quorum at its first meeting, so that on March 2d it proceeded to organize. This organization immediately showed that the breach between the two Liberal parties, the National Liberals and the Party of Progress, had been considerably widened by the elections. Herr von Forckenbeck, a National Liberal, and the President of the last Reichstag, was reelected, although 43 blank votes were deposited by the Party of Progress. Freiherr von Stauffenberg, of the German Imperial party, was elected first vice-president, and Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg, a Conservative, second vice-president.

On March 17th the Government introduced a bill transferring the right to legislate for Alsace-Lorraine from the German to the Alsace-Lorraine Parliament. As a guarantee against anti-national opposition, the Government, under this bill, reserved the right of appeal from the Alsace to the German Parliament. When introducing this bill, the Under-Secretary of State, Herr Herzog, said that the Alsace Parliament—a body whose prerogative had been hitherto limited to preparing bills for discussion by the German Parliament—though opposing the Government in many instances, had proved a sensible and loyal body. This was the more satisfactory, as 55 per cent. of all enfranchised had taken part in the election of those district assemblies who returned the members for the Alsace Parliament. After this speech, an Alsace Deputy protested against the bill, declaring, amid the laughter and merriment of the House, that the Rayah population in Turkey was far better treated than

those annexed by the German nation and Government. Other Alsace Deputies accepted the bill as an installment of constitutional institutions, while one was grateful for Alsace-Lorraine being accorded the means of counter-acting and correcting the mistakes committed by its new German bureaucracy. This bill was eventually adopted by the Reichstag, and was proclaimed by the Emperor on the occasion of his presence in Strasburg on May 2d.

On March 19th, the Reichstag commenced the discussion of the bill for establishing the Supreme Tribunal of Germany at Leipsic. The Prussian Minister of Justice desired Berlin as the seat of the tribunal; but, on May 24th, the Reichstag decided, by a large majority, in favor of Leipsic, and on March 24th adjourned for the Easter holidays.



CASTLE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

A difference arose, in March, between Prince Bismarck and General von Stösch, the Chief of the Admiralty, which was interesting on account of the constitutional questions involved. In the Prussian cabinet, the premiership is a mere honorary title; individual ministers being free to act as they please, unless restrained and directed by cabinet votes. When the German Government was organized, Prince Bismarck declared his inability to allow the German Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State the like privilege; and it was to enforce this determination that he publicly expressed his surprise at the Chief of the Admiralty reducing the estimates in compliance with a demand of the House, when he refused to oblige his premier. As Prince Bismarck declined to withdraw this statement, General Stösch tendered his resignation. Both parties were then requested to draw up reports to the Emperor, after which it was generally assumed that the general's resignation had been accepted. But a few days later the Emperor addressed

an autograph letter to him, in which he declared that, after carefully perusing the statements of the two opposing parties, he had arrived at the conclusion that Prince Bismarck did not intend to attack the general when making the unpalatable remark. Prince Bismarck, the Emperor further said, when he alluded to the general allowing a portion of the naval surplus to be utilized for current expenses, only wished to inform the House that the general had taken the step without his consent, and that he (Bismarck) would not have consented to it, and, indeed, would not recognize it as a precedent to be observed in future transactions of the kind. If Prince Bismarck thought it necessary, with a view to future contingencies, to acquaint the House with his notions about surpluses and their application in the

new budget, this was a mere precautionary measure, and no offense to the Chief of the Naval Department. In his letter the Emperor evidently recapitulated arguments contained in Prince Bismarck's statement, and the general determined to remain in office. On April 1st, Prince Bismarck tendered his resignation, and asked for permission to retire immediately. The reasons for this step are not positively known. It was believed by many that his withdrawal had been indirectly occasioned by his unwilling-

ingness to endure a degree of official friction greater than his health could support. Besides the Stösch affair, there had also been several cases of a clash of authority between the Imperial Government and the different states, which had left behind an unpleasant feeling. The Emperor refused to accept the resignation; and, after considerable negotiations, Prince Bismarck contented himself with a furlough until August. Herr Hofmann, President of the Imperial Chancery, took his place in the department of Home Affairs; Herr von Bülow, in the department of Foreign Affairs; while Herr Camphausen represented him in the Prussian cabinet.

The Reichstag reassembled on April 10th. On April 23d, the items of the war estimate, which had been referred to the Budget Committee, came up for discussion in Parliament. The increased grant for 105 new captaincies gave rise to a protracted debate, and to a remarkable speech of General von Moltke, who insisted on the necessity of the grant. He

said he wished for a long peace, but the times did not permit such hope. On the contrary, the time was not far distant when every government would be compelled to strain all its strength for securing its existence. The reason for this was the regrettable distrust of governments toward each other. France had made great strides in her defenses. Uncommonly large masses of troops were at present between Paris and the German frontier. Everything France did for her army received the undivided approval of her people. She was decidedly in advance of Germany in having her *cadres* for war ready in times of peace. Germany could not avoid a measure destined to compensate for it. The increased grant for captaincies was then adopted. The Progress, Centre, and Socialist parties voted against it. The speech of General von Moltke produced throughout Europe an impression that the continuance of peaceable relations between France and Germany was endangered; but official declarations by both the German and the French Governments soon allayed the excitement.

On May 1st the Patent Bill was passed in the amended form proposed by the Special Commission. In accordance with the bill, patents will, in future, be accorded for 15 years. Legal protection is obtained directly upon announcing the invention or discovery to the proper board; and, to render this protection permanent, the invention or discovery must be recognized as novel by the authorities mentioned. The examination of the invention, in the first place, is intrusted to the board, but may be continued conjointly by the board and the inventor—the latter being permitted to plead his cause, and produce legal and scientific evidence, oral or written, bearing upon the subject. If the invention is not carried out in three years the patent may be canceled. The bill was considered a great improvement on the old patent law, which made a secret board the sole arbiter of all patent petitions.

On May 3d the session of the Reichstag was closed by Herr Hofmann. On this occasion, President von Forckenbeck made the following report on the activity of the House: The Reichstag had been in session 55 days. During this time 37 sessions of the House, 82 of the sections, and 120 of the committees were held. The Government had introduced 22 bills; of these, 18 were passed, 1 was negative, and 3 remained unacted upon. The members of the House introduced 3 interpellations and 28 motions. Of the latter, 7 were adopted, 5 were withdrawn, 3 were rejected, 12 remained unfinished, and 1 became superfluous. 1,146 petitions were presented. The committees made 4 verbal reports, and 14 in writing. Of 896 elections examined, 386 were declared valid, 2 invalid, and 8 were contested. One election was not examined; and 3 districts at the time were not represented.

On May 21st Prince Bismarck suddenly re-

turned to Berlin, and was actively employed in the Foreign Office; but left Berlin again within a week, for Kissingen, where he devoted himself diligently to business. In the latter part of May the Emperor approved the proposals made by the War Office to strengthen the German forces on the French frontier, as a compensatory military measure for the alleged increase of the French army on the frontier of Lorraine. It was generally admitted that this reënforcing of the German army was carried out more as a demonstration against the French clericals and reactionaries, who had just been called to power by President MacMahon, than with any view either to aggression or defense.



STRASBURG CATHEDRAL.

Several attempts were made during 1877 to negotiate a treaty of commerce with Austria; but they all failed, in consequence of the strong attitude in favor of protection taken by the Austrian Government.

The Bavarian Diet was opened on July 2d, without a speech from the throne. The Catholic party reelected the Baron von Ow President of the Chamber. The Diet adjourned, after an unimportant session, on July 14th. It met again on September 28th. The main question considered was the increase of the taxes demanded by the Government. All parties conceded the necessity of the increase; but the opposition demanded, at the same time, a reform in the system of taxation.

The Diet of Saxony was opened on October 26th by the King, who, in his speech, expressed regret at the continued depression of trade, which weighed on almost all classes of

the population, and had made the revenue fall below the estimates, thus necessitating, in spite of every economy, increased taxation. A revised income-tax would, therefore, be proposed as a simplification and readjustment of the present direct taxes. The absorption of the private railways by the state lines had been effected, new lines had been constructed, and two others were now proposed. On October 30th, the Minister of Finance, Herr von Könneritz, in giving an exhibit of the financial condition of the country, stated that the balance of 9,000,000 marks of the preceding year were, in this year, replaced by a deficit of the same amount.

The Diet of Württemberg was opened on February 6th by the King in person. In his speech from the throne, he announced important changes in the organization of the communes to be proposed by the Government, as well as propositions to secure the execution of the imperial laws. The second Chamber unanimously reelected Herr Hölder as its president. It adjourned, however, before the end of the month.

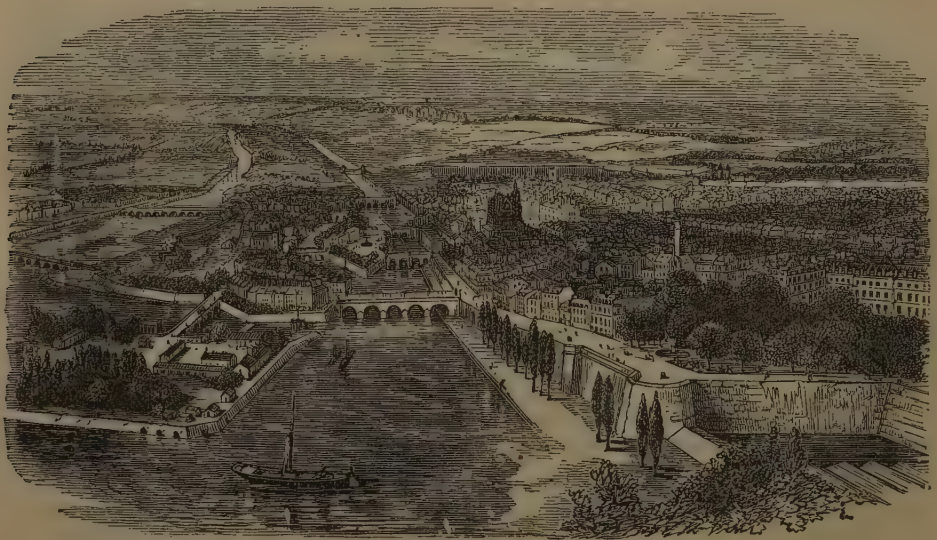
A change occurred in the Government of the Grand-Duchy of Hesse during 1877. The Grand-Duke Louis III. died on June 13th, and was succeeded by his nephew, Louis IV., who is married to Princess Alice of England.

On August 7th the Emperor William met Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria at Ischl. This meeting was said to have had no political significance, although the two Emperors, in all probability, held conversations on the question of the day—the Russo-Turkish War. (*See AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.*)

On July 1st the Imperial Patent Office was organized; and, on July 7th, it announced its organization to the patent offices of the foreign Powers.

On May 1st Emperor William set out on a visit to the new province of Alsace-Lorraine. He was everywhere received with great demonstrations of joy and respect, particularly in the Lower Alsace, in and around Strasburg, where the population is chiefly German. But even in Metz and its vicinity, where the French element predominates, his presence was considered to have had a favorable influence, although the population showed a greater reserve in receiving him.

January 1, 1877, was the 70th anniversary of the entrance of Emperor William into the Prussian army. On this occasion he held a reception of all the commanding officers of the army. It was after the disastrous battle of Jena, when the troops of Prussia had been driven to the easternmost confines of the kingdom, that King Frederick William III. ap-



METZ, ALSACE-LORRAINE.

pointed his ten-year-old son to a military position.

On January 27th, Prince Frederick William, the eldest son of the Crown-Prince, was declared of age, having completed his eighteenth year. The occasion was celebrated very quietly, owing to the death of Princess Charles, the sister of the Empress.

On February 25th Prince William, the presumptive heir to the throne of Württemberg, was married to the Princess Marie of Waldeck-Pyrmont.

On September 8th an international exhibition of articles connected with the leather industry was opened in Berlin. The United States Consul-General at that city, in a report

to the Department of State, said that all of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, and the United States, were fully represented; England, Italy, and Russia but partly. The great feature of the exhibition was the exhibit made by the American firm of Larrabee & Co., of Mayence, in connection with the boot and shoe factory—running American machinery—of S. Wolf, of that city. This exhibit consisted of a full and complete set of all the best and most approved American shoe machines, tools, apparatus, and supplies, which, operated by 25 experienced workmen, turned out boots and shoes as in the most complete American factory. It was the first opportunity publicly afforded in Germany for the proper appreciation of the skill and perfection to which the manufacture of boots and shoes by machinery has attained in the United States, and the fullest and frankest tribute was paid to the ingenuity and enterprise displayed therein. The interest excited thereby must act most favorably on the introduction of American shoe machinery into Germany. The number of shoe factories now in Germany using American machinery is 40, with an average daily production of 14,000 pairs.

On April 30th a statue of Gauss, Germany's greatest mathematician, was erected in his native city, Brunswick, to commemorate in a fitting manner his one-hundredth birthday.

GOLDSBOROUGH, LOUIS MALESHERBES, an American naval officer, died in Washington, D. C., February 20, 1877. He was born in that city in 1805, and was appointed midshipman in 1812, and made lieutenant in 1825. During the Seminole War he commanded a company of mounted volunteers, and also an armed steamer. He was made commander in 1841; took part in the Mexican War, and was afterward senior naval officer of a joint army and navy commission on the Pacific coast. He became a captain in 1855, and from 1853 to 1857 was superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. In 1861 he was placed in command of the naval part of Burnside's expedition to North Carolina. He was made rear-admiral in 1862, commanded the European squadron in 1865-'67, commanded the navy-yard at Mare Island, California, in 1868, and subsequently the Washington Navy-Yard.

GORTCHAKOFF, ALEXANDER MICHAILOVITCH, Prince, the present Russian Chancellor, was born July 16, 1798. He is the oldest statesman in Europe, and also excels all others in his term of office. He received his education in the Lyceum of Zarskoye Selo, and, having completed his studies, entered upon his diplomatic career as attaché to Count Nesselrode, at the Congresses of Laibach and Verona. In 1824 he was appointed Secretary of Legation in London, in 1829 *Chargé d'Affaires* in Florence, and in 1832 Councillor of Legation in Vienna; in 1841, Ambassador in Stuttgart, where he negotiated the marriage of the Grand-Duchess Olga

with the Crown-Prince of Würtemberg; and in 1850, while at his position in Stuttgart, Russian Plenipotentiary to the German Bundestag. Having been transferred as Ambassador to Vienna in 1854, he represented the interests of Russia with such energy and success, that, in 1856, the Emperor Alexander appointed him Minister of Foreign Affairs. As such he improved every opportunity to oppose Austria, whose ambiguous policy during the Crimean War he considered as the basest ingratitude. The chief features of his policy, however, were to keep aloof as much as possible from all international complications, and to introduce such reforms as would tend to develop the immense resources of the Empire. All those internal reforms which mark the reign of Alexander II.—the abolition of serfdom, two thorough reorganizations of the army, the construction of an extensive railroad system, and the promotion of popular education—were his work. This policy he very fittingly expressed by his celebrated remark: "Russia collects herself." Until 1863, he kept almost entirely aloof from foreign questions, but in that year, on the occasion of the Polish insurrection, the European Powers attempted to meddle with that question, and he addressed such firm and energetic notes to the different Powers, that an immediate end was put to all diplomatic complications, while he became immensely popular with the people. During the German-French War of 1870 he took such a decided position in favor of Germany, that it was impossible for Austria to interfere with Prussia. On October 31, 1870, he addressed a circular note to the Powers, demanding the repeal of that clause of the Treaty of Paris which prohibited Russia from having an armed fleet in the Black Sea. As France was completely crippled, and Germany was on the side of Russia, the London Conference of 1871, which assembled to consider this request, granted it. The reconciliation with Austria was brought about in 1872, by the meeting of the three Emperors at Berlin. The war with Turkey in 1877 was certainly one of the boldest steps of his administration; and while the opinions of the civilized world greatly differed with regard to the justness of the war, the ability with which he had prepared for and taken this step was generally admired.

GOURKO, JOSEPH VLADIMIROVITCH, a Russian general, was born November 15 (old style, 3), 1828. He entered the army as cornet in the hussars of the Imperial Guard, and, after passing through the school of the general staff, was created captain in 1852. As such he took part in the Crimean War. In 1857 he was appointed commander of the squadron of the Emperor, in his old regiment of the Guards, and in 1860 was created adjutant to the Emperor. In 1861 he was promoted to colonel, took part in the campaign in Poland in 1863, was created a major-general in the suite of the Emperor in 1867, received the command of a

brigade in the second cavalry division of the Guards, and on September 11, 1876, was created lieutenant-general and commander of the same division. Although this division did not reach Bulgaria until September, he was on the Danube as early as June, and, at the head of an "advance corps," was ordered to advance as rapidly and as far as possible, without regard to the main army, and to alarm the whole of the Empire. This mission he fulfilled in the most successful manner. Leaving the Danube on June 27, he was, ten days later, in possession of Tirnova, and within another week beyond the Balkans. The result of this bold dash was thoroughly to alarm the whole country; even Constantinople being considered in danger. After the arrival of Suleiman Pasha, from Montenegro, however, General Gourko was forced to retreat to the Shipka Pass. He was then ordered to return to St. Petersburg, to take command of his own division, after having been previously created adjutant-general.

GRAY, HENRY PETERS, an American painter, was born in New York, June 23, 1819, and died there November 12, 1877. He entered the studio of Daniel Huntington in 1838, and in 1839 went to Europe, where he painted his pictures of "Thou Art Gone," the "Roman Girl," the "Billet-Doux," etc. Returning to New York in 1843, he executed a number of small pictures of genre and history; and, after another absence abroad in 1845-'46, during which he produced his "Teaching a Child to Pray," "Proserpine and Bacchus," "Cupid Begging His Arrows," etc., he settled in New York. Among the most important of his works are the "Wages of War," the "Apple of Discord," "Hagar and the Angel," "Portia and Bassanio," "Charity," "Geneviève," "Cleopatra," "St. Christopher," "I Fiori di Fiesole," and the "Origin of the American Flag." He also painted several hundred portraits. From 1869 to 1871 he was President of the National Academy of Design. In 1871 he went to Europe, and remained there until the close of 1874.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, a kingdom of Western Europe. The Queen, Victoria, was born May 24, 1819. She is a daughter of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, the fourth son of George III.; succeeded her uncle, William IV., as Queen of Great Britain in 1837; married in 1840 Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Children of the Queen.—1. Princess Victoria, born November 21, 1840; married to the Crown-Prince of Germany. 2. Prince Albert Edward, heir-apparent, born November 9, 1841; married in 1863 to Princess Alexandra, daughter

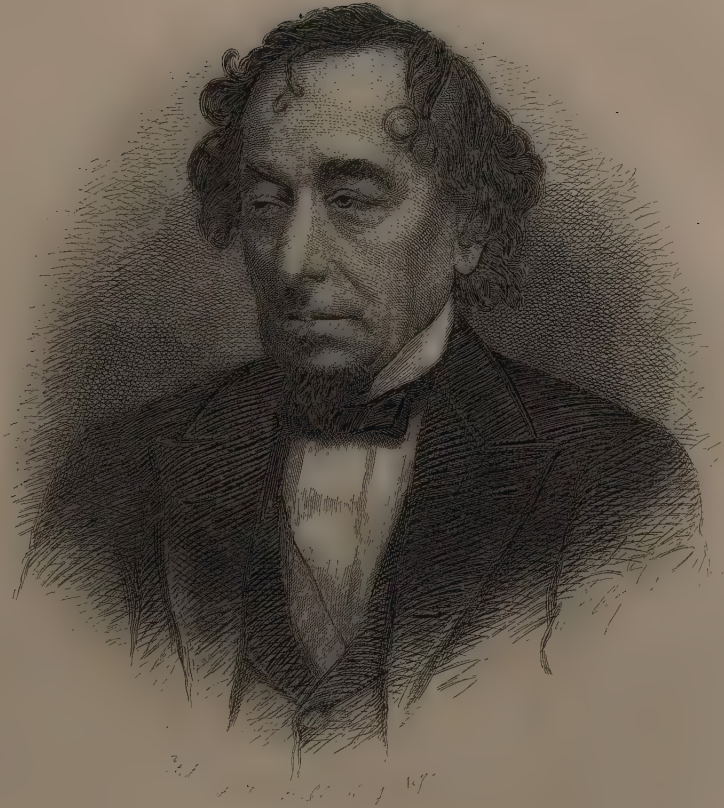
of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Issue, two sons and three daughters; eldest son, Albert Victor, born January 8, 1864. 3. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843; married in 1862 to Louis IV., Grand-Duke of Hesse. 4. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844; married in 1874 to the Grand-Duchess Maria of Russia. He is heir-apparent to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. 5. Princess Helena, born May 25, 1846; married in 1866 to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. 6. Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848; married in 1871 to the Marquis of Lorne. 7. Prince Arthur, born May 1, 1850. 8. Prince Leopold, born April 7, 1853. 9. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857.

The cabinet was composed as follows in 1876: First Lord of the Treasury, Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield; Lord High-Chancellor, Right Hon. Lord Cairns; Lord President of the Council, Right Hon. Duke of Richmond and Gordon; Lord Privy Seal, the first Lord of the Treasury; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. Sir S. H. Northcote, Bart., M. P.; Secretaries of State: 1. Home Department, Right Hon. R. A. Cross; 2. Foreign Affairs, Earl of Derby; 3. Colonies, Earl of Carnarvon; 4. War, Right Hon. G. Hardy, M. P.; 5. Colonies, Marquis of Salisbury. First Lord of the Admiralty, Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M. P. Postmaster-General, Right Hon. Lord John J. R. Manners, M. P.

Parliament is composed of two Houses, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The number of peers in 1877 was 494. Of these, 5 were peers of the royal blood, 2 archbishops, 21 dukes, 19 marquesses, 129 earls, 32 viscounts, 24 bishops, and 262 barons. Of the total number, 16 were representative peers of Scotland, elected for the twenty-first Parliament, and 28 Irish representative peers, elected for life. The Speaker of the House of Lords was Lord Cairns, the Lord High-Chancellor, and the chairman of committees Lord Redesdale. The Speaker of the House of Commons was Henry Bouverie William Brand, and the chairman of committees Henry Cecil Raikes. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people. The number of electors on register in 1876 was 2,340,763 in England and Wales, 295,420 in Scotland, and 230,773 in Ireland.

The following table gives the area and population of the United Kingdom according to the census of 1871, as well as the estimates of the Registrar-General (who does not include the islands in the British waters, nor the soldiers and sailors abroad), for 1875, 1876, and 1877.

COUNTRIES.	Acres.	Pop. in 1871.	Pop. in 1875.	Pop. in 1876.	Pop. in 1877.
England and Wales.....	37,319,221	22,712,266	23,944,459	24,244,010	24,547,809
Scotland.....	19,496,132	3,360,018	3,495,214	3,527,511	3,560,715
Ireland.....	20,819,903	5,412,377	5,309,494	5,317,416	5,336,395
Islands in the British waters.....	193,647	144,638	145,000	145,000	145,000
Soldiers and sailors abroad.....		216,080	216,000	216,000	216,000
Total.....	77,823,908	31,845,379	33,110,167	33,450,237	33,805,419



Disraeli

THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD.

The area and population of the British Empire in 1877 was as follows:

DIVISIONS.	Square Miles.	Population.
United Kingdom.....	121,608	33,805,419
India and Ceylon.....	1,492,507	241,388,990
Colonies and possessions.....	7,199,033	11,052,328
Total.....	8,813,148	286,246,637

The area and population of all the possessions or countries, whether located in Europe, Africa, Australia, or America, making up the British Empire, are as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Square Miles.	Population.
Great Britain and Ireland..	121,608	33,805,419 (1877)
Helligoland, Gibraltar, and Malta.....	145	172,660 (1873)
EUROPE.....	121,753	33,978,079
Cape Colony, inclusive of British Kaffraria.....	224,100	720,984 (1875)
Basuto-Land.....		127,701 (1875)
West Griqua-Land.....	16,632	45,277 (1877)
Transkei Territory.....	16,031	195,000 (1875)
Transvaal Province.....	114,358	40,000 (1877)
Natives in the Transvaal.....		275,000
Namaqua and Herrero.....	142,438	44,000
Natal.....	18,750	826,959 (1875)
West African settlements.....	17,163	539,654 (1871)
St. Helena.....	47	6,241 (1871)
Ascension.....	34	27 (1871)
Tristan d'Acunha.....	45	85 (1875)
Mauritius.....	713	839,371 (1874)
Dependencies of Mauritius.....	350	13,391 (1871)
New Amsterdam.....	25.5	.....
St. Paul.....	2.8	.....
AFRICA.....	550,689	2,673,690
Australian Continent.....	2,945,227	1,904,091 (1875)
Tasmania.....	26,215	103,663 (1875)
New Zealand.....	104,272	421,326 (1875)
Chatham Islands.....	628	.....
Norfolk Island.....	16.8	481 (1871)
Auckland Islands.....	196.7	.....
Lord Howe's Islands.....	3.2	37 (1869)
Feejee Islands.....	8,033.8	119,569 (1876)
Fanning Island.....	21	150
Caroline Islands.....	25.5	.....
AUSTRALASIA.....	3,084,639	2,549,300 (1875)
British India.....	910,823	190,840,848 (1872)
Native states of India.....	556,982	48,088,500 (1871)
Ceylon.....	24,702	2,459,542 (1875)
Straits Settlements.....	1,445	308,097 (1871)
Hong-Kong.....	31	121,985 (1874)
Labuan.....	30	4,598 (1871)
Nicobar Islands.....	725	5,000 (1877)
Andaman Islands.....	2,551	18,500 (1874)
Laccadive Islands.....	744	6,800
Curia-Muria Island.....	21	.....
Aden.....	7.7	22,707 (1872)
Perim, Mosha, Kamaran, and Keeling Islands.....	77.5	900
ASIA.....	1,498,189	241,872,777
Dominion of Canada.....	3,406,632	3,656,596 (1871)
Newfoundland.....	40,200	161,374 (1874)
Bermuda.....	40.8	18,302 (1875)
Honduras.....	7,562	24,710 (1870)
West Indies.....	13,326	1,070,516 (1871)
British Guiana.....	85,425	193,491 (1871)
Indians and military.....		21,700
Falkland Islands.....	4,741	1,102 (1875)
AMERICA.....	8,557,928	5,172,791
BRITISH EMPIRE.....	8,813,148	286,246,637

The movement of population for 1871 to 1876 was as follows:

YEAR.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births.
ENGLAND AND WALES.				
1871.....	190,112	797,428	514,879	282,549
1872.....	202,267	825,907	492,265	333,642
1873.....	205,615	829,778	492,520	337,258
1874.....	202,010	854,956	526,682	328,274
1875.....	200,980	850,187	546,317	303,870
1876.....	201,835	867,464	510,308	357,156
SCOTLAND.				
1871.....	29,066	116,127	74,644	41,483
1872.....	25,580	118,873	75,741	43,132
1873.....	26,730	119,733	76,857	42,876
1874.....	26,247	123,795	80,676	43,119
1875.....	25,921	123,603	81,755	41,908
1876.....	26,568	126,749	74,122	52,627
IRELAND.				
1871.....	28,960	151,665	88,720	62,945
1872.....	27,114	140,292	97,577	51,715
1873.....	26,270	144,377	97,537	46,840
1874.....	24,451	141,288	91,961	49,327
1875.....	24,259	138,382	98,243	40,139
1876.....	26,503	140,438	92,499	47,939

The Registrars' Returns for 1876 show that in that year the birth-rate in the United Kingdom was 34.8 per 1,000 of the (estimated) population; in England the rate rose to 36.5, and in Scotland to 35.9, but in Ireland the registers show only 26.4 births per 1,000 persons living. The Returns for Scotland state that 8.6 per cent. of the births in that country were illegitimate; in the mainland rural districts as many as 10.5 per cent. A new Return introduced, relating to the 8 principal towns of Scotland, showed that in 1876 the ratio of illegitimate births to the number of the possible mothers of such children (i. e., unmarried women, including widows, between 15 and 45 years of age) ranged from 1.66 per cent. in Edinburgh to 2.57 per cent. in Aberdeen; it was 2.31 per cent. in Glasgow. The death-rate in the United Kingdom in 1876 was as low as 20.4 per 1,000 persons living; 21 per 1,000 both in England and Scotland, but only 17.4 per 1,000 in Ireland. The number of persons married in 1876 in England was higher than in any year except 1873 and 1874, but the ratio, which was 16.6 per 1,000 of the population, showed a slight further decline from the high ratios of 17.5 and 17.6 in those two years; in Scotland the number for 1876 has only once been exceeded—namely, in 1873, and the ratio, which was 15 per 1,000, exceeded the last 10 years' average, though it was not quite up to the high rate of 1873 and 1874. In Ireland the ratio of last year is returned at a fraction below 10 per 1,000, or a little short of the average. The marriage rate in England in 1876 ranged from 10.2 per 1,000 in extra-metropolitan Middlesex, and 11.6 in Cornwall and Herefordshire, to 19.3 and 19.5 in Nottinghamshire and Lancashire. The 1,154,631 births in the United Kingdom in 1876 were more by 477,722 than the deaths, this excess of births over deaths being nearly 92,000 greater than the excess in the preceding year. The 510,308 deaths in England and Wales in 1876 included 129,537 of infants under a year old; and though this num-

ber was equal to 146 per 1,000 births, it was a lower rate than in any year since 1862. There were 124,059 deaths of persons above 60 years old, or 68.3 per 1,000 persons of such age estimated to be living; in 1874 and 1875, the ratios were 72 and 77.5 respectively. The deaths in England and Wales in 1876 from the 7 principal zymotic diseases were 73,217, or 6,042 fewer than in the preceding year; the rate of this mortality in 1876 was equal to 3 per 1,000, and had been 3.8, 2.9, 3.6, and 3.3 in the four preceding years. There were 21,527 deaths from diarrhoea, 16,643 from "scarlet fever," 10,372 from "fever," 9,884 from whooping-cough, 9,551 from measles, 2,822 from diphtheria, and 2,418 from smallpox. The fatal cases of smallpox and measles were more numerous in 1876 than in 1875, but those from

each of the 5 other diseases declined. The Registrar-General considered that the steady decline in the prevalence of fever (including typhus, enteric, and simple) afforded most satisfactory evidence of sanitary progress. The annual death-rate from fever, which in the 6 years 1870-'75 had steadily declined from 79 to 52 per 100,000 persons living, further declined to 43 in 1876. The rate of mortality in 1876 was 22.3 per 1,000 in London, 23.1 in the West Riding of Yorkshire, but 26 per 1,000 in Lancashire. In the whole of England and Wales, excluding Lancashire, the death-rate was but 20.3 per 1,000. In equal numbers living 123 persons died in Lancashire in 1876, to 100 in the rest of England and Wales.

The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom during the years 1853-'76 was:

NATIONALITIES.	To the United States.	To British North America.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To other Countries.	Total.
English.....	928,898	181,128	476,863	91,109	1,677,998
Scotch.....	168,873	71,712	120,461	14,018	374,764
Irish.....	1,569,572	121,628	206,948	12,608	1,910,756
Foreigners.....	570,702	85,146	19,638	24,042	699,528
Not distinguished.....	164,749	52,682	80,852	49,991	298,304
1853-1876.....	8,402,494	512,296	854,792	191,768	4,961,350
1815-1876.....	5,467,075	1,549,010	1,165,628	243,229	8,424,942

The number of emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1876 was as follows:

NATIONALITY.	To the United States.	To British North America.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To other Countries.	Total.
English.....	34,612	6,227	20,582	11,975	73,396
Scotch.....	8,510	1,050	4,550	987	10,097
Irish.....	16,432	2,063	7,064	422	25,976
Foreigners.....	19,666	2,941	976	2,001	25,584
Not specified..	1,818	61	19	1,786	3,169
Total.....	75,538	12,327	33,191	17,171	138,222

The following table gives the population of the principal cities in July, 1876, according to the estimates of the Registrar-General:

1. London.....	3,459,428	12. Newcastle-on-Tyne.....	139,929
(1877).....	3,538,487	18. Dundee.....	139,125
2. Glasgow.....	545,144	14. Hull.....	136,938
3. Liverpool.....	521,544	15. Portsmouth.....	124,867
(1877).....	527,083	16. Leicester.....	113,581
4. Manchester.....	357,917	17. Sunderland.....	108,343
{ Salford.....	138,425	18. Brighton.....	100,692
(1877).....	500,397	19. Aberdeen.....	96,499
5. Birmingham.....	371,339	20. Nottingham.....	93,627
(1877).....	377,436	21. Oldham.....	88,609
6. Dublin.....	314,666	22. Norwich.....	88,430
7. Leeds.....	291,530	23. Wolverhampton.....	72,549
8. Sheffield.....	274,914	24. Plymouth.....	72,230
9. Edinburgh.....	215,146	25. Greenock.....	70,192
10. Bristol.....	199,539	26. Leith.....	52,919
11. Bradford.....	173,723	27. Paisley.....	48,679

The receipts and expenditures from 1871-1877 were as follows:

YEARS.	Receipts.	Expenditures.	Surplus.
1871-'72.....	£74,708,314	£71,490,020	£3,218,294
1872-'73.....	76,608,770	70,714,445	5,894,322
1873-'74.....	77,835,657	76,466,510	869,427
1874-'75.....	74,921,878	74,823,040	598,838
1875-'76.....	77,181,698	76,621,773	509,920
1876-'77.....	80,099,052	79,563,276	230,776

The revenue and expenditure for the year ending March 31, 1877, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.	Gross Receipts.	Delivered to the Exchequer.
1. Customs.....	£20,044,263	£19,922,000
2. Excise.....	23,408,052	27,736,000
3. Stamps.....	11,126,494	10,590,000
4. Land-tax and house-duty..	2,545,352	2,532,000
5. Property and income tax...	5,340,718	5,280,000
6. Post-Office.....	6,021,267	6,000,000
7. Telegraph service.....	1,607,050	1,805,000
8. Crown lands.....	438,295	410,000
9. Miscellaneous.....	4,517,561	4,490,086
Total.....	£80,099,052	£78,565,086

The principal items under the head of miscellaneous were: Profits of issue from the Bank of England, £138,578; from the Egyptian Government, £139,110; fees, etc., of public offices, £762,918; receipts by naval and military departments, £902,536; contributions from Indian revenue, £898,357; receipts by civil departments, £481,534; receipts by revenue departments, £356,097; interest on public loans, £654,572.

EXPENDITURES.	Amount.
1. Public debt.....	£27,992,834
2. Consolidated fund.....	2,495,083
3. Civil service.....	13,333,851
4. Army and Navy.....	27,286,117
5. Charges on the revenue.....	7,917,837
Total ordinary expenditures.....	£73,025,227
Hospital and School in Greenwich.....	143,049
Exchequer bonds, principal.....	700,000
Total.....	£73,868,276

The principal items under the head of civil service were: Justice, £4,900,246, and public instruction, arts, and sciences, £3,182,920.

The public debt of Great Britain was as follows at each of the periods mentioned:

MARCH 31,	Funded Debt.	Terminable Annuities.	Net Funded Debt.	Total.
1874.....	£272,514,005	£51,289,640	£24,479,600	£279,288,245
1875.....	714,797,715	55,811,671	5,289,800	775,848,686
1876.....	713,657,517	51,911,227	10,701,800	776,270,554
1877.....	712,621,355	49,805,558	18,943,800	775,873,713

The imports from and exports of British products to other countries, in the years 1874-'76 were as follows:

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.*		
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Russia.....	£20,933,891	£20,708,901	£17,574,000	£11,865,287	£11,846,816	£6,188,000
Sweden and Norway.....	11,893,547	8,918,688	10,654,000	7,067,222	6,296,295	4,225,000
Denmark (including Iceland).....	3,890,492	4,241,671	4,218,000	2,873,398	2,756,145	2,199,000
Germany.....	19,947,195	21,836,401	21,115,000	85,127,617	84,121,624	20,082,000
Holland.....	14,464,158	14,836,648	86,602,000	21,289,685	20,118,787	11,777,000
Java and Sumatra.....	1,811,949	1,442,607	1,411,000	1,299,556	1,758,517	1,676,000
Belgium.....	15,048,865	14,822,240	18,848,000	12,658,842	18,794,770	5,875,000
France.....	46,518,571	46,720,101	45,805,000	29,889,241	27,292,455	16,086,000
Algeria.....	517,144	500,155	496,000	48,152	163,217	210,000
Portugal.....	4,265,082	4,444,071	3,805,000	3,128,282	3,081,995	2,408,000
Azores and Madeira.....	418,259	340,360	3,768,000	375,749	233,262	3,992,000
Spain.....	8,641,639	8,660,957	8,768,000	5,030,174	4,294,490	2,015,000
Canaries.....	898,179	424,459	277,000	223,499	216,552	148,000
West Indies.....	3,764,587	3,668,776	2,948,000	2,392,061	2,997,722	2,015,000
Philippines.....	1,417,989	1,559,500	1,443,000	469,418	939,838	727,000
Austria.....	799,544	1,318,889	856,000	1,485,872	1,177,350	75,000
Italy.....	3,634,360	4,632,619	4,152,000	7,763,644	8,169,804	6,685,000
Greece.....	1,596,805	1,762,801	1,790,000	1,193,177	1,147,688	867,000
Turkey.....	5,842,846	6,556,714	7,444,000	7,496,506	6,846,888	5,928,000
Roumania.....	611,745	594,158	1,288,000	1,365,228	1,163,231	708,000
Egypt.....	10,514,798	10,895,048	11,482,000	8,674,259	8,086,284	2,680,000
Morocco.....	699,163	711,294	627,000	518,268	420,882	396,000
United States.....	73,897,400	69,590,054	75,899,000	32,288,321	25,062,226	16,884,000
Mexico.....	546,651	721,907	662,000	1,122,876	990,716	502,000
Central America.....	1,120,874	1,808,889	935,000	175,472	875,597	716,000
Colombia.....	995,600	962,205	682,000	2,592,156	942,097	758,000
Venezuela.....	50,545	87,186	55,000	528,046	765,419	679,000
Ecuador.....	297,405	238,980	245,000	67,876	138,519	225,000
Brazil.....	7,003,181	7,418,665	5,178,000	8,046,150	7,172,406	5,920,000
Uruguay.....	1,437,288	1,208,590	2,505,000	1,804,156	758,094	2,550,000
Argentine Republic.....	1,271,445	1,359,788	3,595,000	3,192,822	2,490,604	1,946,000
Chili.....	4,700,510	4,196,066	5,631,000	2,592,485	2,843,950	991,000
Peru.....	4,501,213	4,884,181	5,631,000	1,529,977	1,517,981	4,611,000
China.....	11,190,908	13,654,722	14,989,000	4,552,904	5,096,770	2,083,000
Japan.....	573,186	377,791	657,000	1,864,127	2,589,362	999,000
West coast of Africa.....	1,824,867	1,727,765	1,396,000	1,176,785	1,097,420	753,000
Other countries.....	1,913,546	2,238,378	2,071,000	726,086	885,784	753,000
Total foreign countries.....	£287,919,862	£289,515,606	£290,822,000	£219,740,486	£204,957,812	£135,780,000
British possessions.....	82,162,839	84,428,971	84,883,000	77,910,028	76,655,011	64,850,000
Total.....	£370,082,701	£373,989,577	£375,155,000	£297,650,464	£281,612,823	£200,630,000

The export of foreign and colonial products in 1876 amounted to £56,187,000, making a total export of £256,776,000.

The value of the principal articles of import and export for the year 1876 was as follows:

CLASSES OF GOODS.	Imports.	Exports.
Grain.....	£57,195,000	£994,000
Malt and other liquors.....	11,067,000	2,240,000
Colonial produce.....	42,392,000	1,968,000
Tobacco and cigars.....	3,991,000	.....
Seeds and fruits.....	18,046,000	1,903,000
Animals and animal provisions.....	39,735,000	2,164,000
1. Articles of food.....	£172,426,000	£9,264,000
Fuel.....	.....	£9,142,000
Minerals and ores.....	£1,855,000	628,000
Raw metals.....	10,358,000	19,255,000
Hairs, hides, and leather.....	12,799,000	2,691,000
Spinning material.....	79,029,000	758,000
Wood and timber.....	21,217,000	.....
2. Raw material.....	£125,258,000	£22,474,000

CLASSES OF GOODS.	Imports.	Exports.
Pottery and glass-ware.....	£2,274,000	£2,688,000
Metals.....	1,892,000	10,862,000
Metal manufactures.....	1,024,000	9,374,000
Machines and vessels.....	2,485,000	2,181,000
Leather, etc.....	2,914,000	19,956,000
Cordage and twine, woven goods and clothing.....	20,857,000	90,671,000
Caoutchouc and wax goods.....	95,000	771,000
Paper.....	1,264,000	1,020,000
Wood carvings.....	582,000	1,407,000
Jewelry and productions of the fine arts.....	429,000	990,000
Manuscripts, articles for printing.....	150,000	887,000
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	.....	659,000
3. Manufactured goods.....	£33,936,000	£140,211,000
4. Miscellaneous goods.....	£49,485,000	£18,690,000
Total merchandise.....	£375,155,000	£200,630,000
Precious metals.....	87,054,000	29,464,000
Total.....	£412,209,000	£230,108,000

* The exports for 1876 are those of British products only, while those for 1874 and 1875 comprise all others also.

The movement of shipping was as follows (in tons) :

YEARS.	ENTERED.			CLEARED.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
1. Total number entered and cleared :						
1860.....	6,889,000	5,284,000	12,173,000	7,026,000	5,491,000	12,517,000
1874.....	14,884,000	7,535,000	22,369,000	15,256,000	7,804,000	23,060,000
1875.....	15,191,000	7,502,000	22,693,000	15,754,000	7,830,000	23,584,000
1876.....	16,512,000	8,555,000	25,067,000	16,930,000	8,788,000	25,718,000
2. Laden ships entered and cleared :						
1860.....	4,761,000	5,294,000	10,055,000	6,359,000	4,426,000	10,788,000
1874.....	12,751,000	6,330,000	19,081,000	14,011,000	5,742,000	19,753,000
1875.....	12,852,000	6,188,000	19,040,000	14,455,000	5,959,000	20,414,000
1876.....	13,672,000	7,355,000	21,027,000	15,202,000	6,809,000	21,511,000
3. Steamers entered and cleared :						
1860.....	2,145,000	404,000	2,549,000	2,042,000	377,000	2,419,000
1874.....	9,555,000	1,871,000	11,426,000	9,653,000	2,001,000	11,854,000
1875.....	10,382,000	1,996,000	12,324,000	10,604,000	2,184,000	12,788,000
1876.....	11,205,000	2,155,000	13,360,000	11,459,000	2,349,000	13,808,000

The commercial navy was as follows :

COMMERCIAL NAVY.	SAILING VESSELS.		STEAMSHIPS.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Number of ships registered :						
United Kingdom... 1876.....	21,144	4,253,000	4,335	2,005,000	25,479	6,263,000
1875.....	21,291	4,207,000	4,170	1,945,000	25,461	6,152,000
British colonies... 1875.....	10,797	1,465,000	873	127,000	11,675	1,592,000
1874.....	10,636	1,438,000	802	117,000	11,438	1,555,000
Number of vessels used in 1876 (exclusive of river steamers) :						
Coasting.....	10,641	707,000	1,345	247,000	11,986	954,000
Coasting and long-voyage.....	1,200	185,000	287	134,000	1,487	319,000
Long-voyage.....	5,887	8,234,000	1,489	1,489,000	6,876	4,723,000
Total.....	17,228	4,126,000	3,121	1,870,000	20,349	5,996,000

The railroad statistics for 1876 were :

COUNTRIES.	Miles in Operation.	Capital.	Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.
England.....	11,989	£514,832,000	£30,504,000	£24,010,000
Scotland.....	2,726	82,717,000	6,677,000	3,367,000
Ireland.....	2,157	30,665,000	2,737,000	1,303,000
Total, 1876.....	16,872	£653,214,000	£39,918,000	£28,580,000
" 1875.....	16,658	630,223,000	58,983,000	28,016,000

The number of letters sent in 1876 was 1,019,000,000. Of these 856,000,000 were in England and Wales, 91,000,000 were in Scotland, and 72,000,000 in Ireland. The number of newspapers and printed matter was, in 1876, 299,000,000. The number of postal-cards in 1876 was 93,000,000. The number of money-orders sent and received in 1876 was 18,100,000, amounting to £28,661,000. The number of post-offices in 1876 was 13,447. The number of registered letters delivered in 1875 in the United Kingdom was 4,300,000, and the number of returned letters 4,350,000. The number of post-office savings-banks, on December 31, 1875, was 5,260; the number of deposits, 3,132,433; the amount of the deposits, £8,783,852; the number of accounts open, 1,777,103.

The length of the telegraph-wires, at the close of 1876, was 176,353 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 English mile), and of the lines 33,858 kilometres. The number of stations was 5,602. The number of dispatches, in 1873, was 17,294,334; in 1874, 19,116,634; in 1875, 20,766,277, and in 1876, 21,575,207, exclusive

of the press, the Government, and the "news" messages.

The British Army is filled up exclusively by recruiting. The term of service is 12 years, after which a soldier can serve for 9 years more. At the end of 3 years he can also enter the reserve, one year in the regular army being counted as three in the reserve. By the reorganization of 1872, the United Kingdom is divided into 68 military districts. In each district there is one brigade depot of 182 men, two battalions of the regular army, which alternately serve abroad, two battalions of militia, and the volunteers of the district. According to the army estimates for the year 1877-'78, the army was to be composed as follows :

TROOPS.	Officers.	Privates.	Total.
I.—REGULAR ARMY.			
1. Cavalry (31 regiments).....	845	16,402	17,247
2. Artillery.....	1,412	33,963	35,375
3. Engineers.....	824	4,887	5,711
4. Infantry (148 battalions).....	5,053	123,704	128,757
5. Colonial corps.....	124	2,357	2,481
6. Officers on the general and departmental staff.....	1,436	90	1,526
7. Army service corps.....	8	3,006	3,014
8. Army hospital corps.....	45	1,550	1,595
9. Miscellaneous establishments.....	105	561	666
10. Reserves of the regular army.....	1,500	36,000	37,500
Total regular army.....	11,352	222,520	233,872
II.—RESERVES.			
1. Yeomanry cavalry.....	789	14,041	14,830
2. Militia.....	3,239	131,261	134,500
3. Volunteers.....	.....	.....	174,509
Total reserves.....	.....	.....	323,839
Grand total.....	.....	.....	557,711

The regular army was distributed as follows:

TROOPS.	Great Britain.	Colonies.	India.	Total.
Cavalry (31 regiments)...	12,926	.....	4,821	17,247
Artillery.....	19,706	3,570	12,099	35,375
Engineers.....	3,992	1,284	485	5,711
Infantry (148 battalions)...	65,984	16,976	45,797	128,757
Colonial corps.....	.....	2,481	.....	2,481
Army service corps.....	2,886	128	.....	3,014
Army hospital corps....	1,838	262	.....	1,595
Reserves.....	87,500	.....	.....	87,500
Miscellaneous establishments.....	1,808	834	.....	2,192
Total.....	146,135	25,085	62,652	233,872

Besides the above, there are the following organizations: In Ireland there is a police force, under military discipline, consisting of 13,000 men and 4,000 horses; the Channel Islands have a militia of 300 officers and 8,000 men, subsidized by the British Government; India has a native army of 140,000 men, and a police force, under military discipline, of 190,000 men, the officers of both of which are Europeans; the colonies all have a militia, a volunteer corps, of their own. The home Government stations troops only at fortified places, except in the Cape Colony, where peculiar circumstances exist, and in places where policy demands it, as in Hong-Kong.

The Navy consists of 60 iron-clads, about 360 steamers, and 125 sailing vessels. Of this number 245 were in commission on September 1, 1877, 118 being at home, and 127 abroad. The Navy is manned by 46,560 seamen, 14,000 marines, and 20,840 men belonging to the Royal Navy reserve.

In 1876 the number of schools inspected by the Government inspectors was 14,875 in England and Wales, including the Isle of Man and the Roman Catholic schools for Great Britain, and 2,912 in Scotland, exclusive of the Roman Catholic schools. These schools had accommodations for 3,483,789 children in England and Wales, and 462,986 in Scotland. The average attendance was 2,007,732 in England and Wales, and 332,545 in Scotland. In Ireland there were, on December 31, 1875, 7,104 national schools, with 1,011,799 pupils enrolled, and an average daily attendance of 389,961. In England the number of paupers relieved in 1876-'77 was 728,350. Scotland in 1876 had 100,105 paupers. In Ireland the number of paupers was 73,528.

The finances, commerce, and the movement of shipping of the British colonies, in 1875, were as follows, according to the "Statistical Abstract for the Colonial and other Possessions of the United Kingdom, 1860-1875" (London, 1877):

COLONIES.	Income.	Expenditures.	Debt.	Imports.	Exports.	Movement of Shipping (Tons).
Gibraltar.....	£42,000	£42,000	.....	.....	.....	4,168,000
Malta.....	173,000	156,000	£268,000	£10,825,000	£9,500,000	4,822,000
Dominion of Canada.....	5,135,000	6,388,000	24,168,000	25,640,000	16,266,000	5,329,000
Newfoundland.....	183,000	206,000	262,000	1,583,000	1,240,000	466,000
Bermuda.....	26,000	25,000	18,000	244,000	61,000	180,000
Honduras.....	42,000	41,000	18,000	175,000	218,000	65,000
Bahamas.....	89,000	39,000	55,000	172,000	109,000	142,000
Turk Islands.....	8,000	8,000	1,000	23,000	26,000	130,000
Jamaica.....	£91,000	£56,000	678,000	1,760,000	1,410,000	766,000
St. Kitt's.....	26,000	27,000	9,000	188,000	141,000	65,000
Nevis.....	10,000	8,000	4,000	23,000	58,000	14,000
Antigua.....	88,000	84,000	59,000	180,000	250,000	11,000
Montserrat.....	5,000	6,000	.....	27,000	24,000	16,000
Dominica.....	22,000	22,000	9,000	62,000	72,000	25,000
Santa Lucia.....	25,000	26,000	41,000	151,000	159,000	46,000
St. Vincent.....	28,000	30,000	.....	162,000	208,000	48,000
Barbadoes.....	132,000	127,000	12,000	1,187,000	1,475,000	49,000
Grenada.....	27,000	25,000	9,000	118,000	171,000	164,000
Tobago.....	12,000	10,000	.....	68,000	92,000	18,000
Trinidad.....	342,000	352,000	192,000	1,508,000	1,625,000	526,000
West Indies (total)...	1,305,000	1,300,000	1,069,000	5,574,000	5,380,000	2,430,000
British Guiana.....	352,000	356,000	404,000	1,887,000	2,387,000	425,000
Falkland Islands.....	4,000	10,000	.....	42,000	89,000	45,000
British India.....	50,570,000	54,501,000	130,498,000	44,863,000	77,985,000	4,886,000
Straits Settlements.....	321,000	876,000	.....	11,586,000	11,580,000	8,285,000
Ceylon.....	1,354,000	1,220,000	624,000	5,681,000	5,375,000	2,216,000
Hong-Kong.....	187,000	181,000	.....	.....	.....	3,894,000
Labuan.....	9,000	7,000	.....	119,000	114,000	17,000
Australia.....	14,079,000	14,175,000	54,759,000	47,273,000	44,407,000	6,449,000
Cape Colony.....	2,246,000	2,272,000	2,790,000	5,763,000	4,898,000	746,000
Natal.....	260,000	307,000	382,000	1,269,000	886,000	137,000
Sierra Leone.....	88,000	87,000	50,000	326,000	850,000	24,000
Gold Coast.....	67,000	72,000	.....	865,000	827,000	150,000
Gambia.....	28,000	26,000	.....	143,000	147,000	112,000
St. Helena.....	14,000	14,000	.....	81,000	23,000	129,000
Mauritius.....	698,000	776,000	896,000	2,195,000	2,522,000	468,000

The statistics of Industrial and Provident Societies in England and Wales in 1875 were given in a Parliamentary Blue Book issued in June, 1877, as follows. They were 926 in number, and the amount insured was £2,524,401. The number of members at the end of the year was

420,024, admitted during the year 73,454, and withdrawn during the year 36,700. Of share capital the amount at the end of the year was £4,477,988; the amount credited during the year was £1,812,522; the amount debited during the year, £1,888,975. The loan capital

shows the amount at the end of the year to have been £742,073; credited during the year, £324,810; and debited during the year, £158,422. The trade accounts set forth "goods" paid for in the year, £14,070,559; cash received for goods in the year, £16,176,570; and the average stock-in-trade, £1,856,397. The total expenses in the year were £714,604, and the interest on share loans and other capital, £216,218. Under the head of "liabilities and assets," the entire liabilities were, in the year,

£5,659,035; reserve fund, £220,011; and the entire assets, £6,199,266. The value of buildings, fixtures, and land, £1,894,646; capital invested with other industrial and provident societies, £636,400; and the capital invested with companies incorporated under the Companies' Act, £538,140. The disposable net profit realized from all sources during the year was £1,248,602; the declared dividends due to the members during the year, £1,117,870; dividends allowed to non-members in the year,



LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

£18,555; and the amount allowed for educational purposes during the year, £10,454.

Parliament was opened on February 8th, by the Queen in person. The following is the speech from the throne:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: It is with much satisfaction that I again resort to the advice and assistance of my Parliament.

The hostilities which, before the close of last session, had broken out between Turkey on the one hand and Servia and Montenegro on the other, engaged my most serious attention, and I anxiously waited for an opportunity when my good offices, to-

gether with those of my allies, might be usefully interposed. This opportunity presented itself by the solicitation of Servia for our mediation, the offer of which was ultimately entertained by the Porte. In the course of the negotiations I deemed it expedient to lay down and, in concert with the other Powers, to submit to the Porte certain bases upon which I held that not only peace might be brought about with the Principalities, but the permanent pacification of the disturbed provinces, including Bulgaria, and the amelioration of their condition, might be effected. Agreed to by the Powers, they required to be expanded and worked out by negotiation or by conference, accompanied by an armistice. The Porte, though not accepting the bases, and pro-

posing other terms, was willing to submit them to the equitable consideration of the Powers. While proceeding to act in this mediation, I thought it right, after inquiry into the facts, to denounce to the Porte the excesses ascertained to have been committed in Bulgaria, and to express my reprobation of their perpetrators. An armistice being arranged, a Conference met at Constantinople for the consideration of extended terms in accordance with the original bases, in which Conference I was represented by a special envoy, as well as by my ambassador. In taking these steps, my object has throughout been to maintain the peace of Europe, and to bring about the better government of the disturbed provinces without infringing upon the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The proposals recommended by myself and by my allies have not, I regret to say, been accepted by the Porte; but the result of the Conference has been to show the existence of a general agreement among the European Powers, which cannot fail to have a material effect upon the condition and government of Turkey. In

the mean time, the armistice between Turkey and the Principalities has been prolonged, and is still unexpired, and may, I trust, yet lead to the conclusion of an honorable peace. In these affairs I have acted in cordial coöperation with my allies, with whom, as with other foreign Powers, my relations continue to be of a friendly character. Papers on these subjects will be forthwith laid before you.

My assumption of the Imperial title at Delhi was welcomed by the chiefs and people of India with professions of affection and loyalty most grateful to my feelings. It is with deep regret that I have to announce a calamity in that part of my dominions which will demand the most earnest watchfulness on the part of my Government there. A famine not less serious than that of 1873 has overspread a large portion of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. I am confident that every resource will be employed, not merely in arrest of this present famine, but in obtaining fresh experience for the prevention or mitigation of such visitations for the future.

The prosperity and progress of my Colonial Em-



TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON.

pire remain unchecked, although the proceedings of the Government of the Transvaal Republic, and the hostilities in which it has engaged with the neighboring tribes, have caused some apprehensions for the safety of my subjects in South Africa. I trust, however, that the measures which I have taken, will suffice to prevent any serious evil.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: I have directed the estimates of this year to be prepared and presented to you without delay.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: Bills relating to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and for amending the Law as to Bankruptcy and Letters Patent for Inventions, will be laid before you.

Your attention will be again called to measures for promoting economy and efficiency in the management of the Prisons of the United Kingdom, which will, at the same time, effect a relief of local burdens.

Bills will also be laid before you for amending the Laws relating to the Valuation of Property in England, for simplifying and amending the Law relating to Factories and Workshops, and for improving the Law regulating the summary jurisdiction of Magistrates.

Legislation will be proposed with reference to Roads and Bridges in Scotland, and the Scotch Poor Law.

You will be asked to constitute one Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland and to confer an equitable jurisdiction on the County Courts in that country.

I commend to you these and other measures which may be submitted for your consideration, and I trust that the blessing of the Almighty will attend your labors and direct your efforts.

In the House of Lords the address was moved and seconded respectively by Lord Grey de Milton and Lord Haddington, after which Earl Granville criticised the conduct of the Government with respect to the Bulgarian atrocities, and declared that Turkey should be required to do justice. Lord Derby maintained that the Conference had not been a failure, as the prospects of peace were certainly not diminished. The Duke of Argyll made a sharp attack upon the Government, to which Lord Beacons-

field replied, Lords Cardwell and Salisbury also making brief speeches. In the Commons, after the address had been moved, Lord Hartington made some general remarks, and, referring to the Eastern question, spoke severely of Earl Beaconsfield's speeches as opposed to the sense of the country. The Chancellor of the Exchequer vindicated the policy of the Government, which, he said, had been consistent throughout, and Mr. Gladstone contended that it had been shaped by the feeling of the country caused by the Bulgarian atrocities, and he insisted that Turkey could not be allowed to govern her European provinces free from European control.

On February 20th, the Duke of Argyll made a bitter attack in the House of Lords on the Gov-

European Power. But except on these points he could conceive of no injury to Great Britain by any transfer of power from the Turkish Empire. He pointed to the various instances where European Powers, while professing to respect the independence guaranteed to Turkey by the Treaty of Paris, had interfered in Turkish affairs in a way that showed they regarded Turkish justice as utterly unworthy of confidence. It was necessary to carry this argument further in the sense indicated by the Marquis of Salisbury, when he declared the independence of Turkey might at the present time be interpreted so as to be consistent with the joint military and diplomatic action of the guaranteeing Powers. The speaker concluded with an eloquent appeal to the Earl of Beaconsfield to mark the close of his career by procuring some measure of liberty for the Christians in Turkey.

Lord Derby, who followed the Duke of Argyll, argued that the Conference could not be called a failure, since it had undoubtedly been the cause of considerable changes. The Conference was summoned, first, to maintain the peace of Europe, and, secondly, to improve the Turkish administration. "It cannot be said that the peace of Europe has been broken." Whatever might be the value of the respite which the Conference had given in this respect, the friends of the Turkish state, among whom the allied Governments must be reckoned, might be allowed to hope something from the promises of reform which had been again made, this time under circumstances which would insure an attempt to fulfill them.

On the 26th of February Lord Stratheden moved an address to the crown, praying for the observance of the treaties which, in his view, bound Great Britain to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The motion met with no support from either side of the House, and, after a short debate, was negatived. In both Houses the opposition continued to question the Government on the Eastern question. The negotiations with the other Powers finally led to the signature, on March 31st, of the Protocol (*see* TURKEY). On April 26th, Earl Granville, in



ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, LONDON.

ernment. In the course of the debate he pointed out that the object of the Marquis of Salisbury's mission had been to secure peace in Europe and reform in Turkey. Neither of these objects had been attained. Turkey was not reformed, and there was no prospect of peace in Europe. He deprecated the unreasonable suspicion of Russia which actuated English policy up to August last. He admitted that England had a great interest in the neutrality of Egypt and in preventing Constantinople from falling into the hands of any great

the House of Lords, referred to the papers relating to the Protocol, and asked that the draft of the document originally proposed by Russia should be laid before Parliament. He criticised the conduct of the Government as manifesting undue suspicion of Russia, and questioned the propriety of the refusal to adhere to the Berlin Memorandum. Earl Derby, in reply, intimated that the declaration appended to the Protocol was intended to prevent that document from being used otherwise than as an instrument of peace, and he spoke very doubtingly of the prospect of avoiding hostilities between Russia and Turkey. He declined to produce the draft of the Protocol, as the Russian Government objected. In the Commons, on April 18th, Lord Hartington moved for additional papers, and, in a speech of some length, he condemned the policy of the Government which, in his opinion, had led to the

existing unsatisfactory state of the Eastern question.

The great event of the session took place on April 30th. On that day, Mr. Gladstone read out at length the five resolutions which he proposed to move in reference to the prospective policy of the British Government on the Eastern question. The first recorded the dissatisfaction of the House at the conduct of the Ottoman Porte with regard to Lord Derby's dispatch on the Bulgarian atrocities; the second declared that, until such conduct should have essentially changed and substantial guarantees for future good government had been given, the Ottoman Porte had lost all claim to the moral and material support of the British crown; the third expressed a desire that British influence should be used to secure local liberties and practical self-government for the disturbed provinces, so as to secure them from



WESTMINSTER ABBEY, LONDON.

oppression without imposing on them any other foreign dominion; and the fourth, calling to mind the Protocol of 1826 and the treaty of 1827 with respect to Greece, expressed an earnest desire that the influence of the British Government should be addressed to promoting the concert of the European Powers in exacting from the Ottoman Porte, by their united authority, such changes as may be effectual for the purposes of humanity, for defense against intrigue, and for securing the peace of Europe. The fifth combined all the other four, and asked that an address to the crown, embodying them, should be prepared and presented.

The debate on these resolutions began on May 7th, with a preliminary inquiry from Mr. Trevelyan whether Mr. Gladstone would modify his second resolution, and would abstain from moving the third and fourth. Mr. Glad-

stone agreed to the first suggestion, and said that after the division on the second resolution, he might not press the others. Mr. Trevelyan's amendment to the second resolution read as follows:

The House is of opinion that the Porte, by its conduct toward its subject populations, and its refusal to give guarantees for their better government, has forfeited all claim to the moral and material support of Great Britain.

During a preliminary discussion as to whether the House should suspend the ordinary business so as to permit Mr. Gladstone to move the resolutions, Mr. Gladstone explained that he had given notice of his resolutions, in response to repeated challenges from the ministers, and in order that the opposition should declare its views in the House. He had never proposed a removal of the ministry, but had

asserted the necessity of a modification of their policy. He desired no party advantage, but he wanted to relieve his country from a most serious risk of dishonor and guilt. He would be the basest of men if, believing that danger existed, he did not endeavor to avert it.

After the House had agreed to suspend the ordinary business, Mr. Gladstone, in moving his first resolution, said he did not intend to move a censure on the Government, because he did not see what public interest would be thereby promoted. He did not refrain because he believed them uncensurable, for he knew no chapter in the history of the last 60 years of the foreign policy so deplorable as that of the last 18 months. He repeated his former accusations as to Sir Henry Elliot's encouragement of the Turks during the Conference. The Conference became a farce from the moment Turkey was informed that England would not enforce any decision that might be arrived at.

was to be determined by what might be considered British interests. The reforms in the Turkish Constitution, in which Lord Derby had expressed disbelief, were revived in Earl Derby's answer to Prince Gortchakoff's circular. In that answer, Lord Derby, not expressing the feeling of the country, had ventured, in the name of the country, to rebuke the Power which had made itself the organ of the united Governments, and the solemn conclusions of Europe. He (Mr. Gladstone) looked with some suspicion on the movement of Russia alone. The settlement of the question by Austria and Russia would be unsatisfactory, because, as neighboring states, they are exposed to great temptations. But the conscience of mankind would no longer be content with remonstrances and expostulations. If England is not ready to advance, she must be prepared to see the duty pass into other hands. Mr. Gladstone declared that the Porte, especially Midhat Pasha, direct-

ly instigated the atrocities. It was incompatible with the honor of England to be content with protests and remonstrances after the atrocities had been mentioned in a royal speech. No British interest, Mr. Gladstone continued, was endangered. Russia was not mad enough to touch British interests. She knew England had given her a good position. She could plead that what she asked is what all Europe asked. But others were content with refusal and she was not. It was a terrible thing to infuse into the minds of the Turkish Christians that



THE TOWER, LONDON.

There was a power behind Lord Salisbury which determined he should not succeed, and when the Porte was informed of the fact it drew from the Grand Vizier expressions of gratitude to Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. Layard's mission was another mistake, because Mr. Layard is a partisan of Turkey. A declaration by the House that Turkey had lost all claim to the moral and material support of England was, in his opinion, necessary, because, under the name of moral support, as much had been done as might at some not distant day be done in the name of protection of British interests. The squadron sent to Besika Bay to protect Christians had been increased to a fleet to overawe the seaboard provinces of Turkey. For the last two or three months England had been relapsing into the position where outrages were to be regarded as a matter of sentimental regret, action in regard to which

Russia was their only hope. The Eastern question could no longer be trifled with. It could only be satisfactorily settled by the united action of Europe. His complaint against the Government is, that whenever they had seemed to concur in promoting united action they had always done so under conditions that rendered it futile. He personally adhered to all the resolutions he had originally placed on paper, but was thankful for Lord Hartington's aid as far as it went, and would feel even more thankful for the aid of the Government, because he fully recognized the importance of unanimity. The cause of those who revolted against their Turkish oppressors was one of the noblest that ever animated a human breast. Whether England now defended or deserted the cause of oppressed nationalities, the knell of Turkish tyranny had sounded; its downfall, come from whose hands it might, would

be gladly accepted by Christendom and the world.

Mr. Cross replied, defending the Government from an imputation of indifference to the ill-treatment of the Christians in Turkey, and vindicating the policy they had pursued as one of neutrality; whereas that recommended in the resolutions was, he maintained, one of war against Turkey. The debate on the resolutions continued during the entire week, and on Monday of the following, when the division was taken. The first resolution was rejected by a vote of 354 to 223. The other resolutions were not put.

Mr. Gladstone at first met with considerable opposition in his own party, which, at one time, threatened a split among the Liberals. Even at the division on the first resolution on May 14th, 25 of the opposition voted against Mr. Gladstone, among these being the Marquis of Lorne, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Roebuck, and Sir Nathaniel Myer de Rothschild. An interesting contribution to the discussion was furnished by Mr. Thomas Carlyle in a letter to *The Times* on May 4th. The letter was as follows:

SIR: A rumor everywhere prevails that our miraculous Premier, in spite of his Queen's proclamation of neutrality, intends, under a cover of a care for British interests, to send the English fleet to the Baltic, or do some other feat which shall compel Russia to declare war against England. Latterly the rumor has shifted from the Baltic, and become still more sinister on the eastern side of the scene, where a feat is contemplated that will force, not Russia only, but all Europe, to declare war against us. This latter I have come to know as an indisputable fact—in our present affairs and outlooks surely a grave one. As to British interests, there is none visible or conceivable to me except taking strict charge of our route to India by Suez and Egypt, and for the rest resolutely altogether steering clear of any copartnery with the Turk in regard to this or any other British interest whatever. It should be felt by England as a real ignominy to be connected with such a Turk at all. Nay, if we still had—as, in fact, all ought to have—a wish to save him from perdition and annihilation in God's world, the one future for him that has any hope in it is even now that of being conquered by the Russians and gradually schooled and drilled into a peaceable attempt at learning to be himself governed. The newspaper outcry against Russia is no more respectable to me than the howling of bedlam, proceeding as it does from the deepest ignorance, egotism, and paltry national jealousy. These things I write not on hearsay, but on acute knowledge, and to all friends of their country will recommend immediate attention to them, while there is yet time, lest in a few weeks the maddest and most criminal thing that a British Government could do should be done, and all Europe kindle into the flames of war. I am, etc.,

T. CARLYLE.

Even in the cabinet grave dissensions existed, and nominal unity was only restored on May 5th, after an angry discussion in the cabinet, and by the threatened resignation of four of its members. Earl Beaconsfield was in favor of a violent and sensational policy. The British fleet had been ordered to rendezvous at Corfu with sealed instructions to sail for the Bosphorus, and there was every probability that an armed demonstration in favor of the

Turks would be made. Mr. Gladstone's resolution put matters in an entirely different position; and when the cabinet met, on May 5th, several members declared that they would not then sanction an armed demonstration on the Bosphorus. These four, to whom the country owed the final decision in favor of neutrality, were Lord Salisbury, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Carnarvon, and Mr. Cross.

On May 31st Mr. Gladstone addressed a meeting at Birmingham on the policy of the Government on the Eastern question. The assemblage consisted of upward of 25,000 persons, and Mr. Gladstone was loudly cheered at various points of his speech. In the course of his speech, he said: "How is it possible to place reliance upon the policy of the Government? What is it to-day, and what will it be to-morrow? What was it when Lord Beaconsfield spoke at the Guildhall? What was it when Lord Salisbury, in Constantinople, uttered, in manly tones, sentiments worthy of a British statesman? To which of these colors does the Government ultimately mean to adhere? Its policy is a policy of zigzag and seesaw. But, unfortunately, I am driven to the conclusion that when it moves in the right direction it moves under popular pressure; but when that pressure is withdrawn, it is apt to move in the wrong one. . . . The truth is, ladies and gentlemen, it would hardly be an exaggeration to say that we have not one Government, but two—one pulling in one direction, conformably to public sentiment, the other placed nearer to the springs of action, steadily and constantly watching, and upon the slightest appearance of even tacit remission in the manifestation of public feeling turning its course directly in the old sense of virtual assistance to the Turks, like the 'dog returning to its vomit, or the sow to its wallowing in the mire.'"

In the beginning of July, several of the Irish members began to adopt measures to delay the business of the House. On July 2d the army estimates were considered in Committee of Supply; but at a quarter to one o'clock on the morning of the 8d, Mr. O'Connor Power moved to report progress, which motion, being defeated by 128 to 8, was followed by no less than 16 motions of a similar character, in which the minorities finally fell to 5 votes. Four motions to count the House were also made, the last of which, at 12 minutes past 7 in the morning, was successful. At the session of the following day, complaints were made by several members of the inconvenience and unseemliness of the course adopted by a few members, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated that it would be his duty to consider the rules of debate—a statement which elicited the loudly-expressed approval of the House.

In the beginning of July, the British fleet returned to Besika Bay, after an absence of 6 months. This action of the Government was freely commented on, so that, on July 6th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer considered it de-

sirable to explain to the House of Commons that the removal of the fleet to Besika Bay was for the convenience of communication with the Government at home and the ambassador at Constantinople, and was in no way intended as a menace. The dilatory tactics of the obstructionists were again made use of on July 24th and 25th. Repeated appeals were made to the Chairman, and at last the Chancellor of the Exchequer required some words uttered by Mr. Parnell to be reported to the Speaker, who requested Mr. Parnell to leave the House, which he did, but shortly afterward returned and joined his friends in renewed opposition to the Government. But the most extraordinary scene ever witnessed in the House of Commons occurred on July 31st. At 6 o'clock on the evening of that day, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the South African bill. At once the trouble began. Every device in the shape of amendments on which the House could be divided was resorted to. At an early stage the motion that progress be reported was resorted to. It simply means that no more business can be

nell, for County Dungarvan; Captain Nolan, for County Galway; Harley Kirk, for County Louth; and Edward Dwyer Gray, for County Tipperary. Many of the English members left the House at 9 o'clock, to return at midnight; a fresh relay arrived at 4 o'clock. The obstructionists now found the work telling on them, and adopted the tactics of their opponents, and rested in turn. The door-keepers, policemen, and even the Chairman, were relieved from time to time. Several incidents occurred during this session which were almost without precedent, and which created the greatest indignation throughout Great Britain. Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, declared in one of the momentary pauses that the Government intended to pass the bill if they had to sit through the vacation. Upon this, Mr. O'Connor Power charged the Government with having organized a conspiracy to crush the Irish members. Immediately the House was in a tumult. The Chairman demanded the withdrawal of the word "conspiracy." Mr. Power tried to explain, but the cries of "Withdraw" drowned his voice, and

he was finally compelled to withdraw the expression. Later on, Mr. Gray, of the obstructionists, said the responsibility for the demoralization of the House rested on Sir Stafford Northcote. Strong measures should have been taken at first. Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Liberal member for the city of Oxford, said the reason that stronger action was not taken was, not on account of the weakness of the House, but to show the character of the contumaciousness to the country, and to give the obstructionists rope enough. Mr. Gray cried, "Hear, hear!"



BUCKINGHAM PALACE, LONDON.

done on that measure. Again and again did the members file out to the lobby for division, and return to their seats and file out again. But the Government had made preparations to wear out the resistance of the obstructionists by physical means. It was arranged that the House should be attended night and day by relays of fresh members, who were to carry on the fight until exhausted nature compelled the faithful to succumb. The leaders of the opposition cheerfully gave their assistance. The names of the seven who thus effectually succeeded in obstructing the business of the House were, Mr. Parnell, member for County Meath; Mr. Biggar, for County Cavan; O'Connor Power, for County Mayo; Francis Hugh O'Don-

sneeringly. Sir Patrick O'Brien, a Home-rule member for King's County, objected to this, and intimated that Mr. Gray was a "humbug" and a "damned fool," which expressions he had to withdraw as unparliamentary. The session continued in this manner for 26 hours. Within recent history there has been scarcely a parallel to this sitting. The House of Commons sat 25 hours on the Slavery-Emancipation bill, but not on account of obstructions. The South African bill was read for the third time, and passed on August 4th. In the Commons, on August 10th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to say whether the Government would regard the temporary occupation of Constantinople by the Russians as so far in-

consistent with British interests as to disturb the friendly relations of Great Britain with Russia. On the 11th, Mr. Fawcett asked a pledge from the Government, that, if during the ensuing recess they felt it necessary to depart from their attitude of neutrality, they would call Parliament together before taking any decisive step. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that the Government were fully aware of their constitutional obligations, and determined to act up to them. On August 14th, Parliament was prorogued till Tuesday, October 30th. On that day it was still further prorogued till December 19th, and on the latter day again till January 17, 1878. Numerous speeches were made by the members of the cabinet and the Liberal leaders during the recess. At the Lord Mayor's banquet, on November 9th, Lord Beaconsfield, in referring to the Eastern war, eulogized the bravery of the Turks, and, without expressing a hope of an early peace, said he did not despair of it. With the pledge of the Czar, that he did not aim at aggrandizement, and the promise of the Sultan, that reforms should be carried out in his territories, there ought, the Premier thought, to be grounds for a settlement.

The Turkish reverses in the latter part of the year created great excitement in England. After the fall of Kars, the Conservative journals declared that the time had come when the Government must change its policy of a conditional neutrality into one of armed neutrality. On November 28th a deputation from three Turkophile societies called upon Earl Derby and presented a memorial to him, urging the Government to depart, if they could, from their policy of inaction, and by some means or other bring about a desirable peace. Earl Derby, in reply, took exception to some of the views expressed, but said that England could not see with indifference the transfer of Constantinople to a foreign Power, and the Government would certainly avail itself of any opportunity of promoting peace.

On February 9th, Mr. Cross introduced the so-called Prisons bill, similar to that of last year. The Government in this bill proposed, instead of continuing its practice of contributing to the local rates, to take into its hands the whole cost, control, and management of prisoners from the date of their commitment. By this means, Mr. Cross believed it would be possible to redistribute the prisons in accordance with the wants of the population, to equalize the discipline, and to establish a uniform system of management. On June 14th, three new clauses, moved by Mr. Parnell, were agreed to: providing that the test of malingering should only be applied with the authority of the Visiting Committee; that no prisoner should be confined by a jailer for more than 24 hours; and that no person engaged in any trade with the prison should act as juror on an inquest held on the body of a prisoner. The bill was finally passed, on its

third reading, on June 19th in the Commons, and on July 10th in the Lords.

On July 16th, the Government suffered a defeat, in the rejection, by the House of Commons, of Mr. Piggott, who had been appointed Controller of the Stationary Office by Earl Beaconsfield. It was claimed that, although he was an able man, still he did not possess those abilities needed for the office; Mr. Holmes consequently moved a resolution censuring the appointment, which, he contended, was an injustice to the other officers of the department, and an affront to the Parliamentary Committee, whose recommendations had been ignored. The motion was seconded by Mr. Mellor, a Conservative member; and, after a debate, the motion was carried by a majority of four. This resolution was, however, rescinded shortly after by a unanimous vote, upon an explanation made by Earl Beaconsfield.



ALBERT MEMORIAL MONUMENT, LONDON

Among other bills of the session which were passed were the University act, enabling the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to extend more generally the benefit of the higher education; for reorganizing the Superior Courts of Justice in Ireland; and for reforming and conferring an extensive equitable jurisdiction on the county courts. The number of private bills introduced into the House of Commons during the session of 1877 was 272, including 108 railway bills, 19 water bills, 32 gas bills, 16 dock, navigation, pier, and harbor

bills, 12 tramway bills, 35 bills for the improvement of towns, and 6 for the erection of bridges and subways, the remainder being principally bills for the extension of patents, for the improvement of private estates. Two personal bills—viz., Beamish's Divorce and the Gregory Heirlooms bills—received the royal assent, as well as one under the title of the "Brighton and London Sea-water Supply Bill." The great majority of the above measures became law; but 54 failed to receive the royal assent; 23 of them, after passing the Lords, where they originated, did not reach a first reading in the House of Commons.

In July, Earl Derby decided, with a view to the reorganization of the consular service in Turkey, Persia, and Egypt, to institute a corps of student dragomans, to be selected by open competition, and instructed in Oriental languages at the public expense. The dragoman and consular services in those countries were eventually to be amalgamated; and admission to them should be obtained by passing through the grade of student dragoman. These are to be selected by open competition, after examination by the Civil Service Commissioners, who will give public notice beforehand of the subjects of such examination, and of the time when it will be held. They will proceed, as soon as possible after their appointment, to Constantinople, where they will be under the orders of the British Ambassador, and of a member of the embassy specially appointed to superintend them. They will be provided, at the public expense, with lodgings in the neighborhood of Constantinople, and also with instruction in languages, and shall receive a salary of £200 a year. They are to devote themselves, in the first place, to the study of the Turkish, Persian, and Slav languages, and of Mussulman law; and, in the next place, they are to qualify themselves for the public service. They will, when qualified, be eligible for employment as dragomans and in the consular service in the East, as vacancies occur.

The eleventh triennial conference of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control (known as the Liberation Society) was held in London, April 30th. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., presided. The President, in his opening address, put forward the claim that a great advance had been made in the views advocated by the society within a few years; then, the principle for which the society contended (disestablishment) was now admitted in many cases, even by its opponents; and the question was fast becoming one mainly of policy. The receipts of the society during the past year had been £15,035 13s. 5d., and its expenditures £14,873. The report of the society reviewed the results of its operations since its last previous triennial meeting. Its plans had been extended, and it had attracted a largely increased degree of public attention. It had now 35 local agents, and had carried on its work in the rural par-

ishes as well as in the larger towns. About 2,600 meetings had been held in the three years, and the subject of disestablishment was now discussed in connection with other organizations. Between five and six millions of publications had been distributed. Of the £100,000 which it had been resolved to raise, upward of £42,000 had been received and expended, "and the rest would come in when it was wanted." Under the head of "Parliamentary Work," the Endowed Schools and Education acts, and the Universities and Burials bills, were referred to. The Patronage act had had the effect of stimulating the movement in Scotland, where the society was about to act with increased vigor. A resolution of sympathy was passed with Mr. Gladstone's efforts in behalf of the Christian subjects of the Porte, with a protest against the Government aiding Turkey.

The British Empire was considerably enlarged in 1877 by the annexation of the Transvaal Republic, in South Africa. The territory thus acquired embraces 114,358 square miles, with an estimated population of 315,000. (*See TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC.*)

GREECE,* a kingdom of Southeastern Europe. Reigning King, George I., King of the Hellenes, born December 24, 1845, second son of the reigning King of Denmark; elected King of the Hellenes by the National Assembly at Athens, March 18 (30), 1863; accepted the crown June 4, 1863; declared of age by a decree of the National Assembly, June 27, 1863; married, October 27, 1867, to Olga, daughter of Grand-duke Constantine of Russia, born August 22, 1851. Issue of the union are three sons and two daughters: Constantinos, Duke of Sparta, born August 2, 1868; George, born June 25, 1869; Alexandra, born August 30, 1870; Nicholas, born February 9, 1872; Maria, born March 8, 1876.

The area of the kingdom amounts to 19,353 square miles; the population, according to the census of 1870, to 1,457,894 persons.

In the budget for 1877 the revenue was estimated as follows (1 drachma = 19.3 cents):

	Drachmas.
1. Direct taxes.....	11,605,000
<i>a.</i> Land tax, tithe.....	8,500,000
<i>b.</i> Duty on cattle and pastures....	1,245,000
<i>c.</i> Duty on beehives.....	60,000
<i>d.</i> Licenses.....	950,000
<i>e.</i> Taxes on edifices.....	850,000
2. Indirect taxes.....	18,155,000
<i>a.</i> Customs.....	18,400,000
<i>b.</i> Stamp.....	4,200,000
<i>c.</i> Miscellaneous.....	555,000
3. Produce of national property.....	2,580,000
4. Public service.....	1,155,000
<i>a.</i> Posts.....	650,000
<i>b.</i> Telegraphs.....	500,000
<i>c.</i> Printing-office.....	4,800
5. Sale of national property.....	8,000,000
6. Miscellaneous receipts.....	956,000
7. Ecclesiastical receipts.....	296,000
8. Arrears.....	1,500,000
Total revenue.....	\$89,247,000

* See ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA of 1874 for statistics on the population of large cities, on nationalities, on religious denominations, and on education; and ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA of 1876 for commercial statistics.

The expenditures were estimated as follows:

	Drachmas.
1. Interest on foreign debt.....	1,246,000
Interest on internal debt.....	7,287,749
2. Pensions.....	8,518,000
3. Civil list.....	1,125,000
4. Salaries of deputies.....	450,000
5. Department of Finance.....	1,358,270
6. " Foreign Affairs.....	1,127,196
7. " Justice.....	8,016,048
8. " Interior.....	4,802,745
9. " Worship and Education.....	2,111,949
10. " War.....	7,687,104
11. " Marine.....	2,114,705
12. Cost of general administration.....	2,773,262
13. Miscellaneous expenditures.....	2,204,000
Total.....	41,067,023

The actual budgets of the kingdom differ, however, widely from the budget estimates. Since the establishment of Greece as an independent kingdom, there have been few financial terms without a deficit.

The foreign debt, according to Mollet and Wyndham (in reports by his Majesty's secretaries of Embassy and Legation, 1875 and 1877), amounted, at the close of 1874, to 335,513,422 drachmas; the home debt, in 1877, to 147,569,480: total debt to 483,082,902.

Every Greek subject is now liable to military service for 30 years from his 20th year: 3 years in the active army, 7 years in the reserves

men capable of bearing arms between the ages of 18 and 50. According to the law of July 18, 1877, the active army is to be composed as follows: 8 infantry regiments of 2 battalions or 8 companies each; 4 battalions of chasseurs of 4 companies each; 1 regiment of ar-



MODERN GREEK COSTUME.



SITE OF DELPHI.

of the active army, 10 years in the landwehr, and 10 years in the reserve of the landwehr. The Government may also form foreign legions; and, in case of an invasion, may call out all

tillery of 12 batteries (8 field and 4 mountain batteries); 1 regiment cavalry of 5 squadrons; 1 battalion of sappers of 6 companies; and 2 companies of nurses. These troops form 2 divisions, each of 2 brigades. According to the expectations of the Minister of War, 200,000 men should be in readiness in case of war, of whom 120,000 would belong to the active army and its reserves, 50,000 to the landwehr, and 30,000 to its reserves. In time of peace the active army is to consist of 24,376; of whom 20,168 are infantry, 1,959 artillery, about 1,000 cavalry, and 1,104 sappers. The general staff consists of 19 officers.

The Navy, in 1877, consisted of 1 iron-clad frigate, 1 monitor, 1 royal yacht, 8 screw-steamers, and 10 sailing vessels. It was manned, in 1876, by 71 officers and 582 sailors.

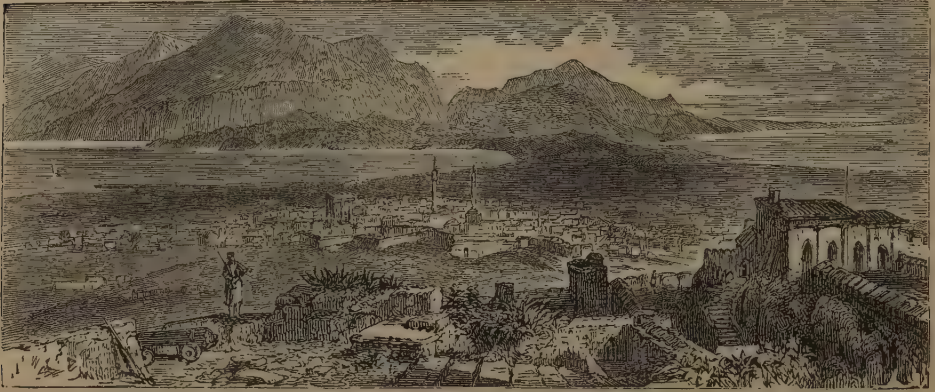
The commercial navy consisted, at the close of 1875, of 5,001 vessels of 239,134 tons. Of these, 3,908 vessels, 41,076 tons, were of less than 60 tons each, and 16 were steamers of 6,048 tons.

Greece had, in 1877, only one railroad in operation. It connects Athens with the port of Piræus and Phalerum, was opened in 1869, and is 12 kilometres long (1 kilom. = 0.62 mile). The aggregate length of the electric telegraph lines, in 1875, was 2,565 kilometres; that of the wires, 3,165 kilometres. The number of telegraph stations was 60, and the number of dispatches, 249,673.

A change in the ministry took place in

March. Deligeorgis, the leader of the chief faction of the opposition, succeeded in uniting the different parties opposed to the ministry, and M. Kumunduros was forced to resign. A new ministry was formed under the former, who, reserving for himself the departments of Foreign Affairs and the Interior, selected Demitrios Levidis for the Finances, Antonios

Mavromichalis for War, Spilios Antonopolus for Justice, and Rufos for Education. In his address, Deligeorgis stated that he was not opposed to reform in the army and to the armaments, but he desired first to reduce the budget and remove the deficit of 2,000,000 drachmas. The Chamber of Deputies sanctioned his policy by a vote of 75 to 72. It also sanctioned a loan



CORINTH.

of 10,000,000 for military purposes, and the laws relating to the standing army and the extraordinary reserve. The latter went into operation immediately: 10,000 men were to be called out, and divided into 3 practice-camps. After they had been drilled for 6 months, they were to be dismissed, and 10,000 more to be called out. On March 30th the Chamber ad-

joined, and on May 28th met again. The day before, the students of the university, with a large concourse of people, went to the palace and requested of the King, in case a change in the ministry should take place, to form a coalition one, composed of the recognized party-leaders. He promised to give the matter his attention. When the Chamber as-



CORFU.

sembled, it elected the former Minister of the Navy, Averginos, a partisan of Kumunduros, to be its president. This was equivalent to a vote of want of confidence in the ministry, and Deligeorgis resigned. The King then intrusted Kumunduros with the formation of a ministry. When he presented his programme to the

Chamber, Deligeorgis made use of the opportunity to inform that body of the results of his short administration. The Russo-Turkish War had considerably excited the public mind, and a war between Greece and Turkey began to be thought possible by many. When, therefore, the late minister showed how he had taken all

possible steps that such an event should find Greece ready for it, he gained the popular favor to a high degree. The efforts of Kumunduros to form a ministry were unsuccessful. After a number of lists of names had been presented to the Chamber, hardly any of which survived a day, the following combination was finally effected, and sanctioned: President of the Ministry, and Minister of the Navy, Canaris; the Interior, Kumunduros; Foreign Affairs, Tricoupis; Justice, Zaimis; Finance, Deligeorgis; Public Instruction, Deligiannis; and War, Zrinbrakalis.

On July 2d the Minister of Finance submitted a bill in the Chamber of Deputies, authorizing him to obtain a foreign loan of 20,000,000 drachmas, with a home loan of the same amount. He also demanded a credit of 35,000,000 drachmas for armaments. The session was closed by a royal order on July 30th.

The success which had hitherto attended the Russian arms excited the popular mind, and warlike demonstrations frequently occurred. The regular army, which had been brought up to its full number (27,000), was divided into 4 large camps, ready for duty, while numerous bodies of volunteers were formed by natives, as well as Greek subjects of Turkey. The relations with the latter country assumed a serious aspect in August. On the 12th, large crowds marched through Athens, calling for the declaration of war. As the Greek Government seemed to be preparing for hostilities, having bought 6 batteries of Krupp cannons and 16,000 breech-loaders, and was continually sending troops to the front, Earl Derby, in August, at the instance of the Turkish Government, addressed a note to the former, calling for an explanation, and suggesting that it should engage not to make war upon Turkey in the future. In reply, the Greek Government denied the report that it had entered into an alliance with Russia. At the same time, however, it refused to make the engagement as suggested, declaring that it would be equivalent to the termination of the rights of Greece as an independent state, and of her duties to Hellenism. M. Tricoupis, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, fell back upon the Protocol of 1832, in which Lord Palmerston, and the plenipotentiaries of France and Russia, summarily rejected identical propositions which were then put forward by the Porte. In answer to a second communication from Earl Derby, M. Tricoupis declared that Greece would not renounce the privileges of the independence which was acknowledged in 1832, and that the condition and danger of Hellenism in Turkey rendered it more than ever necessary that Greece should have that liberty of action which is essential to independence.

The death of Admiral Canaris, in September, threatened to bring about another ministerial crisis. The entire ministry resigned, but afterward withdrew their resignations. The post of president remained vacant at the close

of the year. The Chambers reassembled on October 22d, but no business of any importance was transacted by them. The popular clamor for war continued, and several warlike demonstrations again occurred in Athens.

GREEK CHURCH. The population connected with the Greek Church, in 1877, was as follows:

Russia	60,171,000
Finland	87,000
Austro-Hungary	3,051,000
Turkey	6,500,000
Roumania	4,529,000
Servia	1,206,000
Greece	1,442,000
Montenegro	120,000
Total	77,056,000

Of the population belonging to the Russian Church, 54,854,000 lived in European Russia, 84,000 in Poland, 2,072,000 in Caucasia, 2,937,000 in Siberia, and 274,000 in Central Asia.

The Procurator-General of the Holy Synod of Russia, Count Tolstoi, publishes an annual report on the condition of the Greek Church in Russia. The report for 1874, which appeared in 1877, contained the following facts: In the diocese Irkutsk, 1,935 persons were baptized. In this diocese the missionaries labor under the greatest difficulties to convince the native Buriats that, by embracing Christianity, they do not at the same time become Russians and cease to be Buriats. The Christian parents very frequently try to keep their children, and particularly the girls, from baptism. The girls are engaged and married at an early age, and the parents receive for them a certain price. One that has been baptized cannot, however, be bought or sold, while for a baptized boy no bride can be bought in advance.

Great difficulties are also experienced in converting the Mohammedan Tartars. In the government of Kasan, 470 persons returned to the Mohammedan Church during the year 1874, and, in order to put an end to this, the priests were permitted to use the Tartaric language for the services. During 1874, 2,519 pagans, 747 Mohammedans, and 427 Jews, were baptized in the government of Kasan. In the same year, 2,890 schismatics returned to the Orthodox Church. In Kasan, their principal stronghold, public discussions were held with them, which were attended by large audiences. The principal question discussed was that of the Antichrist, which is one of the fundamental doctrines of this priestless sect. 1,707 converts were received from the Roman Catholics, and 743 from the other Christian churches. In discussing the inner affairs of the Church, the report says that more and more attention was paid to preaching and catechetical instruction. With regard to elementary instruction, the report says that, not very long ago, the people avoided the schools, and tried to keep the children away, regarding learning as superfluous, and interfering with their home affairs. But these views have been

changed, in the course of years, by the beneficial influence exerted by the priests. The people are now convinced of the necessity of instruction, and not only children, but even grown persons, attend the parochial schools, which have been established in all eparchies. Of these schools there were, in 1874, 7,672, with 193,713 scholars, of both sexes. The reorganization of the theological institutions of learning, which was begun in 1866, had been completed in the higher institutions (theological academies); of the 52 secondary schools (seminaries), 41, and of the 186 lower schools (theological schools), 146 had been reorganized.

The Russian Society for the Distribution of the Holy Scriptures issued its fourteenth annual report in 1877. According to this report, it had distributed 39,473 copies of the Bible (3,459 more than in the year preceding), at an expense of 17,592 rubles. The colporteurs sent out by the society had especial success among the soldiers. By an exceptional measure, free access was given them to the barracks and camps. Of the copies distributed, 445 were given away in Servia, through the Society of the Holy Cross, to the sick and wounded in the hospitals. At the end of the year 1876 the society numbered 514 members. The general meetings of the society were 13; the directors met weekly, under the presidency of N. A. Astafess. Since the society was founded, in 1863, it had distributed, through its colporteurs, or by sale at its depositories, 487,795 copies of the Holy Scriptures.

A new and revised Russian translation of the Bible was completed in 1877, after twenty years of patient labor. It was prepared under the superintendence and with the coöperation of the Holy Synod, and was fully authorized by it.

The latest information on the mission of the Russian Church in Japan (see *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1876) is given in the *Missioner*, of Moscow. Its correspondent at Hakodadi writes as follows: "Up to this time the propagation of the gospel in Japan has gone on most successfully in one of the provinces formerly called Sendai, in the principality of Sanuma. In 27 places in this province the teaching of Jesus Christ has been given. Paul Savabe has been laboring there. During the last three months about 180 persons have been baptized, and about 200 are preparing for holy baptism at Easter. The Christians here support their priest, and the greater part of their religious teachers, of their own means. They have erected chapels in three cities. Father Paul, on his return, will celebrate the holy Eucharist there, the Archimandrite Nicholas having recently sent thither all things needful therefor."

In Austria proper there is one ecclesiastical province with a metropolitan, at Czernovitz, and two bishops in the Bukowina and Dalmatia. There were besides, in 1875, 343 parishes: 2 in Vienna, 1 in Austria above the Enns, 3 in the Littoral, 242 in the Bukowina,

and 95 in Dalmatia. The number of the secular clergy, together with the candidates for the priesthood, was 454; of whom 2 were in Vienna, 2 in Upper Austria, 9 in the Littoral, 1 in Galicia, 315 in the Bukowina, and 125 in Dalmatia. The number of monasteries was 14: 3 in the Bukowina, and 11 in Dalmatia, together with 71 members belonging to them. Of the total number of students in the Austrian universities in 1876 (8,327), only 208 belonged to the Greek Church. Of these, 103 were in Vienna, 21 in Gratz, 2 in Innsbruck, 8 in Prague, 13 in Cracow, and 61 in Czernovitz.

A noteworthy fact in the Greek Church of Turkey is the great progress of education both among the Greek and the Bulgarian nationalities, especially among the former. A work recently published in Germany, under the title "Macedonian Sketches" ("Mittheilungen aus Macedonien"), gives some interesting information on the establishment of teachers' seminaries in Macedonia, after the model of the German schools of this class. The founder of these institutions is Dr. Demetrios Maroulis, who, after finishing his education at the German universities, was for some time director of the Greek gymnasium at Thessalonica, and subsequently (1870) of that of Serre, a town in Macedonia, which numbers among its 35,000 inhabitants about 30,000 Greeks, and has at present as archbishop the learned Bryennios, who has gained a world-wide reputation among theological scholars by publishing, early in 1876, the first complete edition of the two epistles of Clemens. Enthusiasm for the cause of general education, and the unsatisfactory condition of the elementary schools in Macedonia, induced Maroulis to resign his presidency of the gymnasium and to devote himself wholly to the cause of elementary instruction. Relying entirely on private contributions, he has succeeded in establishing a training-school for male teachers, and subsequently another one for female teachers. Already a number of the pupils of these schools are laboring with great acceptance in the elementary schools of the province, and diffusing a new interest in the cause of education among the people.

In Egypt there are now no Orthodox metropolitans, and but one bishop, who resides at Cairo, as vicar to the patriarch. The members of the Orthodox Church in Egypt intend urging upon Sophronius, the Patriarch of Alexandria, that, as soon as may be, four metropolitans be nominated and consecrated. Of the six metropolitans occupying sees in 1870, three (the bishops of Libya, Tripoli, and Cyrene) are dead; one (of Pentapolis) removed; two (Meletius, of Thebes, and Amphilochius, of Pelusium) retired, the former now residing in the island of Rhodes, the latter at the Sphigmenon monastery on Mount Athos.

GRINNELL, MOSES H., died in New York, November 24, 1877. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., in 1803, and was a brother of Henry Grinnell, whose name is well known in

connection with Arctic explorations. In early life Moses went to New York, and entered the firm of Fish, Grinnell & Co., dealers in whale oil. Two of his brothers were partners in this firm, whose name was changed, in 1828, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co., under which title it has become extensively known as one of the chief mercantile houses in the country. In 1838 Mr. Grinnell was elected to Congress by the Whigs, but at the next election he was defeated. He now gave his attention exclusively to his extensive business. In 1856 he was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket. In 1869 he was appointed Collector of New York, in which position he was succeeded by Thomas Murphy, in 1870. Mr. Grinnell was one of the most public-spirited and respected citizens of New York. He became President of the Phoenix Bank in 1838, and continued one of its directors till his death. He became President of the Chamber of Commerce in 1843, and held the position for several years. He was a member of the original Central Park Commission, and from 1860 to 1865 was one of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. During the war he contributed liberally in time and money to the Union cause, and was an active member of the Union Defense Committee.

GUATEMALA (REPÚBLICA DE GUATEMALA), one of the five independent States of Central America, extending from 13° 50' to 18° 15' north latitude, and from 88° 14' to 93° 12' west longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Mexican State of Chiapas; on the east by British Honduras and the Caribbean Sea; on the south by the republics of Honduras and San Salvador; and on the southwest by the Pacific Ocean.

(For the territorial division of the country, and statistics concerning area, population, etc., reference may be made to the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1875.)

The President of the Republic is Lieutenant-General Rufino Barrios (elected May 7, 1873).

The cabinet is composed of the following members: Minister of the Interior and of Public Works, Señor Don J. Barbarena; Minister of Finance and Public Credit, Señor Don José Antonio Salazar; Minister of War, Señor Don J. M. Barrundia; Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Public Instruction, the Señor Dr. Don Lorenzo Montufar.

The United States Minister to Guatemala (and for all five Central American States) is G. Williamson.

The most recent official returns concerning the national revenue are those given in the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1875.

As to the national debt—set down, on January 1, 1875, at:

Home debt.....	\$1,242,480
Foreign debt.....	2,634,904
Total indebtedness.....	\$3,877,384

—"the Republic is unencumbered," said a native writer, in May, 1877; "it has less debt than

any other country in the world in proportion to its inhabitants and its riches. Supposing the debt, including all late negotiations, to amount to \$5,000,000, it would be equal to \$4 for each inhabitant, a sum which does not amount to two years' expenditures, or two years' estimates: Costa Rica owes \$107 for each inhabitant, and Honduras \$108. It is, therefore, not without good reason that we consider Guatemala is free from debt, or rather that her debt is so insignificant as not to be worth mentioning."

But a short time before the foregoing remarks were penned, the subjoined statement came to light in a British financial journal:

The arrangement made by the Council in 1872 for the payment, in installments, of the two coupons due in that year, has worked satisfactorily. The final settlement was effected in April, 1876, the bondholders receiving 6s. 4d. per cent. in excess of the par value of the coupons.

The coupons, due in October, 1875, and April, 1876, fell also in arrear, owing to the war with a neighboring republic. Through the exertion of Sir Henry Scholfield, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, the agent of the bondholders in Guatemala, payment of these arrear coupons has been arranged by means of Treasury bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, and payable at twelve months from the above dates respectively.

With reference to the service of the debt from October, 1876, the Government has undertaken to pay on November 1 and December 1, 1876, and January 1, 1877, \$10,000 each month; on February 1st and March 1st, \$15,000; and, subsequently, at least \$20,000 per month. Two payments of \$10,000 each have been received by Sir Henry Scholfield.

The month of May, 1877, brought forth two decrees, one for the purpose of permanently increasing the national revenue,* the other to afford immediate relief necessitated by extraordinary outlays. It has been regarded as regrettable that at a time when the country is in the enjoyment of undisturbed peace, General Barrios should resort to such extreme measures as oppressive imposts and a forced loan: the import duties were already little short of prohibitory, such in the case of a number of articles as to double the invoice cost, and being in a few instances upward of 200 per cent. Here follow translations of the decrees referred to:

I, J. Rufino Barrios, General of Division and President of the Republic of Guatemala, considering that the public income ought to increase in proportion to the necessities of the country, and that it is fitting to the national credit to appoint new funds for the extinction of the bonds of the converted debt, thereby favoring the holders of those bonds, in use of the faculties with which I am invested, decree:

ARTICLE 1. From the 1st of July next, the administrations of taxes will collect 50 per cent. more than is paid at present on every marizana of sugar-cane.

ART. 2. The duties which are collected at present in the custom-houses, both maritime and on the frontier, are raised 25 per cent. on foreign merchandise.

ART. 3. The payment of the augmentation of 25 per cent. hereby established shall be made in the following manner: Counting ten days from this date

* The revenue rarely exceeds \$2,600,000; the expenditure in 1875 was \$2,542,600.

for the introduction of goods proceeding from any part of Central America; thirty days for importations from California, Mexico, and South America; two months for goods proceeding from New York and the Antilles; four months for the importations from Europe, if made by steamer, and six months for the same if made by sailing ship.

ART. 4. On paying this tax, 10 per cent. will be paid in bonds of the converted debt and 15 per cent. in cash.

Given in the Government Palace, May 24, 1877.

J. RUFINO BARRIOS.

J. Rufino Barrios, General of Division and President of Guatemala, decrees:

ARTICLE 1. A loan of \$500,000 shall be raised on the largest capitals of the Republic, payable in monthly payments of \$100,000 each, half in silver and half in notes at par; the first payment to be made on the 15th of June next, and the others on the same day of the following months.

ART. 2. The Government will give a bonus of 10 per cent. on all the payments made in coin, and it will also give it on those made in paper when this is at par in the market; it will also pay 1 per cent. interest a month on the whole amount subscribed.

ART. 3. Fifty thousand dollars in paper will be extinguished monthly, twenty-five thousand of this amount being of the present loan, and the other twenty-five thousand the amount of paper destroyed monthly in the administrative offices of the Republic in conformity with a former decree.

ART. 4. For the refunding of the capital and interests of the loan the income from spirits (native) is set apart, of which \$75,000 shall be paid every three months, the first payment being made on June 30, 1878.

ART. 5. For the amounts lent, and their corresponding bonuses, bonds of the converted debt will be given. These bonds will be stamped with a special seal bearing the words, "Loan of 1877." After the payment of the interests, these bonds shall be drawn by lot until they reach the rest of the amount destined to be refunded.

ART. 6. The distribution of the loan will be made by the Governors (*jefes políticos*) in the fairest manner, according to the calculations they are able to make of the capitals of the contributors.

ART. 7. The payments shall be made in this capital in the office of the Central Commission of Consolidation, and in the departments in the office of the Governor.

ART. 8. The persons that resist the punctual payment of their respective amounts will thereby render themselves liable to the payment of double the amount which shall be levied on their property; in such cases the authorities must proceed in such a manner as to enforce the payment three days after the requisition.

ART. 9. The Minister of the Exchequer is charged with the execution of this decree.

Given in the Government Palace, May 26, 1877.

J. RUFINO BARRIOS.

The Government, according to report, had decided to do away with the National Bank of Guatemala, as not having served the object for which it was originated, and to establish a joint-stock bank in its stead. Messrs. Pedro J. Barros, Francisco Camacho, and Manuel Benito were named by President Barrios as a commission to form a joint-stock company, the capital of which would be employed in establishing in the Republic a bank of circulation and discount, on the following basis:

The bank to be established shall be named Banco Comercial de Guatemala, and it will do all kinds of business appropriate to institutions of this class.

It will also emit bills or notes payable to bearer on demand, in good money. The capital of the bank will be, for the present, \$1,000,000, in 10,000 shares of \$100 each. This capital may be increased by consent of the body of the shareholders. The subscription to shares must be made in the city of Guatemala. The subscribers must deposit 2 per cent. of the nominal value of the shares at the time of subscribing. When one-fourth of the capital has been subscribed, a meeting of the shareholders will be called to form the statutes, name the officers, and organize the bank. Each shareholder will have a vote, and all of the decisions of the general meetings for the progress and administration of the institution shall be in accordance with the absolute majority of the votes present. On the occasion of the first general meeting, a second deposit of 3 per cent. on the nominal value of the shares subscribed must be made.

It was officially announced in February, 1877, that it was the intention of the Government to make an important improvement in the military* system of the Republic, which would in the end give them a much more reliable, even if a smaller, force, and prove very advantageous in an economical point of view. Instead of the present militia system, by which a number of men are called together for a month or two, and then sent home to be replaced by a similar draft, one or two long-service battalions are to be formed, disciplined in the same manner as European troops and officered by the cadets who have finished their course in the military college. By this means the Government will raise the status of the army in the country, making it an honorable profession to be adopted and followed, like any of the others, and at the same time will possess a force highly useful either to repel aggression from abroad, or repress insurrection at home.

The great cause of public instruction continues to be the object of especial care and solicitude on the part of the Government; and the reappointment of Dr. Lorenzo Montufar to the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction is looked upon as a favorable augury for this department.

In order to obviate the difficulties which naturally result from the change from the old† to the new system of public instruction, the rector of the university had been empowered, when question arose, to act in the matter as he may judge best. The establishment of a complete school in Alta Verapaz had been decreed. The Minister of War had issued a decree tending to secure military discipline and improve the instruction of soldiers.

The *Official Gazette* of April 27th published a decree of the President approving of the establishment of an Athenæum in Guatemala City, first initiated by Prof. Don Valero Pujol. The object of the institution is stated in the following extract from the statutes:

The Athenæum of Guatemala is a society exclusively scientific, literary, and artistic.

* According to the old system, the nominal strength of the standing army was 3,200, and that of the militia 13,000.

† See ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1876, p. 374, where will also be found school statistics.

The members propose to increase their knowledge by means of debates and lectures, and to extend it by means of education and printing.

In order to realize the objects of the institution the Athenæum shall publish, and cause to be published and circulated throughout the country, the writings best fitted for the diffusion of useful knowledge; shall publish a weekly paper wholly free from political questions; promote the establishment of free schools and public lectures, inviting for the same persons of acknowledged ability and capacity.

The Athenæum shall have a library and a reading-room in which will be found all of the periodicals published in Guatemala and the most prominent of those published abroad.

The Athenæum will consist of three sections, viz: 1. Moral and political science; 2. National and physical science and mathematics; 3. Literature and the fine arts. Each member shall belong to one of these at least.

The opening of five evening schools in the capital, for the benefit of the working and trade classes, was ordered in July. None not punctual or failing to make fair progress will be allowed to continue as members of the classes.

In an official return, the value of the imports for the year 1876 was set down at \$2,264,832, which, with \$451,962, freight, insurance, commission, etc., makes a total of \$2,716,794.

The countries most extensively represented in the imports, and the value of the merchandise received therefrom, were as follows:

Great Britain.....	\$1,125,150.31
France.....	449,587.39
Germany.....	264,288.25
United States.....	245,867.54
Total.....	\$2,084,843.49

The yield of the custom-house for the same year was \$1,275,625.38.

In the month of January, 1877, several important laws were made for the encouragement of agricultural industry, and the assistance of them who have employed their capital in cultivating the land of the Republic. A contract was made between the Government and Messrs. Cleaves & Co. for the introduction of agricultural machinery, planting of corn on modern principles, raising of improved stock, and breeding of fish, etc., etc., coupled with the obligation of instructing a certain number of youths in the science of agriculture.

On account of the scarcity of flour in Guatemala the importation of that article into the Republic was declared free of duty till the 31st of October 1877. The heavy tax imposed by the decree of 22d May last upon each head of cattle for consumption was reduced, and at the same time the Government arranged for the establishment of a new slaughter-house in the capital, and laid down instructions by which this business was to be regulated in the different departments.

The work on the railroad from San José de Guatemala to Escuintla was to begin in September, under the direction of Mr. Nanne, with whom were associated Captain A. T. Douglas and two or three of the leading capitalists of Costa Rica.

The Government, at the suggestion of Mr. Nanne, adopted the standard gauge of 4 feet 8½ inches for the line.

The Government was negotiating for the establishing of a line of telegraph with Mexico, which would place Guatemala in telegraphic communication with the United States and Europe. The Government of Mexico has expressed itself favorable to the enterprise, and it was believed that by the end of the year the wires of the two republics would be connected. Mexico appeared for the present to have given up the question of boundaries with Guatemala.

On July 11th, the telegraph-line connecting Huehutenango with Nenton, immediately on the Mexican frontier, was opened to the public. This concludes the contract with Mr. S. McNider for the construction of telegraph-lines in the State. The entire Republic is now united by telegraph. There are some 42 stations or offices and 1,073 miles of wire in use.

An attempt was made to assassinate President Barrios on September 25, 1877, while he was visiting at San Pedro Jocopilas, near the Mexican frontier. Seventeen of the principal conspirators were executed at the capital in November.

The international affairs with Costa Rica, etc., were of an unimportant character throughout the year.

H

HAMPTON, WADE, Governor of South Carolina, was born at Columbia, in that State, in 1818. He graduated at the University of South Carolina, studied law, and was successively a member of the House and of the Senate in the State Legislature. At the beginning of the Civil War he entered the Confederate service, and commanded the Hampton Legion of Cavalry at the battle of Rull Run, where he was wounded. He was made brigadier-general, served in the Chickahominy campaign, and was again wounded in the battle of Seven Pines. He afterward com-

manded a cavalry force in the Army of Northern Virginia, and was again wounded at Gettysburg. In 1864 he was made lieutenant-general, and commanded a body of cavalry in Virginia. He was afterward sent to South Carolina, and in February, 1865, commanded the rear-guard of the Confederate army at Columbia. Large quantities of cotton had been stored here; and, upon the approach of the Union army, under General Sherman, this was piled in an open square, ready to be burned. Fire was set to it, which resulted in a conflagration, by which a great part of the

city was destroyed. A sharp discussion afterward arose between Hampton and Sherman, each charging the other with the willful destruction of Columbia. The fact appears to be that, as far as either was concerned, the conflagration was purely accidental.

In 1876, General Hampton was the Democratic candidate for Governor of South Carolina. The election was followed by a determined contest between Hampton and the Republican candidate, Governor D. H. Chamberlain, each claiming to have been lawfully elected to the office. Both exercised the functions of Governor until April 10, 1877, when, by order of President Hayes, the United States troops, which had been guarding the State House, occupied by Governor Chamberlain, were withdrawn. The latter official then ceased to assert his claim, and Hampton continued Governor without opposition. (*See* SOUTH CAROLINA in ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1876.)

Governor Hampton is the grandson of Wade Hampton, who was born in South Carolina in 1755, and died there in 1835. He was a member of Congress, and a major-general in the United States Army; and, at the time of his death, was supposed to be the most wealthy planter in the United States, being, as it was said, the owner of more than 3,000 slaves.

HARLAN, JOHN M., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is about forty-two years old, and is the son of James Harlan, a distinguished Whig, who represented one of the Kentucky districts in Congress from 1836 to 1839, was Secretary of State of Kentucky from 1840 to 1844, and was Attorney-General of the State from 1850 till 1863, when he died. In 1859 John M. Harlan ran for Congress, but was defeated by his Democratic opponent. At the breaking out of the war he entered the Union service, and for two years was Colonel of the 10th Kentucky Infantry. In 1863 he was elected Attorney-General of the State on the Union ticket. After the close of his term he engaged in the practice of the law in Louisville. In 1871, and again in 1875, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Kentucky. General Harlan has acquired wide celebrity as an orator, and for many years has been known as one of the foremost lawyers of Kentucky. As a leader of the Republican party of the State, he infused life and vigor into the political canvass. He is gifted with great intellectual powers, and is noted for his physical strength and powers of endurance. In October, 1877, he was nominated by President Hayes to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench, which had been made by the resignation of Associate Justice David Davis; and having been confirmed by the Senate, he entered upon his duties early in December.

HARPER, FLETCHER, the last of the four brothers who founded, in New York, the publishing-house of Harper & Brothers, died in New York, May 29, 1877. James, the eldest

of the four, died March 27, 1869; Joseph Wesley, February 14, 1870; and John, April 22, 1875. They were all born at Newtown, Long Island: James in 1795, John in 1797, Joseph Wesley in 1801, and Fletcher in 1805. The grandfather of these brothers came to this country, from England, about the middle of the last century. He was a schoolmaster, and settled on a farm at Newtown, Long Island. He afterward removed to New York, where, for many years, he kept a grocery-store. His eldest son, Joseph, was born in 1766, became a house-carpenter, cultivated a small farm, and kept a retail store. In 1792 he married Elizabeth Kolyer, the daughter of a Dutch farmer. Six children were the fruit of this marriage, of whom the four brothers above named grew to manhood, and two died in infancy. James and John were early apprenticed to the trade of printing, the former becoming an expert pressman and the latter an excellent compositor and proof-reader. In 1817 they went into business together on their own account, in New York, under the name of J. & J. Harper. Wesley, who had also learned the trade of printing, became a member of the firm in 1823, and Fletcher in 1825. The business was conducted under the name of J. & J. Harper until the latter part of 1833, when the style was changed to that of Harper & Brothers. According to the division of labor adopted by the brothers, John Harper made most of the purchases, and became the financial manager of the affairs of the firm. James Harper superintended the mechanical operations, and for years before his death daily visited all the departments. Wesley Harper, for a number of years, read the proofs of all important works, and conducted the correspondence of the firm. Fletcher Harper, after acting for some years as foreman of the composing-room, gradually assumed charge of the literary departments. The idea of *Harper's Magazine* originated with James Harper. Fletcher suggested both the *Weekly* and the *Bazar*. He took a special interest in all the periodicals, and exercised a careful and intelligent supervision over them, not only with respect to their typographical appearance and mechanical make-up, but also their literary and pictorial features. The firm is now composed of the descendants of the original founders.

HART, JOEL T., an American sculptor, died at Florence, Italy, March 1, 1877. He was born in Clark County, Ky., about 1810. His education was restricted to a quarter's schooling, but he read diligently all the books he could obtain. In 1830 he entered a stone-cutter's shop in Lexington, and soon began to model busts in clay, making good likenesses of many influential persons, among whom were General Jackson and Cassius M. Clay. The latter gave him his first commission for a bust in marble. The work was so satisfactory, that the artist was commissioned by the "Ladies' Clay Association" of Virginia to execute a

marble statue of Henry Clay, which now stands in the Capitol Square at Richmond. He went to Florence in 1849 to execute this order, but the work was delayed in consequence of the loss of his model by shipwreck, and by other circumstances, and it was not till 1859 that the statue was shipped to the United States. Mr. Hart afterward made the colossal bronze statue of Henry Clay, which now stands at the intersection of St. Charles and Canal Streets in New Orleans. He resided in Florence for many years, where he executed a number of busts of eminent men, and several ideal works. Among the latter are "Angelina," "Il Penseroso," and "Woman Triumphant." The model of a statue of "Venus," upon which he spent between 15 and 20 years, is probably left unfinished. A machine for "pointing" a bust in marble directly from the head of the living model, which Mr. Hart invented, was too mechanical to be regarded with favor by other sculptors.

HART, JOHN SEELY, an American author, was born at Stockbridge, Mass., January 28, 1810, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 26, 1877. His family removed to Pennsylvania, finally settling near Wilkesbarre. He graduated at Princeton, N. J., in 1830, and, after teaching for a year at Natchez, Miss., he became, in 1832, tutor, and in 1834 Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages, at Princeton, where, from 1836 to 1841, he had charge of the Edgehill School. From 1842 to 1859 he was Principal of the Philadelphia High School, and from 1863 to 1871 of the New Jersey State Normal School at Trenton. In 1872 he became Professor of Rhetoric and of the English Language at Princeton. He was the founder, and long the chief editor, of the *Sunday-School Times*, and in 1859 was editor of the periodicals published by the American Sunday-School Union. He also contributed largely to periodicals, and edited several journals and illustrated annuals. Besides some text-books and religious works, he published "Class-Book of Poetry" (1844); "Female Prose-Writers of America" (1851); "In the School-Room" (1868); "Manual of Composition and Rhetoric" (1870); "Manual of English Literature" (1872); "Manual of American Literature" (1873); "Short Course in Literature, English and American" (1874); "Mistakes of Educated Men," "Spenser and the Faerie Queen," "Exposition of the Constitution for Schools," and "Greek and Roman Mythology."

HAYTI. (See SANTO DOMINGO.)

HEIMANN, BASILI ALEXANDROVITCH, the victor of Ardahan, was born in 1823. He entered the army in 1842, and began to participate in active operations in 1845, since which time he has, almost without an interruption, been engaged against the native tribes of the Caucasus. In 1859 he was a lieutenant-colonel, took part as colonel in 1862 in the Caucasian expedition of Prince Albert of Prussia, and was advanced in 1872 to the rank of lieutenant-general, and received the command of the 20th Infantry Division.

HILLIARD, HENRY, who was nominated by President Hayes as minister to Brazil, was born in North Carolina in 1808. In 1829 he was admitted to the bar at Athens, Ga., where he practised about two years. He was a professor in the University of Alabama from 1831 to 1834, was elected to the Alabama Legislature in 1838, and in 1840, as a delegate to the National Whig Convention, earnestly advocated the nomination of Henry Clay. In the following year he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. From 1842 to 1844, he was Chargé d'Affaires in Belgium, and in 1845 he was elected to Congress, where he served for three successive terms. He supported the compromise measures in 1850. His name was on the Fillmore electoral ticket in 1856, and the Bell and Everett ticket in 1860. He at first opposed secession, but afterward went with his State (Alabama), and was appointed a Commissioner to Tennessee. He was commissioned a brigadier-general in the provisional army of the Confederate States. About 1862 he began the practice of the law in Augusta, Ga. In 1868 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. He took an active part in the presidential canvass of 1872, when he advocated the election of Greeley and Brown. In 1876 he ran for Congress as an Independent Democrat, but was defeated. Since the war, he has acted with the Democratic party.

HOBART PASHA, the Admiral of the Turkish fleet, was born April 1, 1822. He is the third son of the Earl of Buckingham, his real name being Augustus Charles Hobart. In 1836 he entered the British Navy, and, having distinguished himself in the Crimean War, rose to the rank of captain. The British Navy during peace did not satisfy his adventurous spirit, and when the Civil War broke out in the United States, he took command of a blockade-runner, being eminently successful in this position. At the close of the Civil War he returned to Europe, and in 1867, upon the outbreak of the insurrection in Crete, he offered his services to the Sultan, who immediately gave him the command of the fleet operating against Crete. He had, however, failed to obtain the permission of the British Admiralty for this step, and, in consequence of the remonstrances of the Greek Government, the Foreign Office requested the Admiralty to strike his name off the British Navy list. In 1874 he addressed a letter to Lord Derby, admitting that he had committed a breach of naval discipline by accepting service under the Turkish Government without leave, but adding: "During seven years that have elapsed since that time, I have endeavored to maintain the character of an Englishman for zeal, activity, and sagacity, and I have been fortunate enough to obtain a certain European reputation, of which I hope I may be justly proud. I prevented, by my conduct during a very critical period, at the

end of the Cretan revolution (while I was in command of a large Turkish fleet), much bloodshed, and, many people think, a European war. I have organized the Turkish Navy in a way which has led to high encomiums as to its state from all the commanders-in-chief of the English fleets who have lately visited Constantinople. I have established naval schools, training and gunnery ships (and here I have been ably assisted by English naval officers). While doing all this toward strengthening the navy of our ally, I have naturally made many enemies. . . . All that they can find to say (and it is bitter enough) is, 'He has been dismissed the British service,' without, of course, explaining the cause. This is most painful to me, and is very detrimental to my already difficult position." He therefore asked that his offense might be overlooked, and that he might be relieved from "the ban of disgrace." This application was supported by the Earl of Derby, "as a matter of imperial policy," considering it to be of material advantage that Admiral Hobart Pasha should occupy the position he held in Turkey. The Lords of the Admiralty, therefore, consented to allow him to be reinstated in his former rank, placing him on the retired list, with the opportunity of rising by seniority to the rank of a retired admiral.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, and one of the two main divisions of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. (All the affairs which are common to the entire monarchy have been treated of under the head of AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.) As the Military Frontier, which had formerly its own administration, has been wholly incorporated, partly with Hungary proper and partly with Croatia and Slavonia, the lands of the Hungarian crown now consist of three large historic divisions, namely:

DIVISIONS.	Area.	Population in 1869.
Hungary proper.....	87,046	11,890,897
Transylvania.....	21,217	2,115,024
Croatia and Slavonia.....	16,782	1,864,034
Total.....	125,045	15,509,455

The Hungarian ministry in 1877 was composed as follows: 1. President of the Ministry, Koloman Tisza; 2. Minister near the King's person (*ad latus*), Baron Wenckheim; 3. Minister of Finance, Koloman Szell; 4. Minister of the Interior, Koloman Tisza; 5. Minister of Education and Public Worship, Dr. Augustin von Trefort; 6. Minister of Justice, Bela Perczel; 7. Minister of Public Works, Thomas Pechy; 8. Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, A. von Trefort; 9. Minister of Croatia and Slavonia, Koloman Bedekovitch de Czomoz; 10. Minister for the Defense of the Country, B. Szende von Kevesztes.

The budget for the countries belonging to the Hungarian crown, for 1877, was as follows (in florins, 1 florin = 48 cents):

RECEIPTS.	
1. Direct taxes.....	86,600,428
2. Indirect taxes.....	79,568,557
3. Receipts from government property, and state institutions.....	30,779,549
4. Extraordinary receipts of the Ministry of Finance.....	390,121
5. Receipts of the other ministries.....	9,668,221
6. Other receipts.....	5,228,287
Ordinary receipts.....	212,290,108
Extraordinary receipts.....	8,925,997
Total.....	216,156,105
EXPENDITURES.	
1. Royal Household.....	4,650,000
2. Royal Cabinet Chancery.....	74,041
3. Diet.....	1,159,082
4. Council of Ministers.....	809,685
5. Ministry (<i>ad latus</i>).....	50,243
6. Ministry for Croatia and Slavonia.....	85,040
7. " of the Interior.....	7,584,053
8. " of Public Defense.....	5,992,525
9. " of Education and Worship.....	4,050,181
10. " of Justice.....	9,434,998
11. " of Agriculture and Commerce.....	10,232,476
12. " of Communication.....	9,616,214
13. " of Finance.....	53,051,972
14. Administration of Croatia and Slavonia.....	5,268,808
15. " of Fiume.....	84,430
16. Pensions.....	8,812,572
17. Public debt.....	31,527,757
18. Contributions to the common expenditure of the Empire and to the Austrian debt.....	62,425,858
19. Other expenditures.....	20,401,802
Ordinary expenditures.....	229,681,912
Extraordinary expenditures.....	6,920,130
Total expenditures.....	236,602,042
Deficit.....	20,445,937

The public debt of Hungary at the close of 1874 amounted to 548,415,012 florins, exclusive of the common debt of the Empire. Hungary also has a share in the public debt of Austria proper, about 30 per cent. of its amount previous to 1868. This debt is regarded as exclusively Austrian, but Hungary pays annually for interest and its amortization 80,927,997 florins. The assets of the state were estimated in 1874 at 792,600,000 florins.

The aggregate length of railways open for traffic was, on January 1, 1877, 6,656 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 mile). The number of private and official letters, newspapers, etc., in 1875, was 76,672,000; the number of post-offices, 1,948; and the value of valuable letters and packages, 705,600,000 florins. The length of telegraph-wires in January, 1876, was 49,005; of telegraph-lines, 14,498 kilometres. The number of telegraph-stations was 911, and the number of dispatches sent and received 2,487,998.

In 1876 there were 315 newspapers and periodicals published in Hungary, against 325 in 1875. Of the whole number, 187 were political papers, 36 were literary journals, 180 were devoted to special subjects, and 12 were comic journals.

The public interest in Hungary during 1877 was divided between the negotiations on the "Ausgleich" (see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1876), and the relations of the Empire to the Eastern question. The President of the Ministry, M. Tisza, in his New Year's speech, declared it to be the duty of the Hungarians to

avoid everything that would estrange the peoples of the two halves of the monarchy. At the same time he spoke of the arrangement of the "Ausgleich" as near at hand. He also opposed a provisional solution of the bank question, demanding either a dualistic or an independent Hungarian bank. Several meetings were held in Pesth during January between the ministers of the two countries, and as they did not lead to any definite result, the Austrians returned to Vienna. On January 29th the Hungarian ministers Tisza, Szell, Wenckheim, and Trefort, proceeded thither to resume the negotiations. These, however, were as unsuccessful as the former conferences. Both Governments came to an agreement on all points relating to the new organization of the bank, and the only question unsettled was that of the "Centrallausschuss." Tisza had agreed to Count Andrassy's proposition that 14 general councilors should belong to this board, 5 should be Austrians, 5 Hungarians, while the remaining 4 should be elected by the shareholders, without regard to nationality. Suddenly, however, the Austrian Government, and the administration of the bank, insisted that these 4 members must also be Austrians. Tisza declared that he could not consent to this, and having returned home, sent in the resignation of the entire Hungarian ministry. The King accepted the resignation, and called upon Tisza to name his successor. The latter suggested the leader of the opposition, Baron Paul Sennyey, and he, as well as the *Jud. Curie Majlath*, was, in consequence, called to Vienna. The name of Sennyey, however, met with a strong opposition in the Foreign Office, and Andrassy threatened to resign immediately in case of the formation of a Sennyey-Majlath cabinet. Baron Sennyey declared himself willing to form a ministry, if he could immediately dissolve the Chamber, and as the Government did not submit to this step, he retired voluntarily. The King then tried a simple change of persons within the Liberal party, and turned to the former ministers, Szlavy, Bitto, and Ghyczy, but without success. They declared themselves unable to form a cabinet, supported by a strong majority, in opposition to Tisza. The King was thus forced to fall back on Tisza, and called upon him again to take charge of the Government. This he did provisionally, and the conferences between the two ministries again began. They finally agreed upon the following compromise: The general council of the bank should consist of one governor, two vice-governors, and 12 general councilors. The governor and vice-governors were to be appointed by the Emperor, the governor upon the united recommendation of the two Governments, and one vice-governor upon the recommendation of each of the Governments. Of the general councilors 2 were to be elected by the shareholders upon the recommendation of each of the Governments, while the remaining 10 were to be elected without regard to their

nationality. These propositions were sanctioned by a committee of the Constitutional party of the Austrian Reichsrath on February 22d, and Tisza was then again permanently appointed President of the Ministry.

Immediately upon its reappearance in the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, which had reassembled on January 20th, the reorganized ministry was bitterly attacked by the so-called "Independents" and the extreme Left for its course on the bank question. Of the former, Baron Louis Simonyi, formerly Minister of Commerce under Tisza, spoke; while of the latter Nemeth gave expression to his hostility in almost unparliamentary language. Tisza answered both with dignity, and succeeded in removing all ill-feeling in the large Liberal party, while even the Right, under the leadership of Sennyey, received his explanations with applause. The discussions of the "Ausgleich" were resumed in the deputations of the two Parliaments, which met on May 29th. The Austrian deputation elected for its president Count Wrba, and the Hungarian, Szlavy. These discussions threatened to be without any definite result, as the Hungarians insisted on a reduction of one per cent. of their contribution to the common Treasury. As the labors of the deputations resulted in no understanding, each appointed a sub-committee to consider the question. Even these could not come to an agreement, and the subject was, in July, finally laid over till the fall.

The peculiar character of the population of Hungary caused all classes to take a special interest in the events going on beyond the Danube. The Slavs, especially the Croats, naturally sympathized with their struggling brethren in Turkey. On the other hand, the Hungarians, fearing their very existence threatened by the growth of Slavic influence in South-eastern Europe, and being also, with the Turks, the last remnants of the Turanian race in Europe, strongly sympathized with the latter. In order to give an expression to this sympathy, the Hungarian students resolved to present the Turkish commander-in-chief, Abdul Kerim, with a sword of honor. A deputation of twenty was chosen for this purpose. On January 7th they arrived in Trieste, and embarked immediately on account of the hostile demonstrations of the Slavic and Greek inhabitants of that city. In Constantinople, however, they were received with great honors.

The Turkish Government spared no efforts to secure the sympathies of the Magyars. In April the Sultan signed a decree that the library known as the "Corvina" be returned to Hungary. The "Corvina" was originally established by King Matthias Corvinus in the fifteenth century, and comprised 50,000 volumes. Every book was bound in velvet, and decorated with gold and silver clasps, and the emblems of the king. After the death of Corvinus, and the capture of Buda by the Turks, the library was scattered all over the world. Since then the

Hungarians have made great efforts to obtain at least a part of it. According to recent researches by Ernst Simonyi, there were in the libraries of London, Paris, Brussels, Wolfenbüttel, Florence, Venice, Rome, and Besançon, 48 Corvina manuscripts. Besides these there were 363 others, which may be regarded as genuine. The present of the Sultan to the Hungarians comprised 35 well-preserved works. The Chamber of Deputies therefore passed a unanimous resolution to present to the Sultan the thanks of the nation.



THE THEINKIRCHE, PRAGUE, BOHEMIA.

On May 2d, three interpellations on the Eastern question were made in the Hungarian Diet, and a fourth one was announced. The answer given by Tisza, on May 4th, was similar to that made by the Austrian Government to the Reichsrath on the same day. Its substance was that the best policy would be not to waste the strength of the nation prematurely; freedom of action was of the greatest consequence; co-operation with Russia was impossible, and no secret convention with that Power existed. On the 9th Tisza added, in answer to a question on the navigation of the Danube, that a demand had been sent by the common ministry to St. Petersburg and Constantinople, for the removal of all obstructions to the free navigation of the river. From this time on interpellations on the Eastern question were of com-

mon occurrence, and were promptly answered by Tisza. An additional source of trouble was a Slavic demonstration in Agram, the capital of Croatia, on the occasion of the visit of the Archduke Albrecht. During the torchlight procession the crowd cheered Russia, while a band played the Russian national anthem. The archduke received a delegation of Russian refugees, and promised them his intercession with the Emperor, to procure for them further assistance, but refused to receive a Pan Slavistic address of the students.

During the remainder of the session of the Diet, interpellations continued to be made almost uninterruptedly, and the minister in all cases gave answers similar to those made by Prince Auersperg in the Austrian Reichsrath. (*See AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY.*) The Russian successes continued to inflame the Hungarians, and in September an attempt was made by Szeklers, the Hungarians living in Transylvania, to enter Roumania from that province. The conspiracy, however, was discovered, and arms and ammunition were seized in boxes which were represented to contain machinery. Meetings were held in a large number of towns to protest against the annexation or occupation of Bosnia, and to demand "the maintenance, in its integrity, of the Ottoman Empire." A meeting of Slavic sympathizers, held in Agram on August 5th, on the other hand, adopted a resolution expressing the conviction of those present, that the barbarous and cruel oppression of the Christian peoples in the East would continue so long as Turkey existed, and that the Turkish Empire in Europe must therefore fall, if an existence, compatible with the dignity of mankind, was to be secured to those Christians.

The Diet reassembled on September 15th. Five interpellations were immediately made. The first was whether the Government had any settled policy, and what that policy was. The second referred to Serbia, and asked whether it was true that the Government had hindered the Turks from taking such precautions as might prevent that Power from again going to war; and whether the Government was prepared to bring pressure to bear upon Serbia, by all the means in its power, in order that she should not enter once more into the arena. Then from two sides of the House a question was asked about the Triple Imperial Alliance—whether it existed, and, if so, what was its nature; while the last interrogatory referred to the representations made about the violation of the Geneva Convention. In reply to these questions, M. Tisza said that the foreign

policy hitherto pursued had resulted in the fact that now no danger whatever threatened the interests of the monarchy. He denied that the Government had exercised neutrality in a way unduly favorable to Russia, or that the policy pursued by the Hungarian Government was contrary to the opinion of the Hungarian people. The Government's policy consisted now, as formerly, in the protection of the interests of the country, without war if possible, but, at the same time, in protecting them in every contingency; also in seeing that nothing took place in the East without the consent of Austria-Hungary. If Servia broke peace, Austria-Hungary would not impede Turkey's action against her. As regarded the three Emperors' alliance, that alliance did not exist in the sense that the three Emperors and three Powers had entered into engagements with each other upon the Eastern question, or upon other concrete questions. The Emperors and their Governments had only agreed, in the interest of European peace, to proceed in harmony, but not in common on any question which might arise. They had succeeded in this for several years, and, even now, the fact that the war had not become a European one was partly due to their amicable relations. The three Emperors' alliance might again be of service in maintaining peace after the close of the present war. The fact that one of the parties to the alliance had entered upon war contrary to the views of the two others, threw no responsibility upon those others, particularly not on Austria. He denied that the Government wished the dismemberment of Turkey. In answer to a question relative to the Salzburg interview, M. Tisza said that Austria's relations with Germany remained very good, as they had been for a long time.

On October 16th, a member questioned the Government in relation to its toleration of the transport of war material destined for the Russian army, while, on the other hand, strong measures had been taken respecting the recent events in the Szekler districts. M. Tisza, in reply, declared that, so far as was known, no arms had been transported through Hun-

gary, either for the Russians or the Turks. The measures which the Government had taken in the Szekler districts for the self-defense of the state, must be respected by everybody. The Minister for War proceeded to Transylvania to furnish the Government with authentic information regarding what had passed, but nobody had been invested with special powers, nor had any commissioners been appointed. In reply to another deputy, who demanded the liberation of the persons arrested for participation in the Szekler demonstration, M. Tisza declined to accede to this demand, as such a proceeding would be contrary to the laws. The House then resolved, by an overwhelming majority, to take cognizance of the minister's answer.

A violent scene occurred in Pesth on the evening of December 16th. In the afternoon some 7,000 persons assembled, and speeches of a highly inflammatory nature were made, in which the policy of Count Andrassy was bitterly denounced. A deputation was sent to M. Tisza, and, upon his refusing to receive more than ten or twelve persons, a portion of the mob entered his house, while the crowd outside broke the windows, and raised shouts of "Down with Andrassy!" and "Down with Tisza!" It was not until the troops had been called out, and threatened to charge upon the assemblage, that it could be dispersed. On the following day a member of the House asked that an inquiry should be instituted into the circumstances attending the demonstration. M. Tisza, in reply, stated that the Government could not suffer either the foreign or home policy of Hungary to be determined by street demonstrations. It was its duty to maintain confidence in Hungary, and he counted upon the patriotism of every citizen to aid it in this task. In conclusion, he declared that proceedings would be taken with all due severity against the authors of the demonstration.

Among recent works containing information on Hungary are P. Hunfalvy's "*Ethnographie von Ungarn*" (Buda-Pest, 1877), and J. H. Schwickler's "*Statistik des Königreichs Ungarn*" (Stuttgart, 1876).

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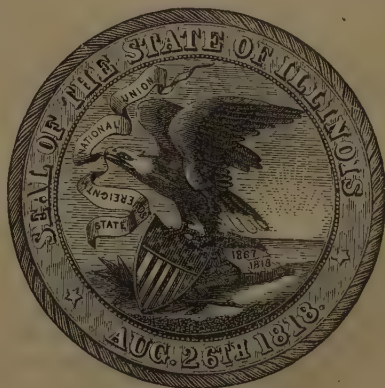
IGNATIEFF, NICHOLAS PAULOVITCH, a Russian diplomatist, was born January 29, 1832. He belongs to the numerous lower nobility, and is descended from a family which has given to Russia many high dignitaries. Aided by the influence of his father and his other numerous relatives, he advanced very rapidly. After having finished his education in a military academy, he was for three years captain of the Hussars of the Guard, and then entered the general staff. In 1854 he was placed under the command of Count Berg in the Baltic provinces, where he remained during the entire

Crimean War. Although he did not take an active part in that war, and could, therefore, not distinguish himself on the field of battle, his advancement did not suffer. In 1856 he rose to the rank of colonel, and as such he entered the diplomatic service. He was appointed military attaché to the Russian embassy in London; and there, as well as in Paris, at the conclusion of the treaty of peace, he showed, for the first time, what an eminent talent for his new career he possessed. By his energy he saved for Russia several important strategical points during the adjustment of the

boundaries, which through ignorance of military affairs had been conceded by the other Russian diplomatists. He was then appointed by his Government to conduct the adjustment of the boundaries with Roumania, and for his services on this occasion was created a major-general in 1858—only twenty-six years old. His rapid advancement in the army, however, did not prove an attraction strong enough to draw him away from the diplomatic career, for which he had conceived a great inclination. But he now turned his attention to Asia; and the great territorial additions made to the Russian Empire on that continent since that time have been mainly his work. Just at that time Muravyeff, the Governor of Eastern Siberia, needed a diplomatic councilor on account of his frequent intercourse with China. Ignatieff was ordered to report to him for special missions; and he had been there but a few months, when, by the treaty of Aigoun, of May 28, 1858, he succeeded in inducing the Chinese to cede the greater part of Mantchooria to Russia. It was for a long time thought that this treaty was the work of Muravyeff, and not till many years later did it become known that it was due entirely to General Ignatieff. On his return he concluded advantageous commercial treaties with Khiva and Bokhara; and at the same time drew up a plan of the country, which was afterward of great service to the Russians in their operations in Turkistan. From 1859-'63 he was Russian ambassador in Peking. In this position he again succeeded in securing for Russia the lion's share of the concessions made to the European Powers by China, in consequence of the British and French victories; and also another large addition of territory. His position in Peking, however, did not engage his time to such an extent but that he could devote himself to various studies, principal among which was the Turkish language, which he acquired so completely, that afterward, when he was in Constantinople, he was the only one among the foreign ambassadors who could communicate directly with the Sultan without the aid of an interpreter. At the time of the Polish insurrection Ignatieff returned to Europe—having, in the mean while, risen to the rank of adjutant-general of the Emperor—and was appointed director of the Asiatic department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In this position he remained little less than a year, and used his time to gain a complete insight into European relations. On July 26, 1864, he was appointed extraordinary ambassador in Constantinople, and thus entered upon the position which has placed his name among the ablest statesmen of the century. A completely new field was opened to him, and his activity at Constantinople has been fitly designated as "mining," inasmuch as Turkey seems to be completely undermined at the present time. Pan Slavism, which in the last ten years has become such a terrible danger to Austria and Turkey, found in Ignatieff one of its most

enthusiastic supporters. But although he could not immediately make this question the leading one, as he desired, he made his influence felt in all the differences between the Porte and its subjects. Although he was not equal in rank to his colleagues at the court of the Sultan—until, in 1867, he was raised to the rank of envoy extraordinary—he nevertheless obtained such complete ascendancy over the other members of the diplomatic corps, that even men like Lord Lytton and Count Prokesch-Orten were forced into the background by him. He even brought several Turkish statesmen under his influence—prominent among them Mahmoud Nedim Pasha, who was nothing but a tool in the hands of Ignatieff. Like Talleyrand, he believes that language was given to men to conceal their thoughts, and his enemies say that he was never yet caught speaking the truth. He is a very hard student, having read up, and mastered in all their details and bearings, the thousand-and-one Hattis which Turkey has during the last centuries bestowed upon her subjects. He is married to the Princess Catherine Galatzin, and is thus connected by marriage not only with the highest aristocracy of Russia, but also with the ducal families of Luynes and Chaulnes, in France. Madame Ignatieff, described as clever as she is charming, takes a very active part in her husband's affairs; and it is said that not only no dispatches ever left for St. Petersburg without first having been submitted to her approval, but that she has been the initiator of many of the general's most successful political inspirations.

ILLINOIS. The Thirtieth General Assembly of Illinois began its session on the 10th of January, and brought it to a close on the 23d of May. A United States Senator was chosen for the term of six years, beginning March 4th, to succeed General John A. Logan. The first



STATE SEAL OF ILLINOIS.

informal ballot was taken in the two Houses on the 16th of January. The vote stood, in the Senate, for John A. Logan, 20; for John M. Palmer, 22; for William B. Anderson, 7;

for Elihu B. Washburn, 1; blank, 1; in the House, for General Logan, 77; for Palmer, 67; for Judge David Davis, 7; for William Lathrop, 1. The first ballot in joint convention was taken next day, and resulted in 98 votes for Logan, 88 for Palmer, 8 for Davis, 7 for Anderson, 1 for Washburn, 1 for Lathrop, and 1 for William H. Parish. The balloting continued from day to day until the 25th, 40 votes being taken in joint convention. During the first 20 ballots there was no material change in the position of the candidates. On the 21st Logan received 87 votes, Palmer 85, Anderson 13, Haines 2, and Parish 1. The first important change was on the 29th ballot, when Logan had 96, Anderson went up to 88, Palmer disappeared from the list, Washburn had 6, C. B. Lawrence appeared as a candidate with 2, and 16 votes were scattered among seven other names. The contest went on without further change of importance until the 35th ballot, when Judge Davis suddenly ran up to 97 votes, and Judge Lawrence to 86, while Anderson's name disappeared, and Logan dropped to 2 votes. On the 38th ballot Haines went up to 56, and Lawrence came down to 39. Finally, on the 25th of January, the 40th ballot was taken, resulting as follows: Whole number of votes, 200; necessary for a choice, 101; David Davis had 101, Charles B. Lawrence 94, John C. Haines 3, John A. Logan 1, and William H. Parish 1. The long contest was due to the fact that the Legislature was very evenly divided between Democrats and Republicans, while a few Independents held the balance of power. The composition of the two Houses was as follows: In the Senate, Republicans, 22; Democrats, 24; Independents, 5. In the House, Republicans, 79; Democrats, 74. On a full joint ballot, Republicans, 101; Democrats, 98; Independents, 5. Judge Davis was the candidate of the small number of Independents, but was finally supported by the Democrats. He was born in Cecil County, Maryland, March 9, 1815, and graduated from Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1832. He studied law for a time in Massachusetts, and afterward at the Law School at New Haven, Connecticut. He settled at Bloomington, Illinois, in 1835, and attained a high degree of success in the practice of his profession. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1844, as a Whig, and in 1847 was a

member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of Illinois. He was elected Judge of the 8th Judicial Court of the State in 1848, and reelected in 1855 and 1861. He was an intimate friend of Abraham Lincoln, and a member of the Convention which nominated him for the Presidency in 1860. On the 8th of December, 1862, he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and after President Lincoln's death was administrator of his estate. In 1870 Judge Davis held, with the minority of the Supreme Court, that the acts of Congress making Gov-



STATE CAPITOL OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD.

ernment notes a legal tender in payment of debts were constitutional. In February, 1872, the National Convention of the Labor Reform party nominated Judge Davis as its candidate for President, on a platform that declared, among other things, in favor of a national currency "based on the faith and resources of the nation," and interchangeable with 3.65-per-cent. bonds of the Government, and demanded the establishment of an "eight-hour law" throughout the country, and the payment of the national debt "without mortgaging the property of the people to enrich capitalists." In answer to the letter informing him of the nomination, Judge Davis said: "Be pleased to thank the Convention for the unexpected honor which they have conferred upon me. The Chief Magistracy of the Republic should neither be sought nor declined by any American citizen." His name was also used before the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati the same year, and received 92½ votes for this nomination on the first ballot. After the regular nominations had been made, he concluded to retire from the contest, and so announced in a final answer to the Labor Reformers. He resigned his seat on the Supreme Bench to take his place in the United States

Senate on the 4th of March, 1877. There he has been rated as an Independent, but acts more commonly with the Democrats. He is understood to be in favor of remonetizing silver, and postponing the resumption of specie payments.

The legislation of the session was unimportant. The following is a statement of the appropriations made:

General and deficiency appropriation bills.....	\$3,678,391 89
State charitable institutions and Reform School.....	1,565,068 19
Normal University at Normal.....	72,387 50
Normal University at Carbondale.....	70,887 50
Industrial University at Champaign.....	74,500 50
Industrial University (deficiency).....	16,060 00
State and County Boards of Agriculture.....	88,000 00
Expenses of next General Assembly and State Government.....	700,000 00
Completion of Douglas Monument.....	50,000 00
Completion of Lincoln Monument.....	27,000 00
Indebtedness of Penitentiary.....	98,090 98
Construction of Southern Penitentiary.....	200,000 00
Construction of Eastern Insane Hospital.....	200,000 00
Payment of Barnard and Gowan claim.....	10,000 05
Payment of William Head's claim.....	5,968 67
Copperas Creek dam and Spring Lake outlet.....	51,453 18
State Horticultural Society.....	4,000 00
Reimbursing Williamson and Jackson Counties for suppressing Williamson County vendetta.....	88,000 00
State Board of Health.....	2,000 00
Total.....	\$6,194,808 46

An act was passed prohibiting the publication or dissemination in any way of notices "with intent to procure, or to aid in procuring, any divorce either in this State or elsewhere." A penalty of fine or imprisonment is attached to the offense. A new law relating to fire insurance was passed, of which the following are the most important provisions:

No joint-stock company shall be incorporated under this act in the city of Chicago, nor shall any company incorporated under this act establish any agency for the transaction of business in said city, with a smaller capital than \$150,000 actually paid in, in cash, nor in any other county in this State with a smaller capital than \$100,000, actually paid in, in cash; nor shall any company formed under this act for the purpose of doing the business of fire or inland navigation insurance, on the plan of mutual insurance, commence business, if located in the city of Chicago, nor establish any agency for the transaction of business in said city, until agreements have been entered into for insurance with at least 400 applicants, the premiums on which shall amount to not less than \$200,000, of which \$40,000 at least shall have been paid in cash, and notes of solvent parties, founded on actual and *bona-fide* applications for insurance, shall have been received for the remainder; nor shall any mutual insurance company in any other part of the State commence business until agreements have been entered into for insurance with at least 100 applicants, the premiums on which shall amount to not less than \$50,000, of which \$10,000 shall have been paid in cash, and notes of solvent parties, founded on actual and *bona-fide* applications for insurance, shall have been received for the remainder. No one of the notes received as aforesaid shall amount to more than \$1,000, and no two notes shall be given for the same risk, or be made by the same person or firm, except where the amount of such notes shall not exceed \$1,000, nor shall any such note be represented as capital stock unless a policy be issued upon the same within 30 days after the organization of the company upon a risk which shall not be for a shorter period than 12 months. Each of the said notes shall be payable, in part or in whole, at any time when the directors

shall deem the same requisite for the payment of losses by fire or inland navigation, and such incidental expenses as may be necessary for transacting the business of said company; and no note shall be accepted as part of said capital stock unless the same shall be accompanied by a certificate of a justice of the peace or supervisor of the town or city where the person making such note shall reside that the person making the same is, in his opinion, pecuniarily good and responsible for the same; and no such note shall be surrendered during the life of the policy for which it is given.

An act making the silver coins of the United States "a legal tender at their face value, and receivable in payment of all debts, without limit as to amount," was vetoed by Governor Cullom, on the ground that it was inexpedient, and likely to flood the State with depreciated coin, and also because it was unconstitutional. On the latter point the Governor said:

The bill is repugnant to the Constitution of this State and of the United States, in the fact that its operation must be as to past transactions to impair the obligation of contracts. This bill plainly proposes to operate upon past contracts, and does not discriminate between them and such as may hereafter be made.

The Legislature evidently intended that no discrimination should exist; hence, in all cases under this bill, if it could be upheld, subsidiary silver coin might be forced as a tender upon a creditor where he had no express contract for other kinds of coin, and whatever might be the extent of the depreciation of the same, the creditor's right to demand currency would be taken away, and so the bill would operate to impair the obligation of the contract between the parties.

The bill assumes to permit an obligor who has agreed in express terms in legal-tender notes to pay the same in silver coin, if he chooses to do so. Such a provision manifestly impairs the obligation of the contract, where the silver coin is of less value than the legal-tender currency.

This bill interferes with the power of Congress to regulate the value of money. The power to coin money and regulate the value thereof is vested in Congress as a power *in solido*, in effect without any reserve to the States, for powers conferred upon Congress, the exercise of which is not expressly prohibited to the States, are held to be exclusive where there is a direct repugnancy or incompatibility in their exercise by the States.

The power has been exercised by Congress, and that body has, in effect, declared that subsidiary silver coin shall, in the absence of any agreement, be a legal tender or forced tender for only five dollars. This bill declares it shall be a legal tender for an unlimited amount. Congress gives to subsidiary silver coin a money-value in the payment of debts in sums of five dollars and not beyond. This bill attempts to give it a lawful and forced value beyond that amount.

The declaration by Congress as to what should be the lawful money-value of subsidiary silver, and to what amount, was, by necessary implication, a declaration that it should not have a different value, and should not be a lawful tender for a greater sum than that named in the law of Congress save as parties might agree. There was no design in this by Congress to remit the matter to the several State Legislatures, nor could it perhaps have done so had that been its intention.

Among the other acts of the session was one establishing 13 judicial circuits, and providing for the election of judges in them on the first Monday in August. The question of making

an appropriation of \$532,000 for the purpose of completing the State Capitol, on which nearly \$3,000,000 had already been expended, occupied considerable attention; and finally it was decided to make the appropriation, subject to ratification by the people at an election to be held in November. Out of 389,189 votes cast at that election, only 80,242 were in favor of the appropriation. A majority of the people in only six counties voted for it.

The total assessed value of property in this State, as reported in the month of August, was \$892,842,398, of which \$4,467,802 was of railroad property, \$187,648,445 personal property, \$442,969,507 improved lands, \$48,735,477 unimproved lands, \$170,773,582 improved town and city lots, and \$37,747,485 unimproved town and city lots. The purposes to which land under cultivation was devoted are indicated in the following statement:

	Acres.
Wheat.....	1,874,224
Corn.....	8,280,888
Oats.....	1,480,891
Meadows.....	2,277,070
Other field products.....	776,707
Inclosed pastures.....	4,018,513
Orchards.....	819,143
Woodland.....	630,759

The statistics of crops, compiled from reports made to the State Department of Agriculture, show that during the season there were 8,935,411 acres of corn under cultivation, yielding 301,646,473 bushels; 1,729,296 acres of winter wheat, yielding 29,510,032 bushels; 258,449 acres of spring wheat, yielding 2,980,524 bushels; 1,556,194 acres of oats, yielding 61,145,988 bushels; and 2,443,360 acres of hay, producing 4,044,967 tons.

The State militia consists of 117 companies, aggregating 5,958 enlisted men in what is known as the National Guard. The entire force includes 63 general and staff officers, 189 cavalry, 163 artillery, and 6,017 infantry.

A committee appointed by the Governor to examine into the condition of the State penitentiary reported, in April, that it had a debt of \$110,734.69; that the number of convicts was 1,648; and that the cost of maintaining each was \$149.50, which might be reduced to \$115.58 for the current two years, making the probable expense for that period \$624,722.19, against which the estimated receipts stood at \$451,694.72. The commission appointed to locate the southern penitentiary made a report, on the 11th of August, in favor of Grand Tower, in Jackson County; but this location was not approved by the Advisory Board, consisting of the Governor, Auditor, and Attorney-General. Chester was next fixed upon by a majority of the commission, one member reporting against it, and the location at that point received the sanction of the board on the 19th of September.

There was a convention of the State Farmers' Association, at Springfield, in February. It was devoted to the discussion of topics bearing more or less upon the agricultural interests

of the State; and the following resolutions regarding the currency of the country were adopted:

Resolved, That the Illinois State Farmers' Association hereby substantially reaffirm its past action on the currency question, as expressed in the following resolutions:

1. We demand a legal-tender currency, receivable for all debts, both public and private, and issued directly by the United States Government in sufficient volume to answer all the demands of trade, and made interchangeable with Government bonds bearing a low rate of interest.

2. Opposition to all banks of issue.

3. That we demand the free coinage of gold and silver; and all moneys, both metallic and paper, to be endowed by law with the full function of money, and a legal tender for all debts and payments whatsoever.

4. That we demand of our Senators and Representatives in Congress to pass such laws as will carry out the intention of the foregoing resolution.



UNIVERSITY HALL, EVANSTON.

A tornado of wind, accompanied by violent rain, occurred at Mount Carmel on the 4th of June, resulting in the loss of 16 lives, the injury of some 25 persons, and the destruction of nearly half a million dollars' worth of property.

The Supreme Court decided, in November, in the case of the City of Springfield *vs.* Ninian W. Edwards, that the injunction obtained in the lower court against an increase of the debt of the city should be made perpetual. The main ground of the decision was that the debt of the city already exceeded the constitutional limit of five per cent. of the valuation of taxable property. The following is the decree of the court:

It is therefore ordered, adjudged, and decreed by the court, that said city, the council, and mayor, or their agents, officers, clerks, and employes, be perpetually enjoined from incurring any indebtedness, in any manner, or for any purpose, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five (5) per centum of the valuation of the taxable property in said city, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes, previous to the incurring of any additional indebtedness, or levying taxes for

the payment of interest for improvements and for city expenses, in excess of the ordinary revenue of the fiscal year immediately preceding, unless in the payment of interest on the public debts of the city, they shall provide according to law, by taxation or otherwise, some additional fund, out of which such excess of appropriation may be made to meet such indebtedness; or from issuing any warrants, or authorizing their issue, for the payment of any money when there are no means in the city treasury for their payment; or from issuing the same to bear interest, or to become due at a future day, or for the payment of any money out of the treasury, without by ordinance making appropriation therefor; or from assessing and collecting taxes for the year 1874 in any other manner than is provided for under the general laws of the State for the assessment and collection of State and county taxes; or from borrowing money when the interest on the outstanding indebtedness shall exceed the one-half of the city revenue arising from the ordinary taxes within the city for the year immediately preceding.

IMMIGRATION. During the last four years of commercial depression there has been a rapid decline of immigration to the United States. In the year 1876 the immigrant arrivals were fewer than during any year since the first influx which followed the Irish potato-famine of 1846, excepting during the period following the financial crash of 1857, and extending through the first years of the war (1858-'63), as can be seen at a glance from the following table of the immigration statistics since the foundation of the Republic:

YEARS.	Immigrants.	YEARS.	Immigrants.
1789-1819.....	250,000	1849.....	226,527
1820.....	8,885	1849.....	297,094
1821.....	9,127	1850.....	369,980
1822.....	6,911	1851.....	379,466
1823.....	6,354	1852.....	371,608
1824.....	7,912	1853.....	363,645
1825.....	10,199	1854.....	427,838
1826.....	10,837	1855.....	200,877
1827.....	18,375	1856.....	200,436
1828.....	27,392	1857.....	251,806
1829.....	22,520	1858.....	123,126
1830.....	23,322	1859.....	121,282
1831.....	22,633	1860.....	153,640
1832.....	60,482	1861.....	91,823
1833.....	58,640	1862.....	91,825
1834.....	65,365	1863.....	176,215
1835.....	45,374	1864.....	193,412
1836.....	76,242	1865.....	249,052
1837.....	76,240	1866.....	318,491
1838.....	38,914	1867.....	298,353
1839.....	68,069	1868.....	297,815
1840.....	84,066	1869.....	395,922
1841.....	80,289	1870.....	378,796
1842.....	104,565	1871.....	367,789
1843.....	52,496	1872.....	449,488
1844.....	78,615	1873.....	437,004
1845.....	114,371	1874.....	277,593
1846.....	154,416	1875.....	209,036
1847.....	234,968	1876.....	187,027
Total.....			9,726,455

During the first 8 months of the year 1877, the falling off was still increased, the number of immigrants being 30 per cent. less than for the corresponding period in 1876.

The fluctuations in the tide of immigration, apparent in the above table, may be briefly explained as follows: From the year when the records of immigration were first officially kept (1819), there was a gradual increase of 3,000 to 6,000 a year until the cholera year, 1832, when nearly thrice as many immigrants arrived as in the preceding year. From various

causes, chiefly industrial, the course of immigration fluctuated, declining more than half after the panic of 1837; then again increasing, and again falling off one-half in 1843, and a second time recovering, but, on the whole, augmenting, until the year 1847, which year shows an increase of 50 per cent. over the preceding. During the period of political disturbance in Europe, from that year till 1854, there was a vast flood of immigration; in 1855 this impetus had spent its force; the country was over-stocked with immigrant-labor, and a falling off of one-half from the enormous immigration of 1854 was only partially recovered in 1857, when the panic of that year caused another decline of one-half, and the outbreak of the Civil War a further decrease of about 40 per cent. In 1863 the number again nearly doubled, and from that time there was a constant increase, until, in 1872, the number of immigrants exceeded that of any previous year, being 5 per cent. more than at the high tide of the European influx after the Revolution of 1848, which was during the year 1854. Since the crash of 1873 a rapid decline has set in, and during the last two or three years many laborers have been driven, by dearth of employment here, to return to their former homes. From the following tabulated statement of the arrivals of aliens at the port of New York—in which city fully two-thirds of the European immigrants disembark—it will be seen that for the last 30 years, during which period the bulk of the alien population has been imported, nearly 42 per cent. of the total number of immigrants have been German, and nearly 36 per cent. Irish:

ARRIVALS OF ALIENS AT NEW YORK.

YEAR.	Irish.	German.	Others.	Total.
1847.....	52,946	58,545	18,568	129,062
1848.....	98,061	54,957	26,158	179,176
1849.....	112,591	62,936	35,076	210,603
1850.....	117,038	51,289	44,469	212,796
1851.....	163,306	75,405	50,580	289,301
1852.....	118,131	123,970	58,591	300,692
1853.....	113,164	122,864	48,917	284,945
1854.....	82,302	180,872	56,049	319,223
1855.....	43,043	55,596	37,594	136,233
1856.....	44,276	60,454	37,602	142,332
1857.....	57,119	84,286	42,363	183,773
1858.....	26,075	32,989	20,515	79,579
1859.....	32,652	29,485	17,285	79,422
1860.....	47,330	39,324	18,508	105,162
1861.....	25,734	22,722	11,087	65,543
1862.....	32,217	30,765	13,324	76,306
1863.....	31,157	39,053	26,634	96,844
1864.....	39,399	60,416	32,481	132,296
1865.....	70,462	87,499	38,391	196,352
1866.....	63,047	108,333	56,973	228,413
1867.....	65,134	126,584	49,708	241,426
1868.....	47,371	120,027	46,088	213,686
1869.....	66,204	130,516	62,269	258,989
1870.....	65,168	98,638	57,364	212,170
1871.....	65,506	105,398	58,765	229,669
1872.....	68,747	154,540	71,294	294,581
1873.....	70,435	98,436	97,597	266,518
1874.....	37,447	55,967	46,177	140,041
1875.....	19,324	33,288	26,343	84,560
1876.....	13,253	27,745	20,267	71,265
1877*.....	5,908	16,284	10,237	33,129
Total.....	2,009,447	2,345,486	1,265,240	5,620,173
Before 1847..	454,151	277,070	277,071	908,502
Grand total..	2,463,598	2,622,556	1,542,311	6,528,675

* Eight months.

Several new classes of immigrants have been drawn to our country of late years, notably the coolies from the southeastern provinces of China; the Swedes, and other Scandinavians, who seek the northwestern farming-lands; the Italians, chiefly from Naples and Calabria, who are employed in bands in different parts of the United States, for all manner of coarse labor; the Mennonite sect, from Russia, who have settled in colonies in the West, to the number of nearly 20,000, having brought enough capital with them for the purchase of lands. The most noteworthy of the nationalities of which the ranks of the recent immigrants are composed are given below, with the number of arrivals in New York from each country for 8 months of the year 1877, and for the 3 entire years previous:

COUNTRIES.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Austria.....	5,321	4,790	1,210	502
Belgium.....	325	204	292	63
Bohemia.....	.....	.....	2,721	1,765
Denmark.....	3,154	1,354	1,218	1,169
England.....	19,077	10,793	8,447	2,905
France.....	8,316	2,376	2,168	492
Germany.....	40,302	25,559	21,004	10,430
Holland.....	1,335	894	593	216
Hungary.....	13	85	496	219
Ireland.....	37,447	19,924	13,314	5,903
Italy.....	5,094	2,575	2,618	1,841
Norway.....	8,447	2,602	2,114	1,341
Russia.....	7,565	8,123	5,636	1,549
Scotland.....	4,739	8,070	2,240	621
Sweden.....	8,743	8,303	3,693	2,792
Switzerland.....	2,296	1,439	1,292	871
Wales.....	1,226	849	451	244

Grouping the total numbers of immigrants for 5 years, 1871-'75, according to races, we find that Anglo-Saxons (551,889) make 32.3 per cent. of the total number (1,706,426); the German peoples (548,389), over 32 per cent.; the Irish (295,179), 17.3 per cent.; the Latin races—French, Italians, etc.—(102,385), 6 per cent.; Scandinavians (119,688), 7 per cent.; Slavs, chiefly Mennonites (23,468), 1.4 per cent.; Chinese and other Mongolians (65,428), nearly 4 per cent.

A noteworthy fact connected with recent immigration is the diminution in the ratio of the female to the male immigrants within the last 4 years. The decrease in the percentage of female arrivals, which is a symptom of the hard times both here and abroad, is stated in the following table:

YEAR.	Male per cent.	Female per cent.
1867.....	60.32	39.68
1868.....	60.37	39.63
1869.....	61.26	38.74
1870.....	60.52	39.48
1871.....	59.17	40.83
1872.....	59.40	40.60
1873.....	61.07	38.93
1874.....	61.59	38.41
1875.....	64.34	35.66
1876.....	66.28	33.72
Average.....	60.42	39.58

The classification of the total immigration for 1876, according to ages, is given in the following table:

	Males.	Females.	Together.
Under 15 years of age.....	15,208	12,667	27,875
15 to 40 " ".....	83,840	87,894	121,734
Above 40 " ".....	12,738	7,639	20,377
Total.....	111,786	58,200	169,986

The total immigrants of 1875-'76, classified according to occupations, numbered, in the following general divisions, 2,182 males and 218 females who had learned professional and artistic callings; 23,015 males and 1,185 females who were skilled in industrial trades; 65,579 males and 6,696 females of various miscellaneous occupations, including, principally, 34,229 day-laborers, 13,964 farmers and farm-laborers, 3,519 traders, and 5,554 female servants; and 20,669 males and 49,532 females without occupations.

In the first 6 months of 1877 the total number of immigrants was 69,997; of these, 10,577 were under 15 years of age, 51,658 from 15 to 40 years of age, and 7,762 above 40 years of age. The total males were 47,975: under 15 years old, 5,622; from 15 to 40, 37,288; over 40, 5,065. The total females were 22,022: under 15, 4,955; 15 to 40, 14,370; above 40, 2,697. Of the total number of immigrants, 667 followed professional occupations. Among the 291 artists of all kinds, there were 87 Italians, 71 Germans, 44 Norwegians, 20 French; among 106 clergymen, were 20 English, 17 Irish, 15 French, 18 Germans. The engineers numbered 10, the lawyers 15, medical men 63—English 12, Germans 8, French 8. The scientists were 2. The teachers numbered 59—23 Germans, 15 French, 9 English. Of the total professional immigrants, Germany furnished 147, Italy 95, France 87, England 83. The 9,951 immigrants who were skilled in the different mechanical trades came mostly from the following countries: Germany (2,006), British America (1,882), England (1,443), France (840), Ireland (686), Scotland (584), Portugal (406), Norway (333), Austria (216), Sweden (197), Italy (188), Australia (169), Russia (168), Switzerland (163), Belgium (106).

The proportions in which the principal trades are represented among the skilled immigrants, and the leading countries in each trade, are as follows: Carpenters (total, 905): from the British Dominions (260), Germany (200), England (136), Ireland (111). Miners (total, 759): from England (287), Norway and Sweden, Russia, Ireland, Germany. Masons (total, 728): from the British Provinces (310), Germany (109), France (81), Norway, British Isles. Mariners (total, 636): from Portugal, British Provinces, Germany. Clerks (total, 597): from Germany (168), England (125), Ireland, Scotland, France. Blacksmiths (total, 473): from Germany (151), British America (138), England, France. Tailors (total, 347): from Germany (99), England (48), France (29). Shoemakers (total, 317): from Germany (113), France (40). Bakers (total, 284): from Germany (128), England (41). Butchers (total, 260): from Ger-

many (112), England, France, Austria. Painters (total, 138): from Germany (46), England (21). Weavers (128): from England (48), Germany (39). Dressmakers and milliners (total, 98): from British Provinces, Germany, Ireland.

Among the 31,146 immigrants of various miscellaneous employments, including farmers and laborers, servants, and traders, the largest contingents came from China (7,493), British America (5,482), Germany (4,391), Ireland (3,283), England (2,838), Sweden (1,149), Norway (1,099), Italy (1,052). Of the 17,921 laborers, China furnished 7,448, British Provinces 2,048, Ireland 1,811, Germany 1,672, England 1,476, Italy 728, Sweden 634, France 369, Austria 368, Norway 328. Of the 7,268 farmers, 2,229 came from British America, 1,669 from Germany, 755 from England, 440 from Norway, 390 from Russia, 327 from Sweden, 298 from France. Of the merchants and dealers, 1,905 in all, 642 came from Germany, 274 from England, 151 from Norway, 140 from the British Dominions, 106 from France, 91 from Spain. Among the 2,418 servants were 1,040 Irish, 433 Canadians, 196 English, 172 Germans, 134 Swedes. 22,233 immigrants of no stated occupations make up, with the 3 general classes above mentioned, of professional, skilled, and miscellaneous occupations, the sum of the total immigration for the half-year. This latter class consists almost exclusively of women and children, the families of immigrants. Out of a total immigration from Germany of 14,338, it amounted to 7,704, or nearly 54 per cent.; from the considerable influx of mechanics, laborers, etc., from the British-American Provinces, amounting in all to 10,926, only 3,526 belonged to this class—little over 32 per cent.; of the total English immigration, 8,582, it amounted to 4,218, about 49 per cent.; the Irish immigration, altogether 7,273, included 3,283, or 45 per cent., of this class; the Scotch, in all 1,682, only 642, or 38 per cent.; among the 7,656 immigrant Chinese there were only 151 so classified; among the 2,633 Swedes there were 1,281, about 48 per cent.; among the 2,197 Norwegians, only 869, or 39 per cent.; among the 863 Danes, 392, above 45 per cent.; in the Austrian immigration the proportion was very high—1,515, in a total of 2,394, or above 63 per cent.; in the Russian total of 1,877, it was 1,161, nearly 62 per cent.; among the French, total immigration 2,863, it was only 1,005, or 35 per cent.; among the Italians, total 2,026, it was 34 per cent., 691 souls; among the Swiss, 315, out of 888, about 35½ per cent. Out of the grand total, 69,997, there were 28,233 of no stated occupations, giving a mean percentage of 40½ per cent. Of these, 19,156 were females and 9,077 males. In the entire fiscal year 1876-'77 the total immigration was 141,857—92,033 males and 49,824 females. Classified, there were 1,885 of professional occupations—1,674 males and 211 females; 21,006 of skilled occupations—20,144 males and 862 fe-

males; 55,650 of miscellaneous occupations—50,116 males and 5,534 females; 63,316 of no stated occupations—20,099 males and 43,217 females. The latter class formed 44 per cent. of the total immigration of the year. In the year 1875-'76 the proportion was about 42 per cent., and in 1874-'75 nearly 47 per cent.

INDIA,* a British viceroyalty in Asia. Viceroy and Governor-General of Bengal, Lord Lytton, appointed in 1876; commander-in-chief of the army, Sir Frederick P. Haines. The Executive and Legislative Council is composed as follows: The Viceroy, the commander-in-chief, Major-General Sir E. Johnson, Sir John Strachey, Whitley Stokes, E. C. Bayley, Sir Andrew Clarke, and Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot. The lieutenant-governors of the provinces are honorary members of the Council, when it meets in their respective provinces. *Government Secretaries*: For the Interior, A. C. Lyall; for the Finances, R. B. Chapman; for Agriculture and Commerce, A. O. Hume; for Foreign Affairs, C. V. Atchison; for Military Affairs, Colonel H. K. Burne; for Public Works, Colonel W. A. Crommelin. The lieutenant-governors and chief commissioners of the different provinces are as follows: Bengal, Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. A. Eden; Northwestern Provinces, Sir G. E. W. Couper, Bart.; Punjab, Lieutenant-Governor, R. E. Egerton; Central Provinces, Chief Commissioner, J. H. Morris; British Burmah, Chief Commissioner, A. Rivers Thompson; Madras, Governor-General, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos; Bombay, Governor-General, Sir R. Temple, Bart.

The area and population of British India, according to the census of 1872, were as follows:

DIVISIONS.	Area in English Square Miles.	Population.
Under British administration.	905,046	190,840,848
Feudatory States.....	556,982	48,088,500
Total.....	1,462,028	238,929,348

The receipts and expenditures for the year 1875-'76 were as follows:

GROSS RECEIPTS.	
Land revenue.....	£21,505,089
Tributes and contributions.....	726,188
Public domains.....	672,528
Excise.....	2,498,232
Assessed taxes.....	510
Duties.....	2,722,533
Salt monopoly.....	6,244,415
Opium tax.....	8,471,425
Stamp tax.....	2,758,042
Coinage.....	110,459
Post-Office.....	763,765
Telegraphs.....	809,040
Court receipts.....	796,460
Police receipts.....	84,160
Port receipts.....	230,431
Education Department.....	103,891
Interest.....	561,189
Deductions from pensions.....	749,166
Miscellaneous receipts.....	764,636
Total ordinary receipts.....	£50,143,464

* For a full account of the area and population of the different provinces, the distribution of the population according to religion and sex, and the population of cities, see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1876.

Total ordinary receipts.....	£30,143,464
War Department.....	1,045,618
Department of Public Works.....	655,725
Railroads.....	239,512
Provincial taxes.....	143,115
Provincial funds.....	233,359

Total £52,515,738

EXPENDITURES.

1. Costs of the gross receipts.....	£9,553,354
2. Interest on the public debt.....	5,173,103
3. Interest on the service funds.....	383,560
4. Administration.....	1,428,908
5. Minor departments.....	344,995
6. Justice.....	3,212,447
7. Police.....	2,130,049
8. Ports.....	629,867
9. Education.....	755,120
10. Church.....	162,189
11. Sanitary Department.....	607,972
12. Foreign service.....	433,387
13. Pensions, etc.....	3,653,029
14. Loss by exchange.....	1,429,732
15. Miscellaneous.....	763,220
16. Substitutes for absent officials.....	229,199
17. Provincial funds.....	44,188
18. Relief of famine.....	595,779
19. Army.....	15,308,459
20. Public Works.....	4,427,293
21. Railroads.....	214,713
22. Sureties to railroad companies.....	1,055,623

Total ordinary expenditures £30,846,907

23. Extraordinary expenditures for public works..... 4,270,629

Total..... £35,117,536

The budgets, as estimated for the years 1876-'77 and 1877-'78, are as follows:

YEAR.	Gross Receipts.	Expenditures.	Deficit.
1876-'77	£51,206,700	£57,285,000	£6,078,300
1877-'78	52,192,700	56,442,440	4,249,740

The public debt of India on March 31, 1875, was as follows:

I. CONSOLIDATED DEBT.			
1. Payable in India.....	£69,549,953		
2. Payable in England.....	43,597,033		
Total consolidated debt.....	£113,146,986		
II. Not consolidated debt.....	12,046,293		
Total.....	£130,193,280		

The values of the principal articles of import and export for the year 1874-'75 were as follows:

ARTICLES.	Imports.	Exports.
Grain, particularly rice and paddy.....	.....	£5,457,000
Seeds and fruits.....	£233,000	3,236,000
Colonial goods, particularly tea and coffee.....	936,000	4,097,000
Wines, spirits, and malt and other liquors.....	1,378,000	.....
Coal.....	630,000	.....
Woods, timber, and carving material.....	159,000	307,000
Raw wood, cotton, silk, jute, and other weaving material.....	915,000	16,821,000
Hides and skins.....	.....	2,678,000
Drugs, chemicals, oils, and resin.....	1,644,000	4,149,000
Opium.....	.....	11,957,000
Yarns and woven goods of all kinds.....	20,132,000	1,768,000
Other manufactures.....	5,449,000	2,522,000
Miscellaneous goods.....	8,094,000	1,310,000
Total goods.....	£34,645,000	£56,812,000
Total precious metals.....	8,141,000	1,598,000
Total.....	£42,786,000	£57,905,000

The movement of shipping for 1874-'75 was as follows:

NATIONALITY.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
British.....	8,165	3,123,742	3,322	3,280,395
Foreign.....	2,401	568,973	2,133	536,583
British Indian.....	4,307	815,779	4,069	771,915
Native.....	10,002	400,328	9,520	393,530
Or				
Sea-going vessels.....	6,347	2,442,561	6,057	2,392,955
Coasting vessels.....	13,528	2,461,266	13,087	2,589,718
Total 1874-'75.....	19,875	4,908,827	19,094	4,982,673
Total 1873-'74.....	20,436	4,425,324	19,629	4,588,428

On March 31, 1877, there were 6,937 miles of railroad in operation.

On March 31, 1876, there were 3,666 post-offices. The number of letters sent in the year preceding was 107,576,943.

The length of the telegraph-lines on March 31, 1875, was 16,649 miles, and the number of stations 225. In 1874-'75 the number of dispatches sent was 883,727, the receipts £203-881, and the expenditures £333,731.

On February 22d, Lady Anna Gore-Langton, who had accompanied her brother, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, to India, when he was appointed Governor of Madras, delivered an address on "The Social Condition of Women in Southern India." She said that Indian children were married at eight years of age. Native fathers considered it a disgrace to have single girls in the family, and endeavored to get them married in childhood; but, when married, they did not always go at once to their husbands' homes. Although but little money was expended in clothes and education, the marriages were very expensive, as there was great feasting; and many families had been for years impoverished by the expense. Infanticide was not so prevalent as a few years ago, and the Government had done much to put it down. The marriages were generally arranged by the old women, who went from family to family to find suitable matches. The men, in India, were to a great extent ruled by the women, who were very conservative, and had a great objection to any improvement in their customs. Women of the lower class worked very hard. The natives treated widows very badly; their clothes and jewels were taken from them, and they were made as miserable as possible. Nothing was more painful to see than the vacant, hopeless, melancholy faces of the adult women, and nothing was more wanted than lady-doctors, who might save Indian women much suffering. Sir Salar Jung had exerted himself to get a lady-doctor; but he had to send to America for one, who now had a large practice among the native women.

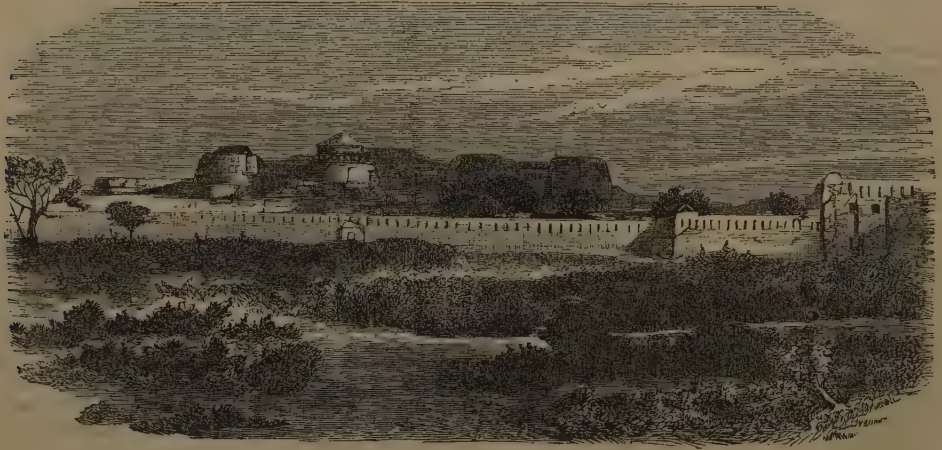
The official account of the products of India which were shown at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, was accompanied by a report prepared by Dr. J. Forbes Watson, of the India Office, in the last twenty years, namely, from

1858—when the Government was transferred from the East India Company to the British Crown—to 1877.

In those twenty years, he says, India has undergone a profound transformation. Two causes have mainly contributed to bring about this result—the gradual progress of education, and the extraordinary development of means of communication. The expenditure on education, as far as Government is concerned, has increased fourfold, and now exceeds £1,000,000 in the year, and the number of pupils has increased from about 200,000 in 1857 to about 1,700,000, and is rapidly increasing. Small as this number may seem, it being below one per cent. of the population, it shows extraordinary progress, and proves that education is beginning to affect the masses. At any rate, it compares favorably with the number in other semi-civilized countries. The progress of education in India is also shown by the increasing number of graduates of the universities of the three Presidencies, and the large number of pupils in the special engineering, art, and medical schools; and equally striking is the rapid growth of the native press and literature. But the results of the progress of education are at present valuable chiefly as the promise of a better future, when the present generation shall have grown up. The changes wrought by improved means of communication have been, on the other hand, almost instantaneous, and have already transformed the whole face of the country. The length of railways open in 1857 was 274 miles; in 1876 it had become 6,497 miles. The passengers carried in 1857 were 1,825,000; there were 26,779,000 in 1876. The miles of telegraphs increased from 4,162 miles to 16,649 miles; the letters and packets conveyed by post from less than 29,000,000 to more than 116,000,000 in the year. The opening

of the Suez Canal, in 1869, also marked a turning-point in the trade of India and the East generally. The revenue of India advanced from £31,691,000, in 1857, to £55,422,000, imperial and provincial, in 1877; the expenditure from £31,609,000 to (estimated) £61,382,009, in 1877. The excess of expenditure over income, in 1877, is due partly to the famine and partly to the outlay on remunerative public works. Adding together the cost of public works, of education, and of surveys and other scientific operations, we find about £10,000,000 now yearly spent by the Government in India for the permanent improvement of the country and its people. The trade and shipping returns show a vast increase in wealth and prosperity. The tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign and coasting trade was 4,549,000 tons in 1857, and rose to 9,887,000 tons in 1876. The value of the imports was £28,608,000 in 1857, and £48,697,000 in 1877; of the exports, £26,591,000 and £62,975,000 respectively. These figures include treasure as well as merchandise. The imports of treasure amounted in the 20 years, 1858–77, to £167,582,677, but the exports of treasure to only £28,804,587, showing an increase in the precious metals to the amount of nearly £239,000,000, or about £1 for every head of population in the whole of British and Native India. The imports of merchandise have risen from £14,000,000 to £37,000,000 in the 20 years, an increase of 163 per cent.; the exports of Indian produce and manufactures from somewhat over £25,000,000 to £59,000,000, an increase of 133 per cent.; the total of imports and exports of merchandise showing an increase of 140 per cent.

On New-Year's-day, 1877, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India, with all the pomp of Eastern state. The proclamation was made at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras; but



FORT OF PESHAWER.

the scene of the chief ceremony was at Delhi. The place selected for the proclamation was an extensive plain about three miles north of the viceregal camp, where a dais and a large amphitheatre had been erected. The governors, lieutenant-governors, the state-officials, and sixty-three ruling princes, attended by their suites and standard-bearers, with magnificent memorial banners, were grouped in a semicircle in front of the throne. Behind them the vast amphitheatre was filled with

the foreign embassies and the native nobility and gentry who had been invited, while in the rear was the vast concourse of spectators who had come to witness the spectacle. The whole presented a scene of unwonted brilliancy and splendor. To the south of the dais 15,000 troops were drawn up under arms, while to the north were ranged the minor chiefs, with their troops and retinues. The Viceroy arrived at about half-past twelve, and at once ascended the throne. His arrival was heralded

by flourishes of trumpets and a fanfaron from the massed bands of the different regiments present. A grand march was played, followed by the national anthem. Major Barnes, the chief herald, then read the proclamation, which was followed by a salute of 101 salvoes of artillery of six guns each.

Previous to the proclamation, during the last week of December, 1876, the Viceroy received in Grand Durbar many of the principal chiefs. One of the most interesting receptions was that of the Khan of Kelat, who, on this occasion, set foot on British India for the first time. The Khan was quite at his ease, and answered the Viceroy's questions without hesitation. He had seen, he said, in British India, three things which greatly surprised him—namely, steamboats, railways, and telegraphs. Lord Lytton replied that he hoped two of them might be shortly introduced into the Khan's dominions, and that the British Government would be glad to assist him in establishing them. The Viceroy then presented the Khan with very valuable presents, when the interview came to an end.

On March 13th, General Strachey, the Finance Minister, laid the budget before the Legislative Council. The statement closed the accounts of 1875-'76. After allowing for the cost of the Behar famine, it shows a surplus of £1,658,882 on the ordinary account; but if the public works extraordinary are included, then a deficit of £2,601,747. The regular estimates for 1876-'77 show a deficit of £2,278,300 on the ordinary account, which is increased to £6,078,300 on the extraordinary account. Here the cost of the famine, which is estimated at £3,100,000, is included in the ordinary account. If it were excluded, this account would show a surplus of £624,800. The following are the budget estimates for 1877-'78: revenue, £52,192,700; expenditure, £56,442,400, of which £3,628,000 is for public works extraordinary. The deficit, £4,249,700, is reduced to £621,700, if extraordinary works are excluded; estimated cost of famine, £2,150,000, making £5,250,000 in two years; surplus, excluding famine, £928,300.

The decentralization scheme introduced by Lord Mayo was to be extended. The principle is that each province should, as far as possible, have the responsibility of meeting the cost of its own local requirements. This, however, is to be for the present carried out only in Bengal and the northwest. There would be no fresh imperial taxation; but Bengal was called upon to guarantee £275,000, and the northwest £50,000, being the interest on money spent on local canals and railways. It was proposed to extend the existing system of provincial taxation in Bengal, but not to introduce novel taxes in the northwest. A light license tax was to be imposed on trades, and authority given to assign 10 per cent. of the existing local rates for the canals and railways.

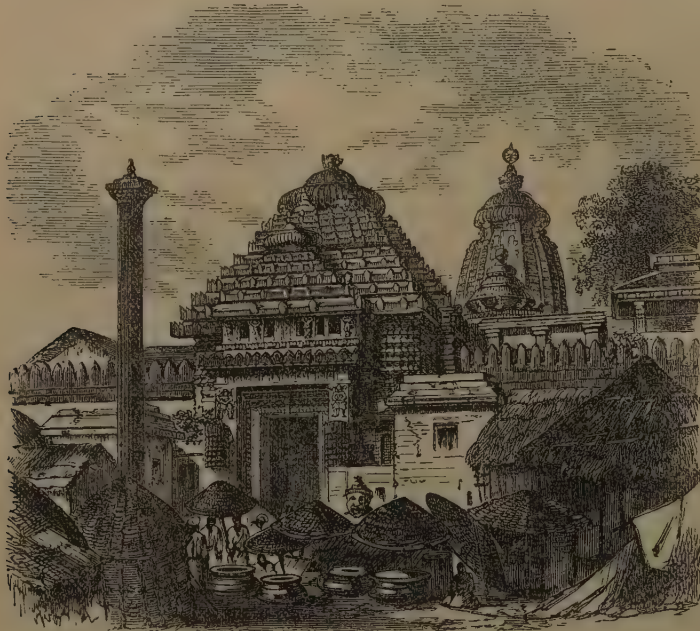
On March 21st, the Legislative Council dis-

cussed two bills introduced in accordance with Sir Richard Strachey's scheme for extending the decentralization of the finances. The budget was generally approved, the decentralization scheme finding particular favor. On the other hand, the abolition of duties on cotton goods was generally condemned as unwise. Two bills affecting local rates in the north-west, introduced in pursuance of the decentralization policy, were passed by the Council on March 28th. The Viceroy took advantage of the occasion to review the financial and general policy of the Government. He began by expressing the pleasure he felt to think that in the first year of his administration the Government had an opportunity of submitting its whole financial policy for discussion by the Council. The Government, he said, had honestly tried to avail itself of that opportunity, and had freely confided its anxieties and hopes to the public. Alluding, first, to the policy of excluding from extraordinary accounts unremunerative public works which might hereafter be undertaken, he said it was decided on by the Secretary of State, while Lord Northbrook was Viceroy, though now first announced. He believed that this policy was a step in the right direction; and it would not be his fault if it did not go much further, for he doubted whether an extraordinary budget was not altogether a mistake. He discussed at some length the cotton duties question, and said he earnestly desired their abolition, but altogether denied that he and those who thought like him were recklessly indifferent to the duty which they owed to Indian interests. He objected to the cotton duties because they appeared to him inconsistent with sound financial principles, and, as such, injurious to the interests of India. The Secretary of State had left the Government large, but not unlimited, discretion. That discretion extended only to time, and was most suitable and efficacious for carrying into practical effect principles which were finally determined on. He would not deny that their financial system was not free from other features as vicious as the cotton duties from a purely fiscal point of view; but he doubted if they were equally objectionable from a social and political standpoint. These all stood on the condemned list, and he hoped the Government would soon be able to deal with the worst of them—namely, the inland customs. He spoke strongly in favor of the decentralization scheme, and thought it surprising that English statesmanship, generally so free from Continental passion for legislative symmetry, should have persisted in attempting to apply to every part of an empire, vast, various, and composite, the same form of taxation. He hoped that the measures now before the Council would be prolific of beneficial results.

Passing to the depreciation of silver question, he expressed an opinion that experience had fully justified the Government resolution not to tamper prematurely with the standard of

value. Government was fully alive to the importance of the question, but was unable at present to announce any action upon it.

He then turned to the famine, and estimated its cost at £5,250,000, although the area and the intensity of distress were much greater than during the Bengal famine, which cost £6,750,000. This encouraging fact was due partly to the completion of adequate railway communication, partly to the application of principles which experience had proved to be sound, and to the energy and discretion with which these principles were carried out. The person to whom the country was chiefly indebted for the present moderate estimate was Lord Northbrook, who laid down most important principles, which the Government were now following as far as possible.



GATEWAY OF THE TEMPLE OF JUGGERNAUT.

The Viceroy next turned to military expenditure. The increase was mainly due to charges not under the control of the Government of India, but part of the increase was caused by measures recently taken to improve the power of rapid mobilization, which measures had been magnified and misrepresented by uninstructed rumor into preparations for a great campaign. No such design was ever entertained.

It had been his privilege to conduct to a successful issue efforts for the pacification of Kelat begun by Lord Northbrook. The present relations with Kelat were more satisfactory, more fraught with promise of the future and security for the present, than had

been the case for many years. The country was now quiet and prosperous, and British influence predominant and welcome. He considered that the safest and strongest frontier India could possibly have would be a belt of independent frontier states, throughout which the British name was honored and trusted, and British subjects liked and respected; by which British advice was followed without suspicion, and British word relied on without misgiving—in short, a belt of states whose chiefs and people should have every interest and desire to coöperate with British officers in preserving peace on the frontier, developing their own resources, and vindicating their title to an independence of which the British would be the principal well-wishers and supporters. Looking to recent events on the frontier, he did not

think this end unattainable; but did not believe it attainable by means of military expeditions, or, indeed, anything except constant friendly contact with their less civilized neighbors, and the presence, with everyday acts, in their midst of earnest, upright, English gentlemen.

Various parts of India were visited by a severe famine during the year 1877, which fully equaled that of China in its severity, although the relief measures adopted by the Supreme Government of India tended to deprive it of many of those horrors which attended the famine in China. According to a dispatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, the distressed territory in Bombay included an

area of 54,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 8,000,000. In Madras the distressed districts were divided into two tracts, the first consisting of Bellary, Kurnool, and Zudapah, which was by far the most afflicted, as in the southwest, northwest, and northeast the monsoon had failed. The second tract comprised nine districts, namely: Kistna, Nellore, Chingeeput, North Arcot, Salem, Madura, Coimbatore, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly; while only eight districts were actually free from famine in Madras. The total area affected in Madras was stated at 84,700 square miles, with a population of nearly 19,000,000. The Supreme Government indicated its policy in this case in a dispatch to Sir Richard Temple, as fol-

lows: "While the Government desires to make every effort, so far as the resources of the state will admit, to prevent deaths from famine, it considers it absolutely necessary, in the present condition of the finances, to practise the most severe economy. It admits that the task of saving life, irrespective of cost, is beyond its power; and that to relieve all the constantly recurring famines of India on the scale adopted in Behar three years ago must inevitably lead to national bankruptcy." After laying down these general principles, the Government determined to give Sir R. Temple directions for

relief operations, based on the experience of past famines. The people should, as far as possible, be collected on large relief works, so as to admit of close supervision. A strict labor test should be applied; wages should be only such as will give a bare subsistence. Gratuitous relief should be given only in cases of extreme necessity. The relief works need not be in the distressed districts, if the people can be easily removed to a place where food is more abundant. Private trade in grain should not be interfered with. The Madras Government is censured for having, at the beginning



THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS.

of the scarcity, purchased 30,000 tons of grain. The Supreme Government believes such operations calculated to increase the difficulty of procuring a food-supply, and it is confident that private trade, if left perfectly unfettered, may be counted on to supply the wants of both Presidencies. The dispatch concluded by laying down a general rule that every province ought, as far as it might be practicable, to be held responsible for meeting the cost of the famines from which it might suffer, and that the burden should not fall on the general taxpayers. By the middle of February, the numerous dispatches from the Supreme and the local Governments, together with the reports of Sir R. Temple, gave a complete picture of the terrible calamity. Besides the large portions of Bombay and Madras, the territories of the Nizam and of the Maharajah of Mysore were seriously affected. On the distress in the territory of the Nizam, Sir R. Temple reported as follows:

Out of the 17 districts which compose the dominions of his Highness the Nizam, there has been a bad failure of harvests in parts of 6 only. The failure has been most utter in the Alpur subdivision of East Raichore; there no crop whatever was saved this season. In the rest of the distressed tracts it is estimated that a yield of about one-sixth of an ordinary crop has been secured. In tracts adjoining the distressed districts the harvests have not been

so good as usual; but over the rest of the country the harvests have been fair; while in the districts north of Hyderabad there have been decidedly good crops. The harvests of the two previous years had been good throughout the country, save in one comparatively small tract, just where the present failure is worst. Stocks are probably considerable. The Revenue Secretary estimated that there must be quite a year's food in the country.

In Mysore, the Government reported that nearly two-thirds of the whole area, and one-half the population of the provinces, were affected. Large numbers of people from the surrounding villages flocked to the city of Madras, where eight relief camps were established, and thousands of people were fed entirely at the public expense. As soon as they were strong enough to work, they were sent to other camps outside the city, and set to work. In the city smallpox and cholera set in in March, and produced a terrible mortality. A sign of the severity with which the famine was pressing on the people was the amount of jewelry and personal ornaments tendered for sale at the Presidency Mint. The value of silver ornaments tendered from January to October, 1876, averaged from £300 to £600 monthly, and this rose in November to over £6,000. In May, 1877, it had reached the enormous figure of £80,000. In the beginning of August, a large meeting was held in Madras, in which it

was decided to appeal for help. In September, the prospect began to grow brighter, as rain commenced to fall at various places. With the beginning of October, a general and most favorable change set in over Northern and Central India. From October 5th to 9th, there was extensive rain, extending from Patna and Nagpore in the south to Jhylum in the north, and from Hurdul in Oude in the east to Ajmir and Gujerat in the west. The rainfall ranged from two to ten inches everywhere, and benefited all the affected districts. Agriculture began to be active everywhere; emigrants from the threatened districts were returning home; prices of food began to be lower, and the number of persons employed on the relief works and furnished with gratuitous supplies was decreasing considerably. An idea of the aid furnished by the Government may be gathered from the fact that up to August 25th the amount expended on the famine relief work in the Madras Presidency, was 21,590,925 rupees (1 rupee = 46 cents); in gratuitous relief, 5,072,299 rupees: making a total outlay of 26,663,224 rupees. The prospects now continued to improve, and during the month of October there was a decrease of 900,000 persons employed on the works. The great saving thus effected had been unattended by any suffering or loss of life.

The difference between the Afridis and the Indian Government was settled in March, by the complete subjection of the former. (*See AFGHANISTAN.*) In August fresh disturbances occurred on the Punjab frontier. The offenders were Jowakis, a section of the Adam Khel tribe of Afridis. They are a small and insignificant clan, inhabiting the heights above the Kohat Pass; but their position gives them ample opportunity for inflicting annoyance when mischievously inclined. In August they made a raid into British territory, cut the telegraph-wires, and did other damage. When called upon to make restitution, the chief sent an insolent message, saying he would come into Kohat and submit, provided all the fines previously imposed were remitted, and provided the Government paid the value of all the cattle lost by the tribe. This was, of course, refused, and as the tribe continued its hostile attitude, although unsupported by other Afridis, a small force was sent from Kohat against the raiders. The troops marched through the Jowaki country, and on their appearance the raiders fled without offering resistance, and the force returned to Kohat. On November 9th, an expedition consisting of 2,100 infantry, with six guns, and a small number of cavalry, under the command of General Keyes, entered the Jowaki territory in three columns. It met with uninterrupted success, and on December 1st captured Jammu, the chief stronghold of the Jowakis. Hostilities were suspended in the latter part of December, although the Jowakis still remained defiant.

A meeting of the Convocation of the Cal-

cutta University was held on March 10th. Lord Lytton, for the first time, presided as Chancellor. He made a long address to the students, in the course of which he alluded to a fuller opening of Government employment to the natives. He said that, although it was rendered necessary by circumstances that certain posts must always be filled by Europeans, there were still many other posts no less dignified and lucrative, which the Government was pledged and determined to throw open to natives. At the same time he advised the students not to look solely to the Government for employment, as their countrymen were too apt to do, but to turn their thoughts and energies also to the various professions. At the same meeting, Vice-Chancellor Hobhouse stated that this year, for the first time, a native lady, a Christian, had applied to be admitted to the university examinations.

The Mohammedans of India showed considerable sympathy with the Turks. Subscriptions were opened in the largest towns, and large amounts were subscribed. Pamphlets and proclamations, coming chiefly from Mecca, were largely circulated. The object of them all is the union of Islam against Russia.

On February 15th, the Commissioner for Oude resigned his post, and Oude was united with the Northwest Provinces. The measure was decidedly unpopular in Oude, and the people of that province showed great unanimity and perseverance in praying for its reconsideration.

INDIANA. The 50th regular session of the Indiana Legislature, which began on January 3d, came to a close on March 5th. Out of 982 bills introduced, only 99 were passed. The general appropriation bill having failed of passage, a special session was called, which continued from the 6th to the 15th of March.



STATE SEAL OF INDIANA.

There was very little legislation of general interest or importance. The tax-levy was 12 cents on each \$100 of taxable property, and a poll-tax of 50 cents. An act was passed providing for the construction of a new State House, for

which an appropriation of \$2,000,000 was made. The work was placed in charge of a Board of Commissioners consisting of the Governor and four other persons to be appointed by him, two from each of the "leading political parties of the State." To meet the expense a special levy of 1 cent on \$100 for 1877 and 2 cents on \$100 for 1878 was provided in the act. Several changes, mostly of minor importance, were made in the school laws. One of these provides that the county superintendent, the township trustees, and the presidents of the boards of trustees in cities and towns, shall constitute the county board of education. Another authorizes the trustees of school corporations to organize separate schools for colored children, with equal privileges and advantages with those provided for white children, but in case no such separate school is established, colored children shall be admitted on equal terms in the schools for white children. Another act made township trustees ineligible for reelection after serving for a term of two years. The school commissioners in cities of more than 30,000 inhabitants were authorized to make temporary loans in anticipation of the revenue of the current year. A bill providing for the funding of the debt of cities of more than 16,000 inhabitants prohibits an increase of such debt hereafter beyond 2 per cent. upon the tax duplicate of the current year, except by temporary loans in anticipation of the revenue of each year. The limit of taxation for general purposes in such cities was fixed at 90 cents on \$100 for general purposes and 20 cents for school purposes. It was further provided that no warrants should be drawn upon the city Treasury when there is no money on hand to meet them, and no appropriation should be made unless the money required therefor be in the Treasury at the time. Among the other acts passed was one requiring that the doors provided for ingress and egress of theatres, opera-houses, public buildings, museums, churches, colleges, seminaries, and school-buildings, shall be hung so as to swing outward, and one prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays, holidays, and election days. This Legislature consisted of 24 Republicans, 25 Democrats, and 1 Independent in the Senate, and 54 Republicans and 46 Democrats in the House, which gave the Republicans a majority of 6 on a joint ballot.

An investigation of the condition of the prisons was made during the session of the Legis-

lature, but led to no definite action. The prison at Jeffersonville was found to be indebted to the extent of \$118,525.41. The liabilities incurred by the existing administration for the 18 months preceding December 15, 1876, amounted to \$64,297.68, while the assets were \$11,296.02. The grounds and buildings were found in an unsatisfactory condition. The committee which visited the northern penitentiary reported the grounds and buildings in excellent condition and the institution self-supporting. Some criticism was made on the treatment of prisoners, on account of severe punishment in some cases, improper food, and a restriction of the privileges of reading.



STATE HOUSE, INDIANAPOLIS.

Seven amendments to the Constitution of the State were proposed by this Legislature, but must be approved by that to be chosen in 1878 before they are submitted to the people for ratification. They are as follows:

1. Section 2, of article 2 amended so as to read as follows: "Section 2. In all elections not otherwise provided for by this Constitution, every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who shall have resided in the State during the six months, and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days, immediately preceding such election, and every male of foreign birth, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this State during the six months, and in the township sixty days, and in the ward or precinct thirty days, immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote in the township or precinct where he may reside, if he shall have been duly registered according to law."

2. That the Constitution of the State of Indiana be amended as follows: "By striking out the words 'No negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage,' contained in section 5 of the second article of the Constitution."

3. That the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Indiana be and the same is hereby proposed, to wit: Amend section 14 of the second article to read: "Section 14. All general elections shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, but township elections may be held at such times as may be provided by law: *Provided*, That the General Assembly may provide by law for the election of all judges of courts of general and appellate jurisdiction, by an election to be held for such officers only, at which time no other officer shall be voted for; and shall also provide for the registration of all persons entitled to vote."

4. Strike the word "white" from sections 4 and 5 of article 4.

5. Amend the fourteenth clause of section 22 of article 4 to read as follows: "In relation to fees or salaries, except that the laws may be so made as to grade the compensation of officers in proportion to the population, and the necessary services required."

6. Amend section 1 of the seventh article to read: "Section 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, and such other courts as the General Assembly may establish."

7. That the second section of the seventh article of the Constitution of the State of Indiana be amended to read as follows: "Section 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of not less than five nor more than seven judges, a majority of whom shall form a quorum. They shall hold their offices for six years if they shall so long behave well: *Provided*, That the judges elected at the first election after the taking effect of this amendment shall be divided by lot into three classes, as nearly as may be, the fraction being in the last class, and the seats of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, those of the second class at the expiration of four years, the third class at the expiration of six years, so that one-third thereof, as nearly as may be, shall be chosen every two years thereafter."

The Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb contained 302 pupils at the beginning of the year, of whom 185 were males and 117 females. At the end of the year there were 355, a number too large for the accommodations provided. The total expenses of the institution for the year were \$65,884.62.

The number of school children enrolled during the year was 498,726, the average daily attendance being 298,324. Four hundred and thirteen new school-houses were erected, making the whole number 9,476. The number of teachers employed was 13,635, of whom 8,131 were males and 5,504 females. The average daily pay was \$2.51 for an average number of 128 school-days. Of the number of children enrolled 6,751 were colored. The total valuation of school property was \$11,376,729.88; revenue for the year, \$4,873,131.04.

Shortly after the disturbances occasioned by railroad strikes in different parts of the country, a large mass meeting of working-men was held in the grounds of the State House at Indianapolis. It occurred on August 13th, and the following resolutions were adopted as expressive of its sentiments and purposes:

Whereas, The present deplorable condition of the country is one demanding the most serious consideration of all classes; and

Whereas, The suffering and destitution of the la-

bor element of the country are terrible beyond description, and are being daily augmented by the rapid and heartless encroachments of united capital; and

Whereas, This condition of affairs is becoming so desperate and alarming as to demand prompt and vigorous action by the industrial classes of our population: therefore, be it

Resolved, By the independent working-men of the city of Indianapolis:

1. We demand for labor a recognition of those rights and principles upon the statute books of the nation vouchsafed to it by our *magna charta*, to wit: "That all men are created free and equal, and alike entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

2. That the creators of all values have a right to make an equitable proportion of those values all their own; and that all laws which rob labor of its fruits to enrich and support in luxury idle drones, are antagonistic to all principles of justice, and we demand their immediate repeal.

3. To this end we demand the repeal of all those special charters and privileges granted to idle capital for the oppression of active capital and labor.

4. That all citizens of the commonwealth should bear their proportion of the public burdens; therefore, we demand that property be taxed, bonds not excepted.

5. We demand the immediate repeal of the resumption act.

6. We demand the retirement of the national bank currency.

7. The power to issue money and regulate its value is given to the Congress of the United States alone. Therefore, we demand that Congress exercise the prerogative by throwing open the mints of the Government for the free coinage of both gold and silver, and providing for the issue of treasury-notes. Both coin and notes to be alike receivable for all debts, dues, and demands of every kind whatever due to the United States.

8. And whereas the principal office of gold and silver coin is to adjust balances between governments, by reason whereof it cannot be depended upon as a medium for exchange, or a basis for currency, therefore we demand the issue by the Government of treasury-notes, as above described, to the amount of \$20 per capita, and that said notes be kept up to that standard.

9. *Whereas*, The interests of labor demand a fixed value for all the products of labor, which can only be given by a fixed value of money; and

Whereas, Experience has taught us that a specie basis is productive of the wildest inflation and the greatest contraction of money upon business principles; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the friends of the laboring classes, are emphatically opposed to a specie basis, or any other financial policy that will result in either inflation or contraction.

10. That we deprecate the spirit of vandalism in any shape, and hereby pledge each other and the country the preservation of peace and the lives and property of our citizens, and call upon all law-abiding people to aid in the attainment of this end.

11. *Resolved*, That there is nothing so detrimental to the interests of labor as a foreign debt, labor paying all the interest thereon; therefore, we denounce all laws and regulations providing for the sale of bonds, either municipal, railroad, State, or national, abroad.

The State Central Committee of the Democratic party held a meeting on December 20th, and issued an address "To the Democratic Voters of Indiana," of which the material portion was as follows:

This is the first occasion upon which the committee has been called upon to address you since the

election of 1876. We cannot now be wholly silent upon what took place after that election. It is known to you all that Tilden and Hendricks were elected, and according to the Constitution and laws they should have been inaugurated. A cabinet officer announced to the country the flagrant falsehood that Hayes and Wheeler were elected, and then it was resolved that they should be forced into the offices. The President gave his sanction to the high-handed proceeding and commanded the military forces of the country to be assembled at Washington, thereby seeking to control the action of Congress and dictate his successor. The work was done. The right of the people to select their rulers at the ballot-box was sacrificed to the greedy demands of party, and in the presence of military power. Rather than involve the country in civil strife, or even expose it to the hazard of that dreadful calamity, the Democrats in Congress chose to trust the Judges of the Supreme Court. That trust was disappointed, and resulted in a fraud—even members of that high court so far forgot the dignity of their position as to allow themselves to be used to serve the purpose of partisan power and gain. We do not propose to disturb the incumbents; but the people owe it to themselves, and the institutions of the country that rest upon the ballot-box, to rebuke the crime, so that it never can be repeated. The party has made no gain by its crime. It is filled with distrust and dissensions. Neither department trusts the other. Indeed how could it be otherwise? Hayes knows that the commission declared him elected when he was not elected; and the country knows that he has identified himself with and made himself and his administration a party to the crime by appointing to lucrative offices nearly all the men who had guilty connection with the foul Returning Board transaction. One of the wretches from Florida, nominated for Chief Justice of one the Territories, was so vile that the Senate was compelled, but a few days since, to reject him. May we not ask sincere and honest Republicans whether they are content to indorse this crime by their votes? Will they not rather join us in its condemnation and in an honest effort to return to better government, with the hope that better times will follow?

The State Convention of the party, to be composed of 1,071 delegates from the various counties, was called for February 20, 1878.

IOWA. The financial record of the State of Iowa for the last fiscal term of two years, ending September 30th, is not altogether satisfactory. At the beginning of that period there was a balance in the Treasury, credited to various funds, amounting in all to \$58,525.77. The receipts for two years were \$2,137,682.40, and the disbursements \$2,122,470.78, leaving a balance of \$73,737.39. But the balance in the general fund was reduced from \$3,144.66 to \$25.56, the receipts having been \$1,983,470.65 and the disbursements \$1,986,559.75. The appropriations of the sixteenth General Assembly so far exceeded the calculations of the Auditor, that at the close of the fiscal year there were outstanding warrants to the amount of \$267,776.81, constituting a floating debt which, in January, 1878, had been increased to \$340,826.56, or about \$90,000 in excess of the constitutional limitation of the indebtedness of the State. Besides this, there was a funded debt of \$543,056.15, consisting of \$300,040 war and defense bonds, due July, 1881, and \$243,056.15 owing to the school-fund. The interest on this debt, for the fis-

cal term, was \$83,541.16. The estimated receipts for the current term are \$2,092,000; expenditures for purposes already provided for in the laws, \$1,745,660; leaving \$346,340, or only a little more than the amount of outstanding warrants, to cover special appropriations. The total amount of taxes levied in the State for all purposes, general and local, for collection in 1877, was \$10,699,762.39. Over 90 per cent. of this sum was for local purposes, and nearly one-half for schools. The permanent school-fund is \$3,459,085.39. The amount of interest collected and apportioned among the schools of the State, for the two years, was \$559,981.59. The value of school-houses in the State is estimated at \$9,044,973; value of apparatus, \$159,216; number of volumes in libraries, 17,329. Other school statistics for the year 1877 are as follows:

NUMBER OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED IN THE STATE.

Males.....	7,348
Females.....	12,513

COMPENSATION PER MONTH.

Males.....	\$34 88
Females.....	28 69

NUMBER OF CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 5 AND 21.

Males.....	291,742
Females.....	276,117

Enrolled in public schools.....	421,163
Average attendance.....	251,373
Average cost per pupil, per month.....	\$51 62

NUMBER OF SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Frame.....	9,279
Brick.....	671
Stone.....	257
Log.....	89

Whole number.....10,296

The State University, Agricultural College, and Normal School, are in a flourishing condition, but ask for more liberal allowances from the State.

The Home for Soldiers' Orphans, at Cedar Falls, was closed in June, 1876, and the children remaining in its charge were transferred to the State Orphans' Home at Davenport. In the latter institution, on the 30th of September, there were 139 inmates. The expenditures, for two years, were \$45,210.65. A school for feeble-minded children has been established at Glenwood, where there were 87 pupils at the close of the year. The Reform School contained 141 boys and 53 girls on the 31st of October. A new building for this institution is said to be urgently needed. There were, on the 1st of October, 921 persons at the State insane asylums: 594 at Mount Pleasant, and 327 at Independence. The cost of supporting these institutions, for the fiscal term, was \$370,083.94; of which \$335,711.81 was charged to the counties, and \$34,372.14 to the State. The penitentiary at Fort Madison has been somewhat enlarged, and the number of convicts has increased, in two years, from 67 to 148. The expenses were \$40,447.01 in excess of the earnings. The work on the new State House has progressed

so far that the question was submitted to the Legislature of 1878 of having a dome and turrets added, at an estimated expense of \$461,190.24.

The assessed value of real estate in Iowa, for the year, was \$302,277,661; but the average valuation put upon it by the assessors was but \$7 an acre, which is said to be less than half the actual value. The returns of live stock show 1,452,546 cattle, 659,385 horses, 42,887 mules, 318,439 sheep, and 1,654,708 swine, in the State.

The number of savings-banks is 20, the gross assets \$3,301,209.45; liabilities, including capital stock, \$3,104,614.85; undivided profits, \$196,594.60. There are 31 banks of deposit and discount organized under State law, an increase of 8 in two years. Their assets are reported at \$3,190,063.15, an increase of \$504,712.76. The increase of cash capital is \$315,750.04.

The total value of railroad property in the State is \$22,421,215.10. The number of miles of track is 3,922.2. The assessed value per mile ranges from \$1,000 for the Burlington & Northwestern, narrow gauge, to \$12,000 for the main line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The total amount built in the last two years is 275 miles, as follows: The Sigourney branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, extended to Knoxville, 49 miles; the Pacific division of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, from Traer into Grundy County, 25 miles; main line of the same, from Plymouth to a junction with the Central Railroad of Iowa, and from Norwood northward to Albert Lea, in Minnesota, the addition in Iowa being about 9 miles; the Iowa Pacific Railroad, operated by the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Company, extended from Elkport to Lima, 35 miles; the Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, 10 miles, to Story City; the Chicago, Newton & Southwestern, which has passed into the hands of the Iowa, Minnesota & North Pacific Company, completed from Newton to Monroe, 13 miles; the Sioux City & Pembina, operated by the Dakota Southern Company, 11 miles, in Plymouth County; a new narrow-gauge road constructed by the Burlington & Northwestern Railway Company, from Burlington to Winfield, 34 miles; the Maple River Railroad, from the Chicago & Northwestern Railway to Mapleton; the Fort Dodge & Fort Ridgely Railroad, 11 miles into Humboldt County; the Crooked Creek Narrow-Gauge Railroad, from Fort Dodge, 9 miles, to Tyson's Mill; and the Chicago, Clinton & Western, from Iowa City to Elmira, on the Burlington, Chicago & Northwestern Railway, 9 miles.

The Government canal constructed around the Des Moines Rapids of Keokuk was formally opened in August. The work had been in progress 10 years. The canal is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 300 feet wide, and has 3 locks, each 350 feet long. It has cost the United States

Government \$4,281,000, and \$100,000 more will be necessary for the final completion of the work.

The convention of the Republican party of the State was held at Des Moines on the 27th of June, the Hon. James F. Wilson presiding. It was characterized chiefly by a lack of sympathy with the policy adopted by the National Administration affecting the Southern States. Hon. John H. Gear, of Burlington, was nominated for the office of Governor; Frank T. Campbell, of Jasper County, for Lieutenant-Governor; James G. Day for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Prof. C. W. Van Coelln for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The platform adopted was as follows:

Acting for the Republican party of Iowa, by its authority and in its name, this Convention declares—

1. The United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the National and State Governments under their respective Constitutions, the rights of every citizen should be secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted. Any failure on the part of either the National or State Government to use every possible constitutional power to afford ample protection to their citizens, both at home and abroad, is a criminal neglect of their highest obligation.

2. The Republican party has preserved these Governments to the commencement of the second century of the nation's existence, and they are embodied in the great truths spoken at its cradle, that "all men are created equal," that they "are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," which consent is evinced by a majority of the lawful suffrages of the citizens determined in pursuance of law. Until these truths are universally recognized and cheerfully obeyed, the work of the Republican party is unfinished; and the Republican party of Iowa will stand by its colors and fight the good fight to the end.

3. The permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, is a duty to which the Republican party stand sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent Constitutional Amendments, is vested by these Amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive department of the Government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political, and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand of Congress and the Chief Executive a courage and fidelity to these duties which shall not falter until their results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4. That the public credit should be sacredly maintained, and all the obligations of the Government honestly discharged, we favor the early attainment of a currency convertible with coin, and, therefore, advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous and steady steps in that direction.

5. That the silver dollar having been the legal unit of value from the foundation of the Federal Government until 1873, the law under which its coinage was suspended should be repealed at the earliest possible day, and silver made, with gold, a legal tender for the payment of all debts, both public and pri-

vate. We also believe that the present volume of the legal-tender currency should be maintained until the wants of trade and commerce demand its further contraction.

6. That the investment of capital in this State should be encouraged by wise and liberal legislation, but we condemn the policy of granting subsidies at the public expense to either individuals or corporations for their private use.

7. That we demand the most rigid economy in all departments of the Government, and that taxation be limited to the actual wants of the public expenditure.

8. That we favor a wisely adjusted tariff for revenue.

9. That we hold it to be a solemn obligation of the electors of Iowa to be earnest in securing the election to all positions of public trust of men of honesty and conscience; to the administrative offices, men who will faithfully administer the laws; to the legislative offices, men who will represent upon all questions the best sentiment of the people, and who will labor earnestly for the enactment of such laws as the best interests of society, temperance, and good order shall demand.

10. That we rejoice in the honorable name of Iowa; that we are proud of the State's achievements, of the degree of purity with which its public affairs have been conducted, and of the soundness of its credit at home and abroad. And we pledge to do whatsoever may be done to preserve, unsullied, the State's reputation in these regards.

Resolutions expressing confidence in the ability and integrity of President Hayes, and approving of the "so-called Southern policy," were defeated. A resolution in favor of the "rigid enforcement of our present prohibitory liquor law and any amendment thereto that will render its provisions more effective in the suppression of intemperance," was adopted.

The Democratic Convention was held in Marshalltown on the 29th of August. John P. Irish was nominated for Governor, W. O. James for Lieutenant-Governor, H. E. J. Boardman for Judge of the Supreme Court, and G. D. Cullison for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The platform adopted was as follows:

1. The Democracy of Iowa, in convention assembled, hereby declare in favor of a tariff for revenue only, honest economic home rule, the supremacy of civil over military power, the separation of the Church and State, the equality of all citizens before the law, opposition to the granting by the General Government of subsidies to any corporation whatever.

2. The destruction of the industry of the country and the pauperism of labor are the inevitable fruits of the vicious laws enacted by the Republican party.

3. That as means of relieving the distressed portion of the community, and removing the great stringency complained of in business circles, we demand the immediate repeal of the specie resumption act.

4. We denounce, as an outrage on the rights of the people, the enactment of the Republican measure demonetizing silver, and demand the passage of a law which shall restore to silver its monetary power.

5. We favor the retention of a greenback currency, and declare against any further contraction, and we favor the substitution of greenbacks for national bank bills.

6. We congratulate the country upon the acceptance by the present Administration of the constitu-

tional and pacific policy of local self-government in the States South, so long advocated by the Democratic party, and which has brought peace and harmony to that section; and in regard to the future financial policy, in the language of our national platform adopted in the New York Convention in 1868, we urge

7. The payment of the public debts of the United States as rapidly as practicable, all money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessary expenses of the Government economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment when due.

8. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its value.

9. One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and soldier, and the producer and the bondholder.

10. The right of the State to regulate its corporations having been established by the highest court of the country, we now declare that this right must be exercised with due regard to justice, and as there is no necessary antagonism between the people and these corporations, the common interests of both demand the speedy restoration of the former friendly relation, through just legislation on one side and a cheerful submission thereto on the other.

11. The rights of capital and labor are equally sacred, and alike entitled to legal protection. They have no just cause of quarrel, and the proper relations to each other are adjustable by natural laws, and should not be hampered by legislative interference.

12. We favor the repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law of this State and the enactment of a judicious and well-regulated license law instead, all money derived from licenses to go to the common school fund of the State.

The following resolution was also adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That it is the belief of the Convention of the Democrats of Iowa that S. J. Tilden and Thomas Hendricks were respectively elected President and Vice-President at the last election.

A convention of the Greenback party had been held at Des Moines on the 12th of July, at which D. P. Stubbs was nominated as a candidate for Governor, A. A. McCready for Lieutenant-Governor, John Porter for Judge of the Supreme Court, and S. T. Ballard for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The platform was as follows:

Whereas, Throughout our entire country, labor, the creator of all wealth, is either unemployed or denied its just reward, and all productive industries are paralyzed; and

Whereas, These results have been brought about by class legislation and the mismanagement of our national finances; and

Whereas, After generations of experience, we are forced to believe that nothing further can be hoped for through the old political parties: therefore, we make the following declaration of principles:

1. We demand the unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and the abandonment of the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

2. We demand the abolition of national banks, and the issue of legal-tender paper money, by the Government, and made receivable for all dues public and private.

3. We demand the remonetization of the silver dollar, making it a full legal tender for the payment of all coin bonds of the Government, and for all other debts, public and private.

4. We demand the equitable taxation of all property without favor or privilege.

5. We commend every honest effort for the furtherance of civil service reform.

6. We demand the repeal of all class legislation, and the enforcement of such wise and progressive measures as shall secure equality of rights to all legitimate interests, and impartial justice to all persons.

7. We demand a reduction of offices and salaries, to the end that there be less taxation.

8. We demand that the Independents of Iowa sustain and indorse the principles of railroad legislative control, as expressed by the highest judicial authority, not as enemies of public enterprises, but as friends of the whole country and of the people.

9. We demand that all legal means be exhausted to eradicate the traffic in alcoholic beverages, and the abatement of the evil of intemperance.

10. We are opposed to all further subsidies by either the State or General Government, for any and all purposes, either to individuals or corporations.

11. We invite the considerate judgment of our fellow-citizens, of all political parties, upon these our principles and purposes, and solicit the coöperation of all men in the furtherance of them, as we do believe that upon their acceptance or rejection by the people the weal or woe of our beloved country depends.

A convention of Prohibitionists was held at Grinnell, on the 22d of August. Their candidate for Governor was Elias Jessup, the rest of the ticket being made up of nominees of the Greenback party.

The election took place on the 9th of October. The total vote for Governor was 245,766, of which Gear received 121,546, Irish 79,353, Stubbs 34,228, and Jessup 10,639. Gear's plurality over Irish was 42,193, but he did not have a majority of all the votes. The Legislature of 1878 consists of 38 Republicans and 12 Democrats in the Senate; and 73 Republicans, 25 Democrats, and 2 "Greenbackers" in the House. The Republican majority is therefore 26 in the Senate, and 46 in the House, or 72 on a joint ballot.

Mr. Gear, the new Governor, was born in Utica, New York, in 1825, and removed to Fort Snelling in 1836. He became a resident of Burlington in 1843, and has been a citizen of the State ever since it was admitted into the Union. He has been prominently engaged in mercantile affairs for many years, his business of late being that of a wholesale dealer in groceries. He was an original member of the Republican party of the State, and in 1863 was chosen Mayor of Burlington. He has since served three terms in the General Assembly, and for two sessions was the presiding officer of the House of Representatives.

The annual convention of the State Woman Suffrage Society was held at Des Moines on the 24th of October. It was devoted mainly to reports and discussions, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the aristocracy of sex as it exists in this country is contrary to natural justice and to the spirit of our free institutions.

Resolved, That taxation without representation is tyranny, whether the victims be women or men, and that all persons who assist in bearing the burdens of government should share equally in its privileges.

Resolved, That the ballot is a source of power and necessary to the protection of individual rights and liberties; that it should be the property of all law-abiding adult citizens.

Resolved, That we believe the ballot in woman's hand would prove a blessing alike to herself and her country; that while it will protect her rights, advance her interests, and enlarge her opportunities, it will also bring to the State the ameliorating influence of her enlightened conscience and moral force.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to a more determined and vigorous prosecution of this work; and that we will besiege the State Legislature to take such preliminary action as is necessary toward investing woman with her full rights of citizenship.

Whereas, The ballot is necessary to uproot many of the evils which afflict society; and

Whereas, Women are deprived of this potent, silent power; therefore,

Resolved, That it is not the duty of women to contribute to the support of the clergy who oppose their enfranchisement.

Whereas, Congress has enfranchised the negro, alien, and ex-rebel; and

Whereas, The woman citizens are as intelligent as the aforesaid classes; therefore,

Resolved, That the citizens of the State unite in a petition to Congress for a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving women also the ballot upon equal terms with men.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Christian women of this Convention be extended to Rev. Isaac See, of New Jersey, and other clergymen, for their noble stand, as ministers of the Gospel, in behalf of woman's right to speak from the pulpit, and thus help to remove the bigotry which fetters the free exercise of the religious inclinations of women.

The annual session of the State Grange was held at the State House in Des Moines, beginning December 11th, and continuing four days. Among the resolutions and declarations were the following:

Resolved, That the State Grange favors the repeal of the resumption act, and the remonetization of silver, and the repeal of the national bank act, and asks the General Assembly to memorialize Congress to shape the financial legislation of the country in accordance with this resolution.

Resolved, That the effort now being made by the Boards of Supervisors of the State to procure legislative reforms reducing the burdens of taxation, has our earnest sympathy.

Resolved, That the Master of this Grange be instructed to present the Convention of Supervisors with a copy of these resolutions, and to call their attention to the propriety of procuring legislation on the following subjects:

1. The abolition of the grand jury.
2. To compel litigants to give security for costs.
3. To tax the whole cost of jury to the losing party. And the winning party shall pay the jury before the verdict is recorded.
4. To fix by law the fee of attorneys appointed by the court to defend criminals.
5. To regulate more definitely the compensation allowed short-hand reporters.
6. The propriety of abolishing the office of County Superintendent.
7. To compel Sheriffs to report their fees as other county officers.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided, in June, the case in which the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was the plaintiff in error, brought for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law regulating freight and passenger charges on the

railroads of the State. The decision affirmed the right and authority of the State to regulate these charges unless prevented by the terms of charters. It is claimed by those opposed to what is known as the "Grange Legislation," that the result has been to keep capital from seeking investment in the State, that it has prevented Iowa roads generally from making dividends, and that it has increased the burden of the people for transportation expenses beyond the limits of the State, by compelling the companies to secure heavy charges over connecting lines, in which they have an interest.

In a case brought in the Des Moines Circuit Court, and tried in March, for the recovery of property stolen in a sleeping-car, a verdict for the plaintiff was rendered. The court in laying down the law said: "If a person purchases a first-class railroad ticket and a ticket for a sleeping-car berth, the owner of the sleeping-car is under obligations to furnish suitable facilities and means to him for sleeping, and to take charge of and secure the safety of his personal effects—to the extent that is reasonable and prudent for a man to take with him while traveling—while he is asleep."

An accident on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, on the 28th of August, occasioned by the giving way of a bridge over Little Four Mile Creek, nine miles west of Des Moines, resulted in the death of 20 per-

sons and the injury of 35 others. It was the severest disaster of the kind ever known in the State.

An interesting colony of German socialists, with peculiar religious views, is located at "Homestead," on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, a short distance west of Iowa City. It is known as the Am-a-na Society's settlement. The number of inhabitants, when the State census was taken in 1875, was 1,624, of whom 827 were males and 797 females. There are seven small villages about three miles apart, consisting of about 250 houses in all, occupied by some 300 families. All property belongs to the Society, though each family has an exclusive right to the use of its house. Meals are taken at boarding-houses. All receipts and expenses are an affair of the Society, and not of individual members. The community is represented as being sober, industrious, and flourishing. Their religion is a modified form of Christianity, somewhat similar to that of the Quakers.

IRON AND STEEL. According to the latest annual report of the American Iron and Steel Association, which contains the most comprehensive and trustworthy statistics, prepared by Mr. James M. Swank, the secretary of the association, the total iron and steel production of the United States during the past five years, in net tons of 2,000 lbs., was as follows:

PRODUCTS.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Pig-iron	2,854,558	2,863,273	2,639,413	2,266,581	2,098,236
All rolled iron, including nails and rails	1,941,992	1,966,445	1,839,560	1,890,379	1,921,730
All rolled iron, including nails and excluding rails	941,992	1,076,363	1,110,147	1,097,867	1,042,101
Bessemer steel rails	94,070	129,015	144,944	290,863	412,461
Iron and all other rails	905,930	761,062	584,469	501,649	467,168
Street rails, included in iron rails	15,000	9,430	6,739	16,340	18,066
Rails of all kinds	1,000,000	890,077	729,418	792,512	879,629
Kegs of cut nails and spikes, included in all rolled iron	4,065,322	4,024,704	4,912,180	4,726,881	4,157,814
Crucible cast-steel	29,260	34,736	86,323	39,401	39,382
Open-hearth steel	3,000	3,500	7,000	9,050	21,490
All other steel, except Bessemer	7,740	13,714	6,353	12,607	10,306
Bessemer steel ingots	120,108	170,652	191,983	875,517	525,996
Blooms from ore and pig-iron	68,000	62,564	61,670	49,243	44,628

The decrease in the production of pig-iron from 1873, the year of greatest production in the United States, to 1876, has been 775,042, or 27 per cent. This great shrinkage indicates, with concurrent low prices, a marked depression in the pig-iron industry of the country. The decrease was 6 per cent. in 1874, 15 per cent. in 1875, and 8 per cent. in 1876. The figures for 1876, as compared with those of the preceding year, indicate that the industry has begun to rally from the effects of the panic of 1873. This view is strengthened by the fact that there has been a gradual decrease in the unsold stock on hand at the end of the year. At the close of 1874, this stock amounted to 795,784 net tons; at the close of 1875, 760,908 tons; and at the close of 1876, 674,798 tons. Twenty-three States, and the Territory of Utah, made pig-iron in 1876. Pennsylvania made almost one-half of the entire product, viz., 1,009,613 net tons, or 48.2 per cent., slightly increasing its production over that of 1875, and largely increasing its percentage,

which was 42.4 in that year. Ohio came next to Pennsylvania in 1876, making 403,277 tons, or 19.2 per cent., showing a slight decrease upon its production in 1875, but also a slight increase in its percentage, which was 18.3 in 1875.

At the close of 1876 there were, in 25 States and the Territory of Wyoming, 338 rolling-mills, containing 4,488 single puddling-furnaces, each double furnace being counted as two single furnaces. Of the whole number of mills, 260 were in operation during the whole or part of the year. Of the whole number 98 were built to make rails, and of these 56 made rails in 1876. The rolling-mill capacity of the country, like its blast-furnace capacity, is at least double the production of 1876. Sixty-four rolling-mills in 13 States made cut nails and spikes in 1876. The number of machines contained in these mills was over 3,800, but all were not employed. The American keg of nails weighs 100 lbs.

The production of pig-iron by States in recent years has been as follows:

STATES.	WHOLE NUMBER COMPLETED FURNACES, DEC. 31,				CONDITION OF FURNACES ON DEC. 31, 1876.		MAKE OF PIG-IRON, IN NET TONS. (TONS OF 2,000 POUNDS.)				
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	In.	Out.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Maine.....	1	1	1	1	1	....	.....	750	1,661	2,046	8,003
Vermont.....	2	2	2	2	....	2	2,000	3,100	3,450	2,400	550
Massachusetts.....	6	6	6	6	1	5	17,070	21,136	27,991	21,255	5,040
Connecticut.....	10	10	10	10	4	6	22,700	26,977	14,518	10,880	10,160
New York.....	53	53	57	57	23	34	291,155	296,318	326,721	266,431	181,620
New Jersey.....	16	17	18	18	4	14	103,358	102,341	90,150	64,069	25,349
Pennsylvania.....	262	266	278	279	113	166	1,401,497	1,389,573	1,213,138	960,884	1,009,618
Maryland.....	22	23	24	24	5	19	63,031	55,986	54,556	38,741	19,876
Virginia.....	85	88	84	83	6	27	21,445	26,475	29,451	29,955	18,046
North Carolina.....	8	8	8	8	....	9	1,073	1,432	1,340	800	400
Georgia.....	8	10	12	11	2	9	2,945	7,501	9,786	16,508	10,518
Alabama.....	11	14	14	13	5	8	12,512	22,283	32,868	25,108	24,732
Texas.....	1	1	1	1	....	1	619	280	1,012	....	423
West Virginia.....	6	9	12	12	1	11	20,796	23,056	30,134	25,277	41,765
Kentucky.....	25	27	23	23	4	19	67,396	69,889	61,227	48,939	34,636
Tennessee.....	20	22	22	24	5	19	42,454	43,134	43,770	28,311	24,585
Ohio.....	88	93	100	100	38	62	899,743	406,029	425,001	415,593	403,277
Indiana.....	8	8	9	12	8	6	59,221	32,486	13,732	22,051	14,547
Illinois.....	10	10	12	12	8	9	78,637	137,946	37,946	49,762	54,168
Michigan.....	83	84	84	84	7	27	100,222	128,506	184,662	114,805	95,177
Wisconsin.....	13	14	14	14	5	9	65,086	74,148	60,792	62,139	51,261
Missouri.....	13	19	19	19	6	13	101,158	85,552	75,317	59,717	63,223
Oregon.....	1	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	2,500	1,000	1,750
Utah.....	....	1	1	2	....	2	....	....	200	150	65
Minnesota.....	....	1	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	657	693	713	714	236	473	2,854,553	2,863,273	2,639,413	2,266,581	2,093,236

Of the total production, in 1876, of 2,093,236 net tons of pig-iron, 990,009 tons were smelted with bituminous coal and coke; 794,578 tons with anthracite coal; and 308,649 tons with charcoal. The production of bituminous coal and coke first exceeded that of anthracite in 1875, and then by only 39,499 tons; but in 1876 anthracite fell 195,431 tons below its rival, and 113,468 below its own production in 1875.

The production of bituminous pig-iron was greater in 1876 than in 1872, and 42,464 tons greater in 1876 than in 1875. The production of charcoal pig-iron declined almost 50 per cent. from 1874 to 1876. In the latter year the production was 308,649 tons, against 576,557 tons in 1874, and 410,090 in 1875.

The most important producing districts in the United States are as follows:

DISTRICTS.	WHOLE NUMBER COMPLETED FURNACES, DEC. 31,				CONDITION OF FURNACES ON DEC. 31, 1876.		MAKE OF PIG-IRON, IN NET TONS. (TONS OF 2,000 POUNDS.)				
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	In.	Out.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
PENNSYLVANIA.											
Lehigh Valley.....	47	47	50	51	24	27	449,663	889,969	316,789	280,860	261,274
Schuylkill Valley.....	40	43	50	50	14	36	232,225	286,409	232,420	123,184	144,969
Upper Susquehanna.....	25	25	25	26	6	20	127,260	129,304	88,243	71,731	79,217
Lower Susquehanna.....	37	37	36	37	18	19	159,305	157,403	187,556	79,717	103,869
Shenango Valley.....	31	32	32	30	12	18	160,188	160,381	156,419	137,025	133,495
Pittsburgh and Allegheny County.....	11	11	11	11	5	6	110,599	159,789	143,660	131,856	123,555
Miscellaneous coke.....	32	32	35	35	13	17	117,224	111,014	97,068	102,520	130,635
OHIO.											
Hanging Rock coke.....	7	10	15	15	4	11	23,169	28,601	26,015	36,899	44,260
Mahoning Valley.....	22	22	22	20	8	12	152,756	136,972	121,403	115,993	137,546
Hocking Valley.....	....	....	1	4	2	2	....	....	....	1,250	7,468
Miscellaneous coke.....	22	24	25	24	13	11	123,196	139,968	184,743	199,750	165,057
Hanging Rock charcoal.....	33	34	34	34	10	24	57,440	92,365	85,373	57,413	42,822
Miscellaneous charcoal.....	4	8	8	3	1	2	8,182	8,133	6,962	4,558	6,109

The whole number of completed furnaces in the country at the close of 1876, which were either active, or capable of being made so on short notice, was 714, against a similar total of 713 at the close of 1875. Of the total number of furnaces at the close of 1876, 236 were in blast, and 478 were out of blast. Of 713 furnaces at the close of 1875, 293 were in blast, and 420 were out of blast. The productive capacity of the furnaces of the country is at least twice the actual yield of either of the last two years. The greatest activity in

the erection of new furnaces has been shown in the Hocking Valley, in Ohio, where several bituminous furnaces have been built since the beginning of 1876, while others are now in course of erection or definitely projected. The production of pig-iron in the United States was 54,000 gross tons in 1810, 20,000 in 1820, 165,000 in 1830, 315,000 in 1840, and about 565,000 in 1850. The growth of the various branches of the pig-iron trade of the United States from 1854 to 1876 has been as follows:

YEARS.	Anthracite.	Charcoal.	Bituminous Coal and Coke.	Total.
1854.....	339,495	942,298	54,485	736,218
1855.....	351,566	839,922	62,390	754,178
1856.....	443,113	370,470	69,554	883,137
1857.....	390,385	330,321	77,451	798,157
1858.....	361,430	235,313	58,351	705,094
1859.....	471,745	254,041	84,341	840,627
1860.....	519,211	278,331	122,228	919,770
1861.....	409,229	195,278	127,087	731,544
1862.....	470,315	156,660	180,687	757,662
1863.....	577,638	212,005	157,961	947,604
1864.....	684,013	241,555	210,125	1,155,996
1865.....	479,553	262,342	189,622	931,522
1866.....	749,367	332,580	268,396	1,350,343
1867.....	798,338	344,341	318,647	1,461,620
1868.....	593,000	370,000	340,000	1,603,000
1869.....	371,150	332,150	553,341	1,916,641
1870.....	330,000	365,000	570,000	1,865,000
1871.....	356,608	385,000	570,000	1,911,608
1872.....	1,369,312	600,587	934,159	2,854,558
1873.....	1,312,734	577,620	977,904	2,868,278
1874.....	1,202,144	576,557	910,712	2,689,413
1875.....	918,046	410,990	947,545	2,266,581
1876.....	794,578	308,649	990,009	2,093,236

The total consumption of pig-iron in the United States is estimated at 2,154,813 net tons in 1871, 3,149,048 in 1872, 3,012,883 in 1873, 2,734,539 in 1874, 2,324,300 in 1875, and 2,172,503 in 1876. There were imported 245,535 tons in 1871, 295,967 in 1872, 154,708 in 1873, 61,165 in 1874, 66,457 in 1875, and 83,072 in 1876.

The aggregate yield in gross tons of the mines and furnaces of the Lake Superior district, from 1856 to 1876, together with the value of the same, has been as follows:

YEARS.	Iron Ore.	Pig-Iron.	Ore and Pig-Iron.	Value.
1856.....	7,000	.....	7,000	\$28,000
1857.....	21,000	.....	21,000	63,000
1858.....	31,035	1,629	32,664	249,202
1859.....	65,679	7,253	72,937	575,529
1860.....	116,905	5,660	122,568	736,496
1861.....	45,480	7,970	53,400	419,501
1862.....	118,721	8,590	124,311	984,977
1863.....	185,257	9,813	195,070	1,416,935
1864.....	235,123	13,532	248,655	1,567,215
1865.....	196,256	12,233	208,589	1,590,430
1866.....	296,972	13,437	315,409	2,405,960
1867.....	456,076	30,911	496,987	3,475,820
1868.....	507,813	38,246	546,059	3,992,418
1869.....	633,288	39,008	672,241	4,963,435
1870.....	856,471	49,298	905,769	6,800,170
1871.....	918,379	51,225	864,604	6,115,895
1872.....	952,055	63,195	1,015,250	9,188,055
1873.....	1,167,379	71,507	1,238,886	11,395,887
1874.....	985,468	90,494	1,025,982	7,592,811
1875.....	910,840	61,753	992,593	5,788,763
1876.....	977,233	61,911	1,039,144	5,397,785
Total...	9,536,353	663,015	10,199,369	\$74,553,279

Rolled Iron.—The total production of all kinds of rolled iron in the United States in 1876 was 1,921,730 net tons, against 1,890,379 tons in 1875, 1,839,560 tons in 1874, and 1,966,445 tons in 1873. As 1873 was the year of greatest production of rolled iron in this country, the steady maintenance in each of the succeeding years of a production only slightly less than that of 1873 shows that the rolling mills must have been more actively employed than is generally supposed; almost as much iron was rolled in 1876 as in 1873.

The probable consumption in the United States of all rolled iron, except rails, was 857,799 net tons in 1871, 1,054,253 in 1872, 1,157,502 in 1873, 1,140,312 in 1874, 1,116,655 in 1875, and 1,067,111 in 1876. The production, importation, and probable consumption of rails in the United States, from 1867 to 1876, were as follows:

YEARS.	Made in United States. Net tons.	Imported. Net tons.	Probable Consumption. Net tons.
1867.....	462,103	163,049	625,157
1868.....	506,714	260,081	756,795
1869.....	563,586	813,163	906,749
1870.....	620,000	399,153	1,019,153
1871.....	776,733	{ Iron, 515,000 Steel, 50,701	1,341,434
1872.....	1,000,000	{ Iron, 381,064 Steel, 149,736	1,530,850
1873.....	890,077	{ Iron, 99,201 Steel, 159,571	1,148,849
1874.....	729,413	{ Iron, 7,796 Steel, 100,486	887,695
1875.....	792,512	{ Iron, 1,942 Steel, 16,816	610,770
1876.....	879,229	{ Iron, 287 Steel, None	879,916

Bessemer Steel.—In 1876 11 Bessemer steel establishments were in operation in the United States, of which 5 were in Pennsylvania, 3 in Illinois, and 1 each in New York, Ohio, and Missouri. In the ten years during which the Bessemer steel industry of this country may properly be said to have had an existence, there has been produced a total of 1,163,028 net tons of steel rails. It has had a slow growth until within the last few years, but it is now a leading branch of the iron industry of the country. In 1876 it consumed one-fourth of the total pig-iron product of that year, and produced more tons of steel rails than the country had produced of iron rails in any year prior to 1866. The details of the Bessemer steel industry in the United States for three years have been as follows:

DETAILS OF PRODUCTION.	1874. Net tons.	1875. Net tons.	1876. Net tons.
Pig-iron and spiegeleisen converted.....	204,352	395,956	539,574
Ingot produced.....	191,933	375,517	525,996
Rails produced.....	144,944	290,363	412,461

The Bessemer steel produced, which is not rolled into rails, is used in various forms as a substitute for wrought-iron, or other kinds of steel.

Steel, other than Bessemer.—In 1876 47 establishments made crucible, puddled, blister, and open-hearth steel in the United States. These establishments were situated in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, and Tennessee. There are also steel works in Rhode Island, Georgia, Kentucky, and Illinois, but they were not in operation in 1876. The total production in 1876 was as follows:

DISTRICTS AND STATES Making Steel in 1876.	Crucible Steel, Net tons.	Puddled, Open- hearth, and Bessemer Steel, Net tons.	Total, Net tons.
New England.....	1,098	6,085	7,183
New York.....	2,300	189	2,489
New Jersey.....	6,806	652	7,458
Pennsylvania.....	28,217	15,148	43,365
Ohio.....	700	9,558	10,258
Maryland and Tennessee.....	261	475	475
Total.....	39,382	31,796	71,178

The production of open-hearth or Siemens-Martin steel made but slow progress in this country until 1872, when 3,000 net tons were produced. The production amounted to 3,500 tons in 1873, 7,000 in 1874, 9,050 in 1875, and 21,490 in 1876, the last being the product of 10 establishments.

Imports and Exports of Iron and Steel.—During the year ended December 31, 1876, there were imported into the United States iron and steel products aggregating in value \$10,584,126, against \$15,264,131 in 1875, \$24,578,638 in 1874, \$45,764,670 in 1873, \$61,714,227 in 1872, and \$47,919,926 in 1871. Tin plate is not included in these figures. During the year ended December 31, 1876, there were exported iron and steel products of domestic manufacture to the value of \$15,997,643; 1875, \$20,417,635; 1874, \$20,458,732; 1873, \$16,687,754; 1872, \$14,360,617;

and 1871, \$15,206,179. The decrease in imports since 1872 has been very great, but the exports have remained substantially the same. "The hopes," says the secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, "that have been indulged by many persons that this country would soon enjoy a large export trade in iron and steel products, have not been realized, and the principal reason why they have not been realized is due to the fact that other leading iron-producing countries still manufacture the coarser forms of iron and steel cheaper than we do. But there are other forms of iron and steel that we could introduce more largely than we do into foreign markets in successful competition with foreign manufactures."

The consumption of American iron has not greatly decreased since the beginning of the panic of 1873. This fact does not indicate even moderate prosperity to the American trade during this period, but it is significant of the vast quantity of iron and steel which this country will always require, even in periods of great depression. The following tables show the marked decline which has taken place in the prices of four leading products of iron industry during the past four years, which embrace the period immediately preceding the panic of September 19, 1873, and extending to the beginning of 1877. The ton quoted is the gross ton of 2,240 lbs.:

MONTHS.	NO. 1 ANTHRACITE FOUNDRY PIG-IRON AT PHILADELPHIA.				REFINED BAR-IRON AT PHILADELPHIA.			
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.
January.....	\$45 16	\$32 00	\$25 66	\$23 25	\$96 32	\$73 92	\$62 72	\$56 00
February.....	43 00	32 00	26 50	23 00	94 08	73 92	60 43	52 64
March.....	43 37	32 00	27 00	23 00	96 32	71 68	62 72	52 64
April.....	47 75	32 00	27 00	22 75	94 08	71 68	62 72	52 64
May.....	46 00	31 50	26 00	22 00	94 08	67 20	62 72	52 64
June.....	45 00	31 50	26 00	22 00	91 84	67 20	62 72	52 64
July.....	43 75	31 50	26 00	22 00	85 12	62 72	62 72	52 64
August.....	43 50	31 00	26 00	22 00	82 88	67 20	60 43	52 64
September.....	42 50	29 50	25 00	21 75	80 64	67 20	60 43	50 40
October.....	38 00	29 00	24 00	21 75	76 16	67 20	60 43	50 40
November.....	33 00	26 25	23 75	21 50	73 92	62 72	56 00	50 40
December.....	32 50	24 00	23 50	21 25	71 68	62 72	56 00	49 28

MONTHS.	BESSEMER STEEL RAILS AT WORKS.				BEST IRON RAILS AT PHILADELPHIA.			
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.
January.....	\$121 00	\$117 50	\$71 00	\$67 00	\$38 33	\$66 00	\$50 00	\$43 50
February.....	120 00	117 50	71 90	65 00	38 00	64 00	50 00	43 00
March.....	122 50	115 00	71 00	62 00	38 00	62 00	50 00	42 50
April.....	120 25	98 66	69 00	62 00	32 00	60 00	49 00	42 00
May.....	120 00	98 33	69 00	62 00	30 00	60 00	49 00	42 00
June.....	121 75	96 25	69 00	60 00	78 00	60 00	49 00	41 00
July.....	121 75	91 00	69 00	59 00	76 00	60 00	48 50	41 00
August.....	121 75	89 25	69 00	59 00	75 00	58 00	47 00	41 00
September.....	118 00	78 25	69 00	56 00	75 00	58 00	46 50	40 00
October.....	120 00	78 25	67 00	54 00	70 00	55 00	46 00	40 00
November.....	120 00	75 66	66 00	53 00	65 00	52 00	45 50	39 50
December.....	120 00	75 66	65 00	52 00	66 00	50 00	43 75	39 00

In May, 1877, the price of No. 1 anthracite foundry pig-iron had still further declined to \$18.50 in Philadelphia, and the price of refined bar-iron in the same market to \$44.80. The

price of best iron rails had fallen to \$37 in Philadelphia, and the price of Bessemer rails at the works to \$48 and \$49. These are as low prices as the country has ever known.

The production in recent years of cast or pig iron in the various iron-producing countries of the world has been as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Year.	Gross Tons.	Per Cent. of Total.
Great Britain.....	1875	6,365,462	46.52
United States.....	1876	1,563,960	13.66
Germany.....	1874	1,660,208	12.13
France.....	1876	1,449,587	10.59
Belgium.....	1875	541,805	3.96
Austria and Hungary.....	1875	455,227	3.33
Russia.....	1874	514,497	3.76
Sweden.....	1875	350,525	2.56
Luxemburg.....	1874	246,054	1.80
Italy.....	1872	26,000	.19
Spain.....	1872	73,000	.53
Norway.....	1870	3,975	.03
Mexico.....	1876	7,500	.06
Canada.....	1876	7,500	.06
Japan.....	1874	8,000	.04
Switzerland.....	1872	7,500	.06
Turkey in Europe and Asia.....	....	40,000	.29
Australasia.....	....	10,000	.07
All other countries.....	....	50,000	.36
Total.....		13,632,750	100.00

The total number of Bessemer works and converters in Europe at the beginning of 1877 was as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Works.	Converters.
Great Britain.....	21	105
Germany.....	19	73
France.....	8	28
Austria.....	12	30
Sweden.....	19	33
Belgium.....	2	6
Russia.....	2	4
Total.....	83	239

The annual producing capacity of these works is estimated at over 2,000,000 tons. Including the 11 establishments and 22 converters in the United States, with an annual capacity of 500,000 tons, the total for the world becomes 94 establishments, and 311 converters, capable of producing 2,500,000 tons of steel annually.

Iron in Brazil.—From its abundance and good quality, iron constitutes one of the most important elements of the wealth of this Empire. In some places the ore is found under the most favorable conditions. Incalculable quantities exist in Minas Geraes, and a large part of some of the mountains is composed of oligistic, magnetic, and micaceous iron. In the northern provinces, as well as in some of the others, there are enormous quantities of iron, more or less decomposed, in the argillaceous deposits which cover the plains and the slopes of the hills. In a comprehensive report on the condition of the Empire, published in 1876, it was asserted that in Brazil there are iron mines which, owing to the complete absence of pyrites, are incontestably superior to the famous mines of Sweden.

The magnetic ore of Brazil contains 72.5 per cent. of iron; the oligistic, the martite, and the best micaceous, 70 per cent.; the proportion falling in the inferior qualities as low as 25 and 20 per cent. In general the deposits can be easily and economically worked,

being for the most part near extensive forests, which, when cut down, spring up again in from six to ten years, and which, therefore, always furnish excellent fuel, near abundant streams and falls, which provide immense water-power for working machinery. Taking advantage of these favorable circumstances, many persons have obtained very profitable results from iron mining. The most important iron works in South America are on the banks of the small river Ypanema, one of the affluents of the Sorocaba. This establishment possesses valuable resources: ore of excellent quality, carbonate of lime for fluxes, refractory clay for building furnaces, sufficient water-power for the more important machinery, and very good forests, which can furnish a daily supply of fifteen metrical tons of charcoal—a quantity sufficient to keep the furnace constantly at work. By obtaining machinery and some skilled workmen from Europe, the Brazilian Government is doing its utmost to make this establishment a successful one.

ISMAIL PASHA, the Khedive or Viceroy of Egypt, and the most powerful of the Sultan's vassals, was born in 1830. He is the second son of Ibrahim Pasha, and grandson of Mehemet Ali. He was educated in Paris, and succeeded his uncle, Said Pasha, in 1863. During his reign he has introduced great improvements, and has brought his country to virtual independence of Turkey. In 1866 he made the beginning of a parliamentary form of government by calling an assembly of the nobility. In 1866 he also made an important step toward obtaining his independence of Turkey, by receiving the sanction of the Sultan to make the law of succession hereditary in the direct line of Ismail, in accordance with the laws prevailing among the Christian Powers of Europe, and in 1867 the Sultan conferred upon him the higher title of Khedive. The opening of the Suez Canal, in 1864, although of the utmost importance to all the nations of Europe, was an event which promised to add greatly to the resources and the power of Egypt. The conquests made during his reign by his generals in Central Africa, raising Egypt in point of territorial extent to the seventh rank among the nations of the earth, also tended to give him a position which only needed his independence to be recognized in the council of nations. It was a matter of wonder that he, of all the vassals of Turkey, should not seize the opportunity of the Turkish war with Russia to proclaim himself independent, but should even furnish Turkey with auxiliaries. But he was certainly opposed by England in any designs that he may have entertained, as England's interests were thought to demand at this time a preservation of the Turkish Power. The heir-apparent is the Khedive's oldest son, Prince Mohammed Tewfik, born in 1852.

ITALY,* a kingdom of Southern Europe.

* For an account of the movement of population, see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1876.

King, in 1877, Victor Emanuel II. Heir-apparent, Humbert, born March 14, 1844; married April 22, 1868, to Margarita, daughter of Prince Ferdinand of Savoy, Duke of Genoa; son, Victor Emanuel, Prince of Apulia, born November 11, 1869. (Victor Emanuel II. died January 9, 1878, and was succeeded by his oldest son, Humbert I.)

A new ministry was formed on December 26, 1877, composed of the following members: A. Depretis, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Crispi, Minister of the Interior; M. Magliano, Minister of Finance; P. S. Mancini, Minister of Justice and Worship; Lieutenant-General L. Mezzacapo, Minister of War; B. Brin, Minister of the Navy; M. Coppino, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Perez, Minister of Public Works; M. Bargonì, Minister of the Treasury.

The following table gives the area of the larger territorial divisions (*compartimenti*), with the population, male and female, of each, according to the census of 1871, and the total population at the close of 1876, according to an official calculation:

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS.	Square Miles.	INHABITANTS, 1871.		Inhabitants at the Close of 1876.
		Male.	Female.	
Piedmont.....	11,806	1,450,857	1,449,207	3,027,596
Liguria.....	2,056	419,919	423,893	874,616
Lombardy.....	9,085	1,755,545	1,705,279	3,559,527
Venetia.....	9,060	1,334,864	1,303,443	2,769,594
Emilia.....	7,921	1,078,686	1,035,142	2,174,579
Umbria.....	3,720	252,574	267,027	567,131
The Marches.....	3,746	449,548	465,871	936,185
Tuscany.....	9,287	1,096,652	1,045,873	2,192,292
Rome.....	4,601	449,346	397,358	841,140
The Abruzzo and Molise.....	6,677	625,547	657,495	1,315,197
Campania.....	6,942	1,366,557	1,388,085	2,834,952
Apulia.....	8,539	708,514	712,378	1,438,218
Basilicata.....	4,122	249,220	261,323	522,772
Calabria.....	6,668	598,829	612,473	1,240,772
Sicily.....	11,291	1,284,331	1,299,563	2,736,545
Sardinia.....	9,399	327,073	309,557	658,479
Total.....	114,415	13,472,262	13,328,392	27,769,475

In the budget for 1877 the revenue and expenditures were estimated as follows:

ORDINARY REVENUE.

	Lire.
1. Land-tax.....	180,433,636
2. Income-tax.....	182,325,636
3. Duty on grinding.....	81,000,000
4. Mutation-tax.....	142,496,800
5. Registration.....	3,200,000
6. Customs.....	106,000,000
7. Consumption duties (octroi).....	69,634,757
8. Tobacco and salt.....	171,484,891
9. Lottery.....	75,100,000
10. Miscellaneous dues.....	17,576,143
11. Postal department, state railroads and telegraphs.....	71,682,776
12. Incidental receipts.....	7,127,479
13. Receipts from state property and state assets.....	74,749,436
14. Returns of payment and miscellaneous receipts.....	87,965,955
Total ordinary revenue.....	1,270,777,014

The extraordinary receipts amounted to 94,-222,585 lire, and the special revenue from the ecclesiastical property to 33,410,000 lire, making the total revenue 1,398,409,599 lire.

EXPENDITURES.

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.
1. Ministry of Finance.....	875,557,327	21,563,864
2. Ministry of Justice and Public Worship.....	27,804,752	829,400
3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	6,591,881	174,856
4. Ministry of Public Instruction.....	21,271,987	778,324
5. Ministry of Interior.....	52,754,861	3,801,520
6. Ministry of Public Works.....	50,061,418	83,905,099
7. Ministry of War.....	170,246,168	25,422,000
8. Ministry of the Navy.....	40,439,778	1,191,000
9. Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry.....	9,761,513	355,705
Total.....	1,253,589,185	157,018,068

The aggregate of the ordinary and extraordinary expenditures amounted to 1,390,607,203 lire, leaving a surplus of 7,802,396 lire.

The total debt of the kingdom amounted, in 1875, to a nominal capital of 9,883,589,226 lire.

The value of the different articles of import and export in 1876 was as follows, the transit trade being included in both the imports and exports (in lire):

ARTICLES.	Imports.	Exports.
Grain.....	108,000,000	76,000,000
Seeds and fruit.....	13,000,000	69,000,000
Colonial goods.....	107,000,000	4,000,000
Tobacco.....	34,000,000	.....
Wine, beer, ale, etc.....	14,000,000	25,000,000
Animals and animal provisions.....	72,000,000	90,000,000
1. Articles of food.....	349,000,000	267,000,000
Fuel.....	49,000,000	5,000,000
Ores, etc.....	16,000,000	55,000,000
Metals, raw.....	56,000,000	7,000,000
Hair, hides, and leather.....	51,000,000	10,000,000
Spinning materials.....	227,000,000	440,000,000
Wood and carving materials.....	43,000,000	16,000,000
2. Raw materials.....	442,000,000	533,000,000
Glass and pottery ware.....	17,000,000	5,000,000
Yarns.....	70,000,000	58,000,000
Woven goods and articles of clothing.....	207,000,000	23,000,000
Manufactures of different kinds.....	115,000,000	129,000,000
Paper, books, etc.....	8,000,000	5,000,000
3. Manufactured goods.....	417,000,000	225,000,000
Manure.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Drugs and chemical products.....	45,000,000	49,000,000
Resin, fats, and oils.....	56,000,000	184,000,000
4. Miscellaneous goods.....	102,000,000	154,000,000
5. Precious metals.....	20,000,000	8,000,000
Total.....	1,390,000,000	1,217,000,000

The commercial value of the imports to and exports from the different countries in 1875 was as follows (in lire):

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
France.....	369,800,000	392,600,000
England.....	297,700,000	140,100,000
Austro-Hungary.....	234,600,000	191,600,000
Switzerland.....	36,000,000	108,800,000
Russia.....	46,400,000	24,700,000
United States.....	43,000,000	29,100,000
Germany.....	37,800,000	28,600,000
South American Republics.....	30,100,000	46,700,000
Turkey.....	30,400,000	13,200,000
Other countries.....	90,000,000	63,800,000
Total.....	1,215,300,000	1,033,700,000

The movement of shipping in 1875 is exhibited by the following table:

VOYAGES.	TOTAL.		LADEN.		STEAMERS.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
ENTERED.						
1. Long voyage:						
Italian.....	10,495	1,273,186	9,069	1,104,631	778	409,873
Foreign.....	6,288	2,560,207	5,589	2,410,354	2,736	1,965,162
Total long voyage.....	16,783	3,833,343	14,608	3,514,985	3,514	2,895,035
2. Short voyage:						
Italian.....	97,720	7,018,484	71,876	5,940,585	18,549	4,281,220
Foreign.....	8,492	1,738,289	2,864	1,631,857	2,487	1,591,321
Total short voyage.....	101,212	8,801,773	74,740	7,572,442	16,085	5,822,541
Total.....	117,995	12,685,116	89,343	11,087,427	19,549	8,217,576
CLEARED.						
1. Long voyage.....	18,186	4,251,252	13,574	3,805,125	8,706	2,495,873
2. Short voyage.....	98,446	8,453,964	72,302	7,211,614	16,804	5,738,452
Total.....	116,632	12,705,216	85,876	10,516,739	19,540	8,234,325

The movement of the special foreign trade, from 1871 to 1876, was as follows:

YEAR.	OFFICIAL VALUE.		COMMERCIAL VALUE.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1871...	880,100,000	756,600,000	963,700,000	1,085,500,000
1872...	1,139,200,000	1,103,800,000	1,186,600,000	1,167,200,000
1873...	1,184,500,000	1,038,500,000	1,286,700,000	1,133,200,000
1874...	1,281,700,000	1,033,400,000	1,303,000,000	935,500,000
1875...	935,500,000	1,033,700,000	1,215,400,000	1,034,000,000
1876...			1,329,500,000	1,216,900,000

The commercial navy was composed as follows, at the close of 1876:

CLASS.		Vessels.	Tons.
1. Registered vessels (long-voyage, short-voyage, and fishing vessels)	Sailing vessels.	10,903	1,020,483
	Steamers.	142	57,831
2. Coast and port service		9,043	(?)
3. Fishing barks.		18,936	48,785
Total.		34,024	1,127,154

The strength of the Italian Army on September 30, 1876, was as follows:

Infantry of the line.....	230,998	Stud depots.....	214
Military districts.....	211,154	Disciplinary companies.....	542
Companies of the Alps.....	7,232	Penal institutions.....	1,827
Bersaglieri.....	89,319	Officers in service.....	11,166
Cavalry.....	27,445	Other officers.....	2,093
Artillery.....	57,571		
Engineers.....	10,211		
Gendarmes (Carabinieri).....	19,706	1. Standing army.....	623,804
Military schools.....	4,381	2. Provincial militia.....	270,973
Sanitary companies.....	3,705	3. Officers of reserve.....	1,928
Veterans.....	1,315	Total.....	901,700

The Navy was composed as follows in 1876:

NAVY.	No.	Guns.	Tons.	Horse-power
Men-of-War:				
Iron-clads.....	18	132	97,542	53,881
Screw-steamers.....	19	117	22,216	17,070
Wheel-steamers.....	10	46	10,186	7,186
Total men-of-war.....	47	295	129,944	83,137
Transports:				
Screw-steamers.....	13	44	16,457	9,072
Wheel-steamers.....	6	..	944	854
Total transports.....	19	44	17,401	9,926
Total navy.....	66	339	147,345	93,063

The railroad statistics are as follows:

YEARS.	Kilometres.
1875.....	7,704
1876.....	7,850
1877.....	7,894

The gross receipts of the railroads in 1875 were 114,819,287 lire. The costs of construction up to December 31, 1874, were, for the government roads, 452,341,146 lire; for the private roads, 1,849,709,635 lire; together, 2,302,050,781 lire.

The number of post-offices in 1875 were 3,010; of letters sent, 115,489,027; of postal-cards, 9,899,070; of printed matter, 113,849,538; of valuable letters, 4,374,716; of insured letters, 30,383, having a value of 25,413,338 lire; and of post money-orders, 3,589,346, having a value of 416,985,156 lire.

The length of telegraph-lines in 1876 was 22,349 kilometres; of wires in 1875, 75,449; of submarine cables in 1875, 178 kilometres; and of stations in 1876, 1,778. The number of dispatches in 1875 was 5,347,500; of which 5,037,490 were private dispatches, 171,947 official dispatches, and 138,133 service dispatches.

According to a report to the Department of State, at Washington, from the United States Consul at Rome, the number of emigrants from Italy in 1876 was 19,783; of whom 10,759 were men, 4,598 women, and the remainder children under 14 years of age. Of the whole number 13,476 went to South America, 2,559 to France, and 824 to the United States. Besides the emigrants, 89,024 persons left the country, who expected to return within a year. Of these, 31,994 went to France, 20,092 to Austria, 18,030 to Switzerland, 4,718 to South America, and 600 to the United States.

The Chambers met on January 15th. On the following day, Deputy Corte of the Left interrogated the Minister of the Interior with regard to certain repressive measures taken against the *Gazzetta d'Italia*, which led to a very violent discussion between the minister Nicotera and the friends of the former minister, Count Cantelli, whom Signor Nicotera accused of having



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aided the *Gazzetta* from public funds. On January 24th, the Chamber of Deputies adopted a law imposing severe penalties on priests abusing their powers to attack the Government and the laws. During the debate, the Minister of Worship and Justice declared that the law concerning the Papal guarantees was a solemn and unassailable pledge given to the Catholic world of the Pope's complete independence in the exercise of his spiritual power. Italy ought to regard the maintenance of this law as a question of honor and of loyalty toward Europe. He was determined to respect the law, and would not allow the political friends of the ministry to entertain any illusions in this respect. On March 3d, a law was passed by a large majority, prohibiting certain officers of the Government from becoming members of the Chamber of Deputies. On March 27th, Signor Depretis, the Minister of Finance, made his financial statement in the Chamber of Deputies. The

budget for 1877 shows a surplus of about 12,000,000 lire, and the minister said the expenditure must remain within the limits prescribed by that result. With regard to the construction of new lines of railways, Signor Depretis maintained that the funds required must be provided either through guarantees upon the earnings, or an appropriation of rente, the amount of which, however, should not exceed 50,000,000 or 60,000,000 lire annually. In reference to the Basle Railway Convention, the Government was engaged in liquidating the accounts with the company. Signor Depretis hoped to bring in a bill this session relative to the management of the railways. He alluded to the improvement effected in the state of the budget, and said the Government intended introducing administrative reforms without disturbing the equilibrium which had been attained. He announced the presentation of bills for the gradual extinction of the forced paper

currency, the conversion of the landed property of confraternities and parishes, the imposition of a tax upon the manufacture of home-made sugar, and the introduction of changes in the customs tariff. Alluding to the treaties of commerce, Signor Depretis said: "I hope that the moderation and equity of our demands will be appreciated, and that a conclusion will be arrived at. I cannot consent to long prolongation of the old treaties, and I shall remain unshakable in my resolution to exact parity of treatment." Finally, the ministry presented bills for creating a ministry of the Treasury, and making other administrative changes, as well as for limiting the circulation of paper money, and establishing a sinking fund of 20,000,000 lire. The Chamber subsequently adjourned for the Easter recess until the 9th of April. The Italian Green-book on the Eastern Question was presented on April 9th to the diplomatic corps, and on the 10th to Parliament. It contained 510 documents, ranging between the dates of July 17, 1875, to February 10, 1877, none of which, however, were said to be of any importance. A number of documents were afterward added, which showed that Italy had suggested the well-known voluntary declaration of Russia, when the Protocol was in danger through the opposition of Great Britain. On April 23d, the Chamber of Deputies were occupied with the consideration of the course pursued by the Government on the Eastern Question. Signor Visconti Venosta asked to be informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs what degree of truth there was in current reports that Italy had entered into an undertaking with one more than with another of the guaranteeing Powers. He did not ask for any declarations which might impede liberty of action in future eventualities, but he wished to be assured that Italy would maintain a strict neutrality; that she would do nothing to create doubts as to her intentions; that she did not intend to increase her armaments so as to arouse the distrust of other Powers. Signor Musolina, a member of the Left, declared himself a greater Turk than the Sultan. He denied the right of Europe to intermeddle in the internal affairs of Turkey. He asserted that Turkey had fulfilled all her promises of reform, and censured the Government for not having

formed a European coalition against Russia. Italy, he affirmed, could take the initiative by resolving the Eastern Question in a moment, and if war broke out the Turkish blood would be on their heads. The atrocities in Bulgaria and the insurrections in the Slav Provinces, he said, were the work of Russian agents and the result of Russian machinations, and he laid upon the table a large bundle of documents in proof of his assertions.

The Duke of Colonna da Cesaro asked if any interchange of ideas had been made between the Powers to secure the neutrality of Roumania. He said additional precautions would be necessary to protect Italians and Italian interests, for if war broke out it would be a religious war. From an examination of a green-book, together with a blue-book, he approved the policy of the Government as that of a liberal nation interested in the condition of oppressed peoples, but, at the same time, maintaining its treaty obligations and its desire for peace. He maintained that Italy had been active and impartial, and had not sided either with Turkey or with Russia. He trusted to hear his words confirmed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a declaration from him of his intention to observe the most strict neutrality until the interests of the nation might require a different course. Replies were made to the different



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speakers both by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the President of the Council. They declared in the most formal manner that Italy had emerged from the lengthy negotiation upon the Eastern Question free from any ties whatsoever, and on the best terms with all the Powers indiscriminately. The ministers declared

themselves ready to resume, when circumstances might permit, the work of pacification, and were resolved to maintain the independence and neutral character of their policy, always provided that the essential interests of their country were not engaged. Replying particularly to the question, whether Italy intended

reply to an interpellation on the change of policy in France in regard to Italy, the minister stated that it was clear from the declarations of the French Government that the cordial and friendly relations between the two nations remained unaltered, and that it was neither probable nor possible that

France would let herself be led into acting against the safety of the country, to the formation of which she had so much contributed. Signor Depretis confirmed Signor Melegari's statement, regretting that an interpellation, fraught with so much inconvenience and possibility of misunderstanding, had been made. The Chamber of Deputies adjourned on June 15th, and the Senate shortly after.

In November, the Minister of Public Works, Signor Zanardelli, tendered his resignation to the King, by whom it was immediately accepted. His portfolio remained provisionally in the hands of the President of the Council, Signor Depretis, who was also Minister of Finance. The immediate and ostensible cause of this division in the ministerial council was the convention with the railway companies. The Government, which wished to rescind its contracts with the three existing companies, was limited in its operations by parliamentary votes, forbidding the railways either being placed under state management or being intrusted to foreign companies. The only capitalists in the country who would or could take charge of so vast an enterprise were the same men to whom the tobacco monopoly had been already farmed out. Signor Zanardelli, at that time in opposition, had stubbornly opposed the tobacco convention, and harbored an invisible antipathy to those capitalists, whom he announced as the "vampires of the state." He, therefore, objected to the new railway convention at every step of the negotiations, and although he seemed from time to time to yield to the pressure of his colleagues, he remained to the end a man convinced against his will, and was placed in the alternative either of a break-up of the whole cabinet or of his own retirement.

The Chambers met again on November 22d. On November 28th, the Chamber of Deputies adopted, by a large majority, the clause in the penal code then under discussion, abolishing capital punishment. On December 14th, a debate occurred on the liberty and secrecy of private telegrams, which led to a vote of confidence in the Government being proposed,



CHURCH AND PALACE OF THE LATERAN, ROME.

to make any military preparations, the ministers replied that the necessity of anything of the kind was altogether foreign to their anticipations; but should the interests of the country call for such preparations, Parliament should first be consulted. Signor Depretis concluded by saying that Italy deplored the calamity of war, but felt secure in her own loyalty, in her King, and in the valor of her army.

The Clerical Abuses bill was rejected by the Senate, on May 7th, by a vote of 105 to 92. This vote took every one by surprise, as the separate articles of the bill had been previously adopted, with the exception of the first, which was amended by Signori Cadorna and Lampertico, and was then adopted. The bill had been warmly recommended by Signor Sella, the leader of the Right, and when it was defeated, he resigned his leadership. It may seem rather strange that the chief of the opposition should resign in consequence of a vote given against the ministry, while the Minister of Grace and Justice, who brought the bill forward, retained his portfolio. But the measures rejected by the Senate on this occasion were voted by it as a part of the penal code still in operation, and were framed by the former Government, which, when in office, conceived the necessity for this law. A majority of that party now opposed it when brought forward separately by its successors. On May 23d, the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated in the Chamber of Deputies that the Government would scrupulously observe the law guaranteeing the Pope's liberty. In

which was carried by 184 to 162 votes. Nevertheless, in the sitting on December 16th, Signor Depretis announced that, in consequence of the present position of parties, the ministers had tendered their resignation to the King, who had accepted them, and that Signor Depretis had been charged with the formation of a new cabinet. On December 28th, the King announced the following cabinet to the Senate: Depretis, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Crispi, Minister of the Interior; Magliano, Minister of Finance; Mancini, Minister of Justice and Worship; Mezzacapo, Minister of War; Brin, Minister of the Navy; Coppino, Minister of Education; Perez, Minister of Public Works; Bargoni, Minister of the Treasury. The Chamber was prorogued on December 19th, and the Senate adjourned on December 29th.

The Minister of the Interior, Signor Nico-

tera, was engaged in a bitter quarrel with the opposition during 1877. On November 2, 1876, three days before the election for deputies, the *Gazzetta d'Italia* published an article entitled, "The Hero of Sapri," the autobiography of Giovanni Nicotera. In this article it gave a documentary history of the rising of Sapri in 1857, and the trial of the participants in it, all the records of the trial being signed by Nicotera himself. From this article it appeared that Nicotera, who had taken part in this rising, betrayed his confederates, and, while professing to be a Republican, assumed the title of Baron, without having any right to it. In consequence of this article, Nicotera sued the proprietors of the paper for libel. During the trial, however, a large number of damaging facts were produced against the minister, and the general result was so unfavorable to him, that the state-attorney did not uphold



BRIDGE AND CASTLE OF SANT' ANGELO, WITH ST. PETER'S IN THE DISTANCE, ROME.

the charge in its original form, but asked for a comparatively mild sentence. On January 25th, the trial came to an end, and the proprietors of the paper were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, to pay a fine of 500 lire, and the expenses of the plaintiff.

A numismatic discovery, unparalleled in extent, was made near Verona in January. Two large amphoræ were found, containing no less than two quintals, or about 600 English pounds weight, of coins of the Emperor Gallienus, and his successors within the 100 years following his reign. The number of coins was estimated at between 50,000 and 55,000. Of those of the Emperor Probus, there were more than 4,000. The majority were of bronze, but there were some of silver and others of bronze silvered.

They were all in the finest state of preservation, and, with the exception of those of Gallienus, which were a little worn, they were so fresh from the mint as to make it evident they were never put into circulation. The discovery was considered of sufficient importance for the Minister of Public Instruction to dispatch Signor Pigorini specially to Verona to report upon it. All the finest examples were to be placed in the Museum of Verona, and the remainder either exchanged in sets with other museums or sold, as might be decided upon.

On June 3d, the 50th anniversary of the Episcopal consecration of Pius IX., and the 30th of the promulgation of the Italian Constitution, were celebrated with all possible solemnity both at the Quirinal and at the Vatican.

J

JAPAN, an Empire in Eastern Asia. The appellation by which the Emperor is generally known in foreign countries is the ancient title of Mikado, or the Venerable. The present Mikado, Muts-Hito, was born at Yedo, September 22, 1852; succeeded his father, Komei-Tenno, 1867; married December 28, 1868, to Princess Haruko, born April 17, 1850, daughter of Prince Itchidgo. The first child of the Emperor was born in 1873, but died soon after. There is no regular law of succession, and in case of the death of the Emperor without leaving issue, his successor must be chosen from the Katzura, Arisugawa, Fushimi, or Kannin families. At the head of the Government is a Council of State, of which Sandjo is the first president, and Iwakura the second. The other members are the ministers. The ministry was composed as follows, in 1877: Foreign Affairs, Terashima; War, Yamagata; Navy, vacant; Interior, Okubo; Finances, Okuma; Justice, Ogi; Education, vacant; Public Works, Ito; Imperial House, Tokudaïjin.

The following table gives the area of the several islands, according to an official calculation made in 1877, and the population in 1874:

ISLANDS.	Area in Square Miles.	Males.	Females.	Total Population.
Nippon.....	86,809	12,398,025	12,580,809	25,478,834
Kiushiu.....	14,963	2,529,344	2,457,269	4,986,613
Shikoku.....	7,089	1,380,962	1,208,576	2,484,538
Iki, Tsushima, Awadji, Okl, Sado.....	1,002	183,807	178,870	362,177
Yesso incl. of the Kuriles..	86,009	73,572	70,497	144,069
Total.....	145,822	16,965,710	16,490,521	38,456,231
Kiukiu.....	2,630	68,604	68,469	167,073
Total Japan	148,452	17,049,314	16,578,990	38,628,304
Saghalien *.....	.....	1,207	1,167	2,374
Total 1874..	.....	17,050,521	16,575,157	38,625,678
" 1873..	.....	16,891,729	16,408,946	38,300,675

The budget for 1876-'77 was as follows (value in yens, one yen equal to the American trade dollar):

RECEIPTS	
1. Ground-tax.....	46,556,743
2. Tax on alcoholic liquors.....	2,373,859
3. Mining-dues, stamp-dues, patent-dues, postage-stamps, etc.....	2,528,774
4. Customs duties.....	1,762,554
5. Income-tax.....	2,292,489
6. Tobacco-tax.....	589,943
7. Tribute of the Liu-Kiu Islands.....	84,925
8. Taxes on the products of the Northern provinces.....	370,592
9. Receipts from mines.....	1,212,825
10. Railroads.....	692,967
11. Telegraphs.....	163,853
12. Receipts from various manufactures, etc.....	885,710
13. Mint.....	770,800
14. Public lands.....	962,254
15. Miscellaneous receipts.....	1,026,849
16. From sums due to the Government.....	1,325,496
Total.....	62,995,643

* Saghalien was ceded to Russia in 1875.

EXPENDITURES.

1. Public debt.....	5,551,447
2. Civil list.....	827,500
3. Pensions and indemnification of the deposed princes.....	17,517,453
4. For the Shinto and Buddhist Temples.....	187,924
5. Council of State.....	494,000
6. Senate and Provincial Assemblies.....	287,000
7. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	185,600
8. " the Interior.....	3,699,812
9. " Finances.....	1,798,600
10. " War.....	7,250,000
11. " the Navy.....	3,549,700
12. " Education.....	1,704,800
13. " Worship.....	73,000
14. " Public Works.....	4,900,000
15. " Justice.....	1,420,000
16. " the Imperial House.....	816,000
17. Colonization.....	1,905,660
18. Land-tax reform.....	471,000
19. Provincial administration.....	4,162,500
20. Police.....	1,945,000
21. Clergy.....	220,000
22. Public buildings, canals, etc.....	1,629,000
23. Embassadors and consuls.....	548,800
24. For the poor, and the promotion of industry..	500,000
25. Miscellaneous.....	559,051
26. Unforeseen expenses.....	1,880,000
Total expenditure.....	62,998,347
Surplus.....	2,296

The public debt on July 1, 1876, was as follows:

1. Home debt:	
Bearing interest at 4 per cent. ...	11,801,750
" " 6 per cent. ...	2,288,550
" " 8 per cent. ...	16,641,850
" no interest.....	10,082,720
Paper money.....	94,064,781
Total home debt.....	134,769,601
2. Foreign debt:	
Bearing interest at 9 per cent.....	2,928,000
" " 7 per cent.....	11,227,123
Total foreign debt.....	14,155,123
Total debt.....	148,924,724

The Army comprises 14 brigades or 12 regiments infantry, 3 regiments cavalry, 18 battalions artillery, 10 battalions engineers, 6 companies commissary troops, 9 companies marine artillery. The strength of the army on a peace footing is 31,680, and on a war footing 46,350. The Navy comprises 12 vessels of 2,350 horse-power each, with 51 guns, and is manned by 1,200 men, inclusive of 171 officers.

The foreign commerce in the years 1873-'75 was as follows (value in yens):

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Commerce.
1873.....	27,444,065	20,660,995	48,105,060
1874.....	24,228,630	20,001,685	44,225,265
1875.....	29,467,065	18,014,690	49,481,955

An official report on the foreign trade of Japan, in 1876, stated that, in comparison with 1875, the value of the imports had decreased \$5,379,552, while the value of the exports had increased \$9,654,576. The classes of goods which showed the greatest decrease among the imports are the "Foreign Mixed Goods," and cotton and woolen manufactures, the former

over \$3,000,000, and the latter over \$1,000,000. The export of raw silk received a considerable impetus through the partial failure of the silk crop in France and Italy in 1876. The export of tea decreased from \$7,792,244 in 1874 to \$5,427,218 in 1876. The tonnage of foreign vessels in the Japanese ports showed a decrease of 270,996 tons in 1876. The tonnage of American vessels showed a considerable decrease, as the line of steamers between Yokohama and Shanghai sailed under the Japanese flag instead of under the American, as formerly. Exclusive of this line, however, the American tonnage showed an increase of 9,000 tons. The number of foreign residents increased 90, while the number of firms decreased 36. The number of foreign residents and firms, in 1875 and 1876, belonging to each nationality is shown in the following table:

NATIONALITIES.	1875.		1876.	
	Residents.	Firms.	Residents.	Firms.
English.....	1,282	109	1,242	80
American.....	853	89	410	84
German.....	279	43	214	87
French.....	254	42	256	42
Dutch.....	142	12	126	7
Others.....	273	21	835	21
Total.....	2,558	257	2,673	221

The number of foreign residents and firms in each of the five open ports and in Yedo (now called Tokio), in 1876, was as follows:

PORTS.	Residents.	Firms
Yokohama.....	1,521	158
Hiogo and Osaka.....	379	43
Nagasaki.....	289	10
Hakodate.....	27	2
Niigata.....	21	2
Yedo.....	486	6
Total.....	2,673	221

The aggregate length of the railroads in operation is 105 kilometres. There are three lines: Tokio & Yokohama, Hiogo & Osaka, and Osaka & Kioto. The six lines of electric telegraph have an aggregate length of 2,832 kilometres. The number of dispatches sent in 1874 was 396,289. The number of post-offices in 1876 was 3,691; the number of letters forwarded, 20,145,645; the number of postal-cards, 4,020,957; the number of free letters, 644,265; the number of newspapers, 5,122,456; of samples of merchandise, books, etc., 229,291.

The events of past years, in Japan, seemed to indicate a reaction among the people against the progressive policy of the Government, which, in 1877, assumed the aspect of a formidable insurrection. A movement of this kind had been anticipated for some time by native statesmen and resident foreign diplomatists, on account of the rapid and extraordinary conformation of the ancient institutions of the country to an extreme pattern of modern civilization. Risings of a more or less dangerous character had occurred from time to time, but through the vigorous measures of the Government they were always suppressed shortly after their inception. In the beginning of 1877 a revolution broke out in the southern provinces of the Empire, not among the people generally, but among the classes of whom the Samurai, or former armed retainers of the Satsuma clan, were the leaders. The outbreak was based upon the discontent among the remnant of the landholders and others belonging to the exploded system of feudal tenures, who received pensions *pro rata* from the national Treasury on yielding up their lands and privileges to the Central Government. So far this arrangement was fairly successful, but it so drained the Exchequer of means as to check the

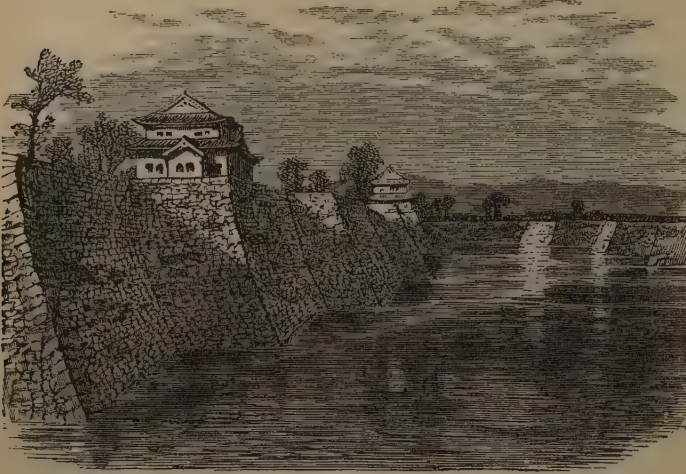


NAGASAKI.

financial progress of the state; and the pensions were capitalized, the principal to be paid off in June, 1877; the money to be raised chiefly by foreign loans, part of which was obtained through the London Stock Exchange. As the

time drew near toward the settlement, it was calculated that the amount of funds which would come into the hands of the privileged classes, at an approximate estimate, would be equivalent to £6,500,000. Instead of paying

the recipients in full at the time named, as originally intended, a new arrangement, so as to spread the disbursements over several years, and into national investments, was proposed by Iwakura—well known as chief of the mission to Europe some years ago. He suggested that one-half of this amount be invested in the establishment of a bank, to be conducted on the most approved foreign system; £2,500,000



CASTLE OF OZAKA.

be made a Government loan at liberal interest, and the remainder be employed in the establishment of useful manufactures by machinery. This proposition, although sanctioned by his colleagues in the administration, was opposed in the Assembly of Nobles not only by the inferior ex-daimios, but by some of the most influential in the state, whose kinsmen held important positions in the army and navy, as well as in the civil service. The leader among these malcontents was Shimadzo Saburo, father of the ex-Daimio of Satsuma, and recognized chief of that powerful clan, occupying the district or Ken of Kagoshima, at the southwestern extremity of Kiushiu, one of the smaller Japanese islands. It was here that the outbreak began. Early in February an armed party of Satsuma men seized a Government steamer, and a quantity of gunpowder which was loaded at Kagoshima. The rebels proceeded thence northward, gaining considerable additions to their ranks as they went. Kumamoto, a large fortified town on the west coast of the province of Higo, was taken and held for some time; but after severe fighting, in which there was great loss of life on both sides, the rebel troops were forced to evacuate it. They then proceeded southward, and held for a time Hitoyoshi and other large towns. Suffering continued defeat, they retired westward, through a thinly-populated and exceedingly mountainous region. The warfare here was of a very uncertain nature.

Small bodies of the opposing troops occasionally met, and in such encounters it is said the Imperialists generally were successful. There were evidences of a failure of supplies in the rebel army, stones being used as bullets, and food being unprocurable in the hilly districts. It gradually retreated before the advancing Imperialists, being much harassed by them; and as it neared the eastern shore of the island, it became partially demoralized, and wholesale desertions from it took place. Saigo, with his force thus weakened boldly emerged from the hilly region, and, with the remainder of his army, took possession of Nobeoka, a large town on the east coast of Kiushiu. On August 14th he was forced to retreat from Nobeoka, and to take again to the mountains. At this time he was again left by many of his followers, so that but 600 remained. With these he made a forced march of 150 miles; and, suddenly appearing before Kagoshima, captured the Government stores of

ammunition, and sent off the Government officials in rapid flight. Having established himself, as securely as circumstances admitted, in his own town, which he had left eight months before, he immediately proceeded to the enlistment of fresh recruits for his army, when his operations were disturbed by the arrival of Government troops. He at once retired to a strongly fortified eminence, named Shiroyama, in the neighborhood of the town, and was there surrounded by a body of 15,000 Imperialists. An attack was made on his position on September 24th, which ended in the almost complete annihilation of the rebel army, 30 only escaping with their lives. The bodies of Saigo, Kirino, and of four other principal leaders, were found lying together, death having been caused by *seppuku*, or self-immolation. The heads had been cut off and buried, in order to prevent identification, but they were afterward discovered, and, it is stated, were exposed in the streets of Kagoshima. This put an end to the rebellion, and the authority of the Government was again established over the whole country, though at a cost of 12,000 men, and between £7,000,000 and £8,000,000.

On August 21st, a national exhibition of arts and industries was opened at Tokio, by the Emperor. It consisted of an Agricultural Hall, a Machinery Hall, a Fine-Arts Building, an Horticultural Building, and an Eastern and Western Hall. The exhibitions in agriculture

and horticulture were described as very complete, while in Machinery Hall this was not the case. The fine-arts exhibition was considered also of but little account, the greater part of the paintings being crude attempts, interesting as attempts rather than as professional work. Some of the screens, porcelain, and lacquer work were greatly admired. In the Eastern

Hall, the Department of Education had an interesting collection of books, school appliances, philosophical apparatus, and other matter illustrating the progress of the country in Western learning; but the main part of this collection was in a separate and permanent educational museum. The Western Hall was filled with manufactured articles.

K

KANSAS. The population of the State of Kansas is estimated at 650,000, that shown by the census of 1875 being 531,156. The assessed value of property for this year was \$137,480,000; amount of taxes for State purposes, \$756,137; State debt, \$1,235,900. The total

number of acres of land in the State is 33,599,600, of which 5,595,304.99 were under cultivation and 28,004,295.01 uncultivated. The following are the statistics of farm products for the year, together with the average yield per acre, price, etc.:

ACREAGE OF PRODUCT.

PRODUCTS.	Number of Acres.	Amount of Product.	Value of Product.
Winter wheat.....bush.	857,125.00	10,800,295.00	\$9,662,508 20
Rye.....bush.	119,971.00	2,525,054.00	806,092 61
Spring wheat.....bush.	206,868.00	8,516,410.00	2,577,620 52
Corn.....bush.	2,568,112.00	108,497,881.00	20,206,184 92
Barley.....bush.	79,704.00	1,875,828.00	582,977 32
Oats.....bush.	310,226.00	12,768,488.00	2,050,001 77
Buckwheat.....bush.	4,112.87	57,974.41	46,880 53
Irish potatoes.....bush.	45,018.00	8,119,084.00	2,056,078 80
Sweet potatoes.....bush.	1,726.23	201,423.50	201,928 94
Sorghum.....galls.	20,768.75	2,390,181.25	1,105,065 68
Castor beans.....bush.	50,845.25	578,856.00	578,856 00
Cotton.....lbs.	597.62	101,595.40	10,159 54
Flax.....bush.	27,785.37	291,809.57	305,875 05
Hemp.....lbs.	1,801.70	1,657,564.00	99,453 84
Tobacco.....lbs.	717.85	580,889.00	58,083 90
Broom corn.....lbs.	21,147.14	16,917,712.00	694,414 20
Millet and Hungarian.....tons.	164,529.00	427,602.25	1,765,568 59
Timothy.....tons.	25,212.50	40,818.29	225,262 89
Clover.....tons.	9,796.66	18,837.04	107,362 19
Prairie hay.....tons.	509,612.00	741,738.60	2,432,660 67
Timothy pasture.....acres.	4,202.25		
Clover pasture.....acres.	1,445.49		
Blue-grass pasture.....acres.	21,299.31		
Prairie pasture, under fence.....acres.	553,717.00		
Total.....	5,595,304.99		\$45,597,051 21

YIELD AND PRICES.

CROPS.	Average Yield per Acre.	Average Price per Bushel, Gallon, Pound, or Ton.	Average Value per Acre.
Winter wheat.....bush.	12.60+	\$0 89+	\$11 27+
Rye.....bush.	21.05-	32-	6 72-
Spring wheat.....bush.	17.00-	73+	12 46+
Corn.....bush.	40.88-	20-	7 85+
Barley.....bush.	23.53-	31+	7 31+
Oats.....bush.	41.16-	16+	6 61-
Buckwheat.....bush.	12.64-	80+	11 28-
Irish potatoes.....bush.	69.29-	60-	45 67+
Sweet potatoes.....bush.	116.63+	1 00+	116 91-
Sorghum.....galls.	115.00	50	57 50+
Castor beans.....bush.	11.87+	1 00	31 37+
Cotton.....lbs.	170.00	10	17 00
Flax.....bush.	10.50+	1 05	11 03+
Hemp.....lbs.	920.00	06	55 20
Tobacco.....lbs.	740.00	10	74 00
Broom corn.....lbs.	800.00	04-	32 00
Millet and Hungarian.....tons.	2.60-	4 10+	10 73+
Timothy.....tons.	1.60-	5 59-	8 93+
Clover.....tons.	1.87+	5 85+	10 96-
Prairie.....tons.	1.47+	3 28-	4 58+
Total for the State.....			\$8 15-

The Assessors' returns on the 1st of March show that there were, for the year previous, 1,204,274 apple-trees in bearing, and 3,448,915 not in bearing, the annual product being valued at \$1,445,128.80; 3,593,708 peach-trees in bearing, and 3,681,690 not in bearing, value of product \$539,056.20; 825,717 cherry-trees, of which 345,591 were in bearing, value of product \$138,239.60; 162,744 pear-trees, of which 28,648 were in bearing; and 195,035 plum-trees, 58,919 in bearing. There were also 3,304.67 acres of grapes, producing 22,413.65 gallons of wine, valued at \$11,201.87; 1,715.81 acres of raspberries, 1,369.09 acres of blackberries, and 450.40 acres of strawberries, the estimated value of the yield per acre being \$200, or \$707,060 in all for small fruits.

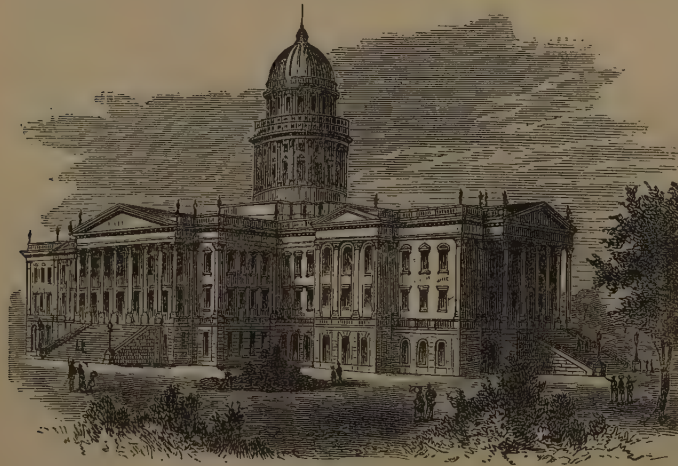
The railroad statistics are as follows:

Aggregate value of main track.....	\$12,193,940 00
Aggregate value of side track.....	847,652 00
Aggregate value of rolling-stock.....	1,905,581 63
Aggregate value of tools, material, etc.....	173,889 84
Aggregate value of buildings.....	388,065 00
Total.....	\$15,555,608 47
Average value per mile.....	7,075 72
Total number of miles.....	2,198 59

Important discoveries of lead deposits were made in Cherokee County, on what is known as Shot Creek, early in the spring. Shafts were rapidly sunk, and two towns sprang into existence in a few weeks—Galena and Empire

The regular biennial session of the Legislature began at Topeka on the 9th of January, and came to a close on the 7th of March. A United States Senator was elected to succeed the Hon. James M. Harvey. After several ballots the choice fell upon Colonel Preston B. Plumb, of Emporia, on the 31st of January. Colonel Plumb was born in Delaware County, Ohio, on the 12th of October, 1837, and after receiving an elementary education in the common schools, entered a printing-office as an apprentice at the age of twelve years. In 1853 he became one of the founders of the *Xenia News*, and developed considerable ability as a political writer. He went to Kansas during the excitement of 1856, and was one of a party to lay out the town of Mariposa. During the winter of 1856-'57 he was foreman of the *Herald of Freedom*, at Lawrence. In the course of the year 1857, with four others, he founded the town of Emporia, and established the *Emporia News*, which became a leading exponent of the principles of the Republican party in that section. He also took a prominent part in active politics, and was a leader among the Radical Free-Soil men. He was a member of the Committee on Resolutions in the Free State Convention of December, 1857, and was in active service among the Free State forces during the border troubles of that winter. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in

March, 1858, and of the first nominating convention of his party in the State in April following. In the latter part of the same year he retired from his newspaper to study law at Cleveland, Ohio, and in the spring of 1861 he opened a law office in Emporia. The following winter he was a member of the Legislature, and at the close of the session was chosen reporter of the Supreme Court. In August, 1862, he recruited two companies of volunteers, and entered the service as a second-lieutenant. By successive promotions he advanced to the position of colonel of a regiment, and served to



STATE CAPITOL, TOPEKA.

City. The former has been declared a city of the third class, and the latter a city of the second class. On the 20th of July, less than two months from the commencement of its survey, an official census of Empire City showed a population of 2,337. Successful mining has been carried on in and about both cities, and the yield before the end of the year was between 300,000 and 400,000 pounds per week.

the end of the war. After his return he served two terms in the Legislature, being Speaker of the House in 1867. He resumed the practice of law in 1868, and continued in it with decided success until 1872, when he accepted the position of president of the National Bank of Emporia. He has also been largely interested in farming and stock-raising, has taken part in railroad enterprises, and accumulated a considerable fortune. Of late he has been

a moderate Republican, and in 1872 voted for Horace Greeley.

The legislation of the session was important. A commission was authorized for a

revision of the laws. The close of the fiscal year was changed from November 30th to June 30th, and appropriations were made for two years and seven months, as follows:

PURPOSE.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Topeka Insane Asylum.....	.....	\$38,000 00	\$38,000 00
Agricultural College.....	.....	5,800 00	12,500 00
State Board of Agriculture.....	\$4,247 82	6,600 00	14,800 00
State Historical Society.....	.....	1,500 00	1,500 00
State Printing.....	21,647 72	13,200 00	30,200 00
State Armory.....	.....	2,000 00	.....
Legislative.....	42,000 00	.....	.....
Blind Asylum.....	.....	12,420 00	12,420 00
Executive and Judiciary.....	43,225 00	93,250 00	97,250 00
Horticultural Society.....	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Penitentiary.....	53,531 97	100,625 00	90,725 00
Revision of Statutes.....	.....	5,500 00	.....
Miscellaneous.....	23,417 79	.....	.....
Special and Visiting Committees.....	556 90	.....	.....
Ossawatimie Insane.....	42,620 50	65,260 00	65,260 00
Regents and Trustees.....	1,723 70	5,000 00	5,000 00
Conveying prisoners.....	2,900 00	5,000 00	5,500 00
Deaf and Dumb.....	9,898 00	14,050 00	16,200 00
Destitute Insane.....	15,000 00	.....	.....
Publication of Constitutional Amendments.....	3,185 00	.....	.....
University.....	10,000 00	25,000 00	20,000 00
Total.....	\$320,074 40	\$465,400 00	\$476,615 00
Grand total.....	.....	.....	\$1,262,069 40

There was no important action taken by political parties during the year, though an election was held on the 6th of November to choose a Lieutenant-Governor, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Salter, and a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The vote for Lieutenant-Governor was, for L. U. Humphrey, Republican, 62,570; Thomas W. Walteson, Democrat, 24,740; D. B. Hadley, "Greenback," 9,590; scattering, 1,039; making a total vote of 97,939. Humphrey's plurality over Walteson was 37,830; majority over all, 27,261. The vote for Chief Justice was 100,124, of which Arthur A. Horton, Republican, received 63,850; William R. Wagstaff, Democrat, 25,378; S. A. Riggs, Greenback, 9,880; scattering, 1,016. Horton's plurality over Wagstaff was 38,472; majority over all, 27,576.

A case involving the law of libel, P. B. Castle, vs. D. W. Houston, was decided by the Supreme Court of the State in December, on an appeal from the District Court of Leavenworth County. The suit was brought against the proprietor of a newspaper for damages for alleged libelous statements regarding the plaintiff. In instructing the jury, the judge of the lower court had said:

The fact of the language being true is not alone an answer to the charge, but can only be shown in mitigation of damages.

It is not a defense simply to show the truth of the matter published, but the party must go further, and show that it was not only true, but that he acted with good motives and for a justifiable end, and that he had some purpose in view that was justifiable. If that be the case, if he acts honestly for good purposes and for justifiable ends, and what he says is true, then he is to be excused or acquitted.

A verdict for damages having been given, an appeal was taken. Chief Justice Horton,

after reviewing the law of libel, laid down these as the established principles:

First.—In all criminal prosecutions the truth of the libel is no defense, unless it was for public benefit that the matters charged should be published, or, in other words, that the alleged libelous matter was true in fact, and was published for justifiable ends, but in all such proceedings the jury have the right to determine at their discretion the law and the facts.

Second.—In all civil actions of libel brought by the party claiming to have been defamed, where the defendant alleges and establishes the truth of the matter charged as defamatory, such defendant is justified in law, and exempt from all civil responsibility. In such actions the jury must receive and accept the direction of the court as to the law. Under this view the court below misdirected the jury on the trial in a very material point, and very properly, on attention being again called to the matter by a motion for a new trial, granted such motion, and set the case again for hearing. The instructions given might have been applicable in a criminal proceeding, where the motive of the publication is important, and where the jury have the right to determine the law as well as the fact, but were erroneous in a civil action, where the facts charged were proven in justification. The instructions assumed that the truth is not a full and complete defense unless it was shown to have been published for good purposes and justifiable ends. This is not correct. If the charges made by the defendant are true, however malicious, no action lies.

The order setting aside the verdict and granting a new trial was affirmed, all the judges concurring.

A monument to the memory of John Brown was publicly dedicated at Ossawatimie, on the 30th of October, on which occasion United States Senator John J. Ingalls delivered an historical and eulogistic address.

KASHGARIA, also called East Turkistan, a Mohammedan Empire of Central Asia; area, about 574,000 square miles; population, about 1,000,000.

In October, 1876, a Russian Embassy was dispatched to Yakub Beg, Amir of Kashgaria, who had, however, departed before its arrival, for the eastern portion of his dominions, in consequence of rumors of Chinese victories on the borders of Kansu. After spending a month in the city of Kashgar, the Embassy set out on its journey after the Amir, and passing through the towns of Aksu and Kucha, reached Kurnja, where he then was, on January 25th. It received a most flattering reception at his hands, and remained at his headquarters for several weeks. It returned in safety on April 18th. In this march of nearly 900 miles each way, the greater part of the territory of Yakub Beg was passed through, and exceptional means for acquiring information was at the disposal of the Russian officers. Captain Kuropatkin, who was intrusted with the charge of the Embassy, contributed to the *Turkistan Gazette* an account of the army which the Amir had collected round Turfan, and of which but for this statement we should know nothing authentic. The picture he drew of this force was anything but favorable. Instead of having under his command an army of 50,000, as had previously been asserted, his main force at Turfan was estimated at but 8,000, while at various other points along the frontier there were only 17,500. Of these 10,000 were Sungarians, who are the same as the Mohammedan rebels of Kansu, and Captain Kuropatkin represents them as not only badly armed, but also untrustworthy. The Kashgar force proper was, therefore, according to this Russian account, scarcely 16,000 men. Even in their equipment, the stories told of his troops being armed with breech-loaders seem to have been much exaggerated, for only 2,000 were armed with such weapons, the remainder possessing flint-locks, match-locks, and falconets of various degrees of usefulness. As a preliminary to the war with China, Yakub Beg sought to improve his relations with Russia. He gave a cordial reception to Colonel Preyevski, when crossing Kashgaria on his way to Thibet, and also met Captain Kuropatkin's mission with a very flattering reception. In the midst of his operations, and after he had been defeated by the Chinese in a battle in the Devan defile, he was overtaken by death on May 31st. His career, which was closely identified with the history of Kashgaria, was certainly a very remarkable one. He owed nothing to birth, but was one of those soldiers of fortune who nowhere so frequently reach supreme power as in the troubled states of the East. A native of Khokan, he first distinguished himself in the defense of the state against the Russians. As early as 1853 he was intrusted with the defense of Fort Ak-Musjid, on the Syr-Darya, and even his foes admitted that he fought heroically, although he was unsuccessful. For a time little was heard of him. But in 1863 he seized a chance of distinction offered by the troubled state of

Kashgaria. That khanate had been conquered by the Chinese. Their rule, however, had been disturbed by a mutiny of the Sungarian soldiers in their service, and the country was thrown into a state of anarchy by the savageness and fierceness of the struggle. The confusion was rendered worse by marauding bands of Kirghiz, who took the town of Kashgar after a long siege, and instantly made it the scene of pillage and frightful massacre. At that stage of anarchy another invader appeared in the person of Khoja Buzurg Khan, who belonged to the family which had formerly ruled Kashgaria, and which the Chinese had exiled. Buzurg Khan took with him, as his general-in-chief, Yakub Beg. Although the two adventurers brought a very small force, large numbers soon flocked to their standard, and the military genius of Yakub gradually overcame all opposition, and brought the whole country under the nominal rule of Buzurg Khan. But then followed an event which has become a commonplace in Oriental warfare. Buzurg was as indolent as Yakub was energetic, and the lieutenant set aside the master. It is almost surprising that the chapter of deposition was bloodless, for the successful aspirant was never troubled by scruples. But Buzurg was allowed to go into exile, and he may still be alive. Yakub Khan, as he now called himself, then showed that he had at least the right to rule which comes from force of character and grasp of intellect. He made his country the most peaceful part of Central Asia. If he ruled it with a rod of iron, he at least kept it free from such revolutions as disturbed the neighboring khanates. All the old factions felt the grasp of a master, and they did not dare to intrigue. His fame soon spread far beyond the confines of Kashgar; and, seeing what he had done for the waning fortunes of Mohammedanism, the Amir of Bokhara gave him the title of the Attalik Ghazi, or leader of the champions of the faith. The Turks seem to have hoped that he might become a great Mussulman power, and thus check the advance of Russia. Abdul Aziz allowed him to take the peculiarly honored title of Amir-el-Mumeinein, or Commander of the Faithful, and Yakub agreed to recognize the spiritual sovereignty of Constantinople by putting the superscription of the Sultan on his coins. He was alive to the interests of trade as well as of religion, and he entered into a treaty of commerce with the Viceroy of India. But most of his energy was spent in the drilling and the equipping of his army. It is stated that he manufactured rifles after Russian models, and, at all events, he made his troops the most formidable body of native soldiers in Central Asia. He had good need to make ceaseless efforts to strengthen his defenses, for he was hemmed on all sides save the south by enemies of overwhelming power. He saw Russia advancing year by year as if at the impulse of fatalism. He saw one native state after another falling to pieces

before her armies. He lived in constant fear that his turn would come next, and the Russians took little trouble to make his mind easy. They blamed him for stirring up mischief in the neighboring khanates. They knew that if their sovereignty in Turkistan should be assailed by a religious war, he would be at the head of it. Anticipating invasion, he had built a fort in a mountain pass leading from his country to Russian territory, while at the same time he had been eager to obtain support from Great Britain. But a more formidable enemy than Russia arose for him for the moment in China, which, years ago, had set out to reconquer her Mohammedan provinces, and had, at the close of 1876, succeeded in subduing the rebellious Sungarians, had a few months before his death even defeated the Amir himself, and forced him to retire to some fortified positions which he had laboriously prepared. That Yakub Beg clearly saw the danger which threatened his country, seemed to be indicated by the report that he appointed Hakim Khan Tura, his faithful lieutenant, as his successor, in preference to his own sons. Hakim, however, declined the gift, and Kuli Beg, the eldest son of Yakub Beg, succeeded to the throne. Hakim Khan Tura is the sole direct representative of the ancient reigning dynasty of Kashgar before the conquest of that country by the Chinese. He took a prominent part in assisting the late Amir in his early wars, and was always greatly trusted by Yakub. Kuli Beg, the eldest son of the late Amir, who has ascended the throne of his father, is the son of a Kazak woman of Ak-Musjid, and is now in his thirty-third year. He was always distrusted by his father, in consequence of his opposition to the British alliance and his Russian sympathies.

According to another report, which reached India through Cashmere, Yakub Khan had been assassinated by Hakim Khan Tura, and Yakub's eldest son had also been slain. It was also stated in this report that Hakim Khan had been recognized by the troops and the people as Amir.

Two official dispatches received in St. Petersburg in January, 1878, stated that the Chinese troops had massacred at Manas upward of 15,000 men, women, and children; that they had fortified Tootchtoagaran and Aksa, two strong strategical points, and that the people were flying in terror into Russian territory.

KENTUCKY. The financial condition of the State of Kentucky is very satisfactory. The public debt amounts to only \$183,394, classified as follows:

1 5-per-cent. bond due 1865, and outstanding....	\$5,000 00
4 6-per-cent. bonds due and outstanding.....	4,000 00
Internal improvement scrip due and outstanding.....	394 00
109 6-per-cent. bonds maturing in 1894.....	109,000 00
60 6-per-cent. bonds maturing in 1895.....	60,000 00
5 6-per-cent. bonds maturing in 1896.....	5,000 00
Total.....	\$183,394 00

The \$2,394 of over-due bonds and scrip remain outstanding, merely because they have

never been presented for payment, and interest on them ceased at maturity. To meet its indebtedness when it falls due, the State held, on the 10th of October:

230 United States 5-20 gold-bearing interest bonds, deposited in the Bank of America, at New York and by act of the Legislature held specially for the payment of the bonded indebtedness of the State, worth.....	\$246,000 00
406 shares of stock in Bank of Louisville.....	82,480 00
Stock in turnpike roads, worth.....	506,267 42
Total.....	\$784,747 42

At the beginning of the last fiscal year there was a balance in the Treasury of \$557,605.16. The receipts of the year amounted to \$1,484,685.85; expenditures, \$1,458,895.73; leaving a balance at the end of the year of \$583,894.87. The balance of the "Kentucky War Claim" upon the Federal Government, yet unpaid, is \$397,587.27.

The common school system of the State shows rapid improvement. The following statistics, making comparisons with the year 1869, exhibit the progress of eight years:

In 1869, the total number of common schools taught.....	4,447
In 1877, the total number taught.....	5,800
In 1869, the highest number of children at school.....	169,477
In 1877, the highest number of children at school.....	208,000
In 1869, the number of children reported.....	376,868
In 1877, the number of children reported.....	470,828

This indicates an increase of 1,353 common schools taught in eight years, and an increase of 93,455 of pupil children reported in the same period.

During the year there were 532 colored schools taught; and the amount of income from the special tax, under the law of 1874, was \$50,736.93. In speaking of the working of the system, the Governor says, in his message to the Legislature of 1878: "We have now had three years of experience with our colored school system, and it may be safely asserted that the result in this time has far surpassed that accomplished in the same length of time when the system of public white schools was inaugurated. There are, without doubt, material benefits to be derived from the education of all human beings; and it is to be hoped that the colored people will show their appreciation of the system presented to them, by cultivating a healthy sentiment in favor of education, and by sending their children to school, so as to prepare them to exercise the privilege of voting intelligently, and enjoy, to the fullest extent, all the sacred rights of freemen."

The Agricultural and Mechanical College, which is connected with the Kentucky University at Lexington, is a State institution, and receives \$9,900 annually from the endowment fund. The number of students has decreased from 283 in 1868-'69 to 66 during the term of 1877-'78.

The Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, located near Frankfort, contained 120 pupils at the end of the year, and was reported to be in excellent condition. The expenses for two years ending September 30th were \$51,181.39.

The Institution for the Blind, at Louisville, contained 74 pupils at the close of the year.

The Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, on the 30th of September, 1876, contained 534 patients—269 white males, 200 white females; 31 colored males and 34 colored females. In the year following that date, 137 patients were admitted; and the highest number under treatment at one time was 581. The receipts of the institution for the year were \$124,509.66; expenses, \$111,284.95; leaving a balance of \$13,224.71, against which there were outstanding claims of \$2,143.96. In the Central Lunatic Asylum, at Anchorage, the whole number of patients treated during the year was 515; and the average daily number, 389. About one-fourth of the inmates are in the colored department. The receipts for two years were \$97,243.67; expenses, \$79,687.31. The receipts of the Western Lunatic Asylum, at Hopkinsville, for the year ending October 30th, were \$91,999.78; expenses, \$61,734.64; unpaid accounts, \$5,689.57; cash balance, \$24,275.57.

Although considerable additions have been made to the State penitentiary at Frankfort, it is still overcrowded. At the close of the

and Statistics, Winston J. Davie was appointed commissioner. He has made monthly reports upon the agricultural interests of the State, and has published "A General Account of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Mineral Resources of Kentucky." He has also in preparation a report entitled "Kentucky: Its Resources and Present Condition." Some of the principal live-stock and crop statistics for the last three years are as follows: Horses, in 1875, 377,717; in 1876, 380,573; in 1877, estimated at 382,000. Mules, in 1875, 121,127; in 1876, 124,348; in 1877, estimated at 122,000. Jennets, in 1875, 3,034; in 1876, 2,743; in 1877, estimated at 2,850. Cattle, in 1875, 558,737; in 1876, 545,595; in 1877, estimated at 550,000. Hogs six months old, in 1875, 596,398; in 1876, 739,866; in 1877, estimated at 820,000. Sheep killed by dogs, in 1875, 18,534; in 1876, 12,630; in 1877, estimated at 15,000. Tobacco (pounds), in 1875, 156,137,000; in 1876, 126,809,244; in 1877, estimated at 172,000,000. Hemp (pounds), in 1875, 14,927,519; in 1876, 11,555,193; in 1877, estimated at 13,750,000. Corn (bushels), in 1875, 63,314,126; in 1876, 65,688,429; in 1877, estimated at 64,500,000. Barley (bushels), in 1875, 148,004; in 1876, 294,467; in 1877, estimated at 300,000. Hay (tons), in 1875, 122,596; in 1876, 178,304; in 1877, estimated at 195,000.

The geological survey of the State has continued under the charge of Prof. N. S. Shaler. About three-fourths of the field-work has been completed; four volumes of reports have been issued, and two more are in preparation. A geological map has been constructed, showing the locality of different minerals; and a large collection of specimens has been made.

The commissioners appointed to ascertain the exact boundary between this State and Indiana, in the vicinity of Evansville, have made a report locating the line a short distance from the present bed of the Ohio River, on the Indiana side, and placing the disputed territory of Green River Island in Kentucky. The report awaits the action of the Legislatures of the two States.

Under the act of the last Legislature for the propagation and protection of food-fishes in the waters of the State, a commission, consisting of one member from each of the congressional districts, was appointed in 1876. They

year there were 986 convicts, and only 744 cells. Of the convicts, 453 were whites and 533 blacks. This shows an increase from 181 whites and 20 blacks in 1865.

Under the act of the last Legislature, establishing a Bureau of Agriculture, Horticulture,



CITY HALL, LOUISVILLE.

have distributed 46,225 California salmon and 150,000 white shad in the streams of the State.

The number of insurance companies authorized to do business in Kentucky, in January, was 124; of which 112 were fire and 12 life companies. The authority of one life insurance company was revoked, and one withdrawn, during the year. Eight additional fire insurance companies were admitted, and 19 were

participated in by the employes of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, who left work at Louisville on the 23d of July, and demanded a restoration of wages to the rates from which a reduction had been made at the beginning of that month. The strike of the railroad men was the signal for the gathering of a mob of laborers and of idle and disorderly persons in the streets. A committee of citizens was organized to aid in preserving order, and the following proclamation was issued by the mayor:

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF LOUISVILLE: By all that you hold dear, by the love you bear for your wives and children, by the pride you feel for your city, I adjure you to preserve quiet and order during this trying crisis. If you have wrongs to complain of, there is a proper mode of redress; and as long as you continue moderate, the sympathies of all good citizens will be with you; nay, in your very moderation will be your greatest strength. Listen to no incendiary language, and, above all, heed not the talk of idle and worthless creatures, who, unwilling to work themselves, would gladly get you into trouble, that they may feast upon your misfortune. The experience of

other cities is, that vagrants and tramps have caused all the mischief, that they might pillage and destroy; and yet the poor workingmen have had to bear the odium of the outbreak. From such as these I implore you to shield yourselves as from your deadliest enemies. If you but continue the honorable and highly creditable conduct that has governed you from the beginning of these troubles, I assure you, upon the faith of one who has never deceived you, that all wrongs, imaginary or real, will be readily corrected. Nay, I pledge you my honor, and my life if necessary, that no personal efforts on my part, no matter how onerous, shall be left untried to protect you in the fullest. God grant that wisdom and moderation may govern you; and, if so, a prouder lustre than ever before will be reflected upon the workingmen of Louisville.

CHARLES D. JACOB, Mayor.

A riot broke out on the night of the 24th, and an attempt was made to fire the offices of the railroad company; but the disturbance was promptly suppressed by the authorities, aided by the better class of citizens. The following proclamation was issued the next day by the Governor of the State:

STATE OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
FRANKFORT, July 25, 1877. }

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY: At this time, when violence, tumult, and riot in some of the States have resulted in bloodshed, destruction of property, and suspension of business, I with pleasure congratulate you on the comparative peace and quietude which exist in our commonwealth. The only disturbance which has been reported to me occurred in the city of Louisville; and I am informed it was not participated in by railroad employes or working-



COLLEGE OF ARTS, KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON.

withdrawn. All but 1 life and 10 fire insurance companies doing business in the State were organized in other States. The amount of insurance in the State on the 1st of January was \$127,000,485; premiums collected during the year preceding, \$2,247,261.33; losses paid, \$1,251,888.74.

An election was held on the 6th of August for the choice of State Treasurer, members of the Legislature, and local officers; but it was preceded by no general conventions. The total vote cast for Treasurer was 117,791; of which James W. Tate, Democratic candidate, received 96,557; Isaac H. Trabue, Republican, 20,451; scattering votes, 783.

The subject of improving the navigation of the Kentucky River, and putting in repair the locks and dams constructed many years ago, has occupied the attention of the State authorities and others. A convention was held at Frankfort, in February, for the consideration of this matter, and a committee of thirteen was appointed to confer with the authorities. A part of the object in view is to secure a surrender from the Kentucky Navigation Company of its lease of the river improvements, and appropriations by the Legislature to complete and perfect them. This question entered somewhat into the canvass for election of members of the Legislature in 1878.

The strike of railroad workmen, which occurred in several States in July, was par-

men, but by turbulent persons, who, unwilling to work themselves, sought to drive others from honest labor, but were easily controlled by the prompt efforts of the citizens of Louisville aiding the civil authorities.

In the crisis through which we are passing, true patriotism, and a proper respect for law and order, demand not only prudence and forbearance, but firmness and resolution. Lawless men should be taught that peace and order shall prevail, and that honest, law-abiding men are at the front. Violence and lawlessness will not benefit any person, and usually prove most disastrous to the poorer classes.

Having been asked to send troops to localities where there is no unusual excitement or turbulence, I feel it my duty to state that I believe the civil power of the Commonwealth is at present sufficient to protect all classes and quell any disturbance that is apprehended, and should be invoked and exhausted before the aid of the military is asked. I therefore call on all mayors, sheriffs, and peace-officers of Kentucky to be vigilant in the discharge of their duties; and I earnestly ask all good citizens, by precept and example, to use every effort to avert violence or excitement; and I pledge whatever power or authority I possess to aid in preserving the peace and enforcing the law.

JAMES B. McCREARY, Governor.

The Legislature met for its regular biennial session on the last day of the year. One of its duties was the election of a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. Thomas C. McCreary, whose term expires March 4, 1879. After several days' balloting, in January, 1878, the choice fell on General John S. Williams.

KEY, DAVID M., Postmaster-General of the United States, was born in Greene County, Tenn., in 1824. He was educated at Hiwassee College, and began to practise law at Chattanooga. He commanded a Confederate regiment during the war, and after its close he was pardoned by President Johnson. In 1870 he was elected a Chancellor of the State in the Chattanooga circuit, and in 1872 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress. In 1856 he was a presidential elector, and in 1870 was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In 1875, being then a Chancellor, he was appointed to fill the vacancy made in the United States Senate by the death of Andrew Johnson. In the subsequent election of a United States Senator by the Legislature, he was defeated. Of the 100 members of the Legislature, he received the votes of 45, of whom 21 were Republicans and 24 Democrats. During the intense excitement following the presidential election of 1876, and while the result was in doubt, Mr. Key spoke in the Senate with the greatest moderation and patriotism. In his speech on the Oregon question, December 18, 1876, he said: "It is time that we become infused with more of that charity which thinketh no evil and is kind. It is time that we should have that confidence which would allow us to repose trust in each other. It is time for us to make our Government one of law instead of force. It is time that offenders be tried and punished, and not those who are innocent. The wicked should be condemned,

and not communities or States because wicked men are in them." During the presidential canvass, he advocated the election of the Democratic candidates. In the speech just referred to, he said: "Before the people of my own State in the canvass lately ended, I on all occasions indorsed the candidates of the Republican party as patriotic and honest men, of whom any party or country might be justly proud."

The principles which would govern him in case of being asked to become a member of a Republican administration, were thus set forth by Mr. Key, in a letter written to a friend, on February 16, 1877: "I am ready to do all I can to restore confidence and good government to the people of the South. This can only be done by a hearty fraternization of the sections, for which I have labored. If, without requiring of me the sacrifice of my personal or political independence, you find that my name can be used for the good of the South, in your best judgment you are at liberty to use it. If I were to become a member of an administration I should not feel at liberty to place myself in opposition to its general policy, but should feel bound to build it up and strengthen it in the hearts of the people; and if the time arrived when I could not heartily coöperate with it, I should resign. As matters are in the South I should be more useful to our people in an independent position, and if, as I hope and believe, the Administration will develop a broad and liberal policy toward the people of the South, I would not hesitate to incorporate my fortunes and self with it."

When Governor Hayes became President, Mr. Key was nominated Postmaster-General and confirmed by the Senate.

KRÜDENER, BARON NICHOLAS PAULOVITCH, a Russian general, was born in 1811. He entered the military service in 1828, studied in the School of Engineers and in the Imperial Military Academy, entered the general staff in 1836, and in 1849, with the rank of colonel, was appointed quartermaster-general of the Grenadiers. In 1859 he was made a major-general, and received the command of the Volhynian Life-Guards. With this regiment he took part in the suppression of the Polish insurrection, was appointed to the command of the 27th Infantry Division in 1863, was created a lieutenant-general in 1865, and in 1876 was appointed to the command of the 9th Army Corps. His success at Nicopolis, on July 15, 1877, was followed by his disastrous defeat at Plevna on July 30th. In consequence of this defeat he was removed from the command of the operations against Plevna, but retained that of the 9th Army Corps. According to his statement, his defeat was due to the Grand-Duke Nicholas, who had given him orders to attack Plevna without delay, supposing that Osman Pasha had at the most 27,000 men, while Krüdener had positive information that the Turkish army was fully 50,000 strong.

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LABOR-STRIKES. The most grievous conflict between employers and the employed, and the most extensive if not the most disastrous riots which the country has witnessed, occurred during the months of July and August, 1877, in consequence of the dissatisfaction of the railroad employes on several of the lines with the reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages, which had been made generally throughout the country in June and July. The commencement of the troubles was the strike of the train-hands on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, begun on the 14th of July. It spread rapidly over almost all of the Northern roads between the Mississippi and New England. The strikers took forcible possession of the tracks at all the principal junctions and prevented the forwarding of any goods, and in many cases forbade the passing of passenger-trains. For several days the whole internal commerce of the country was interrupted. It was not until the last of the month that the transportation-lines could generally resume their business. To rescue the railways from the lawless usurpation of the striking hands, the militia forces were called out, and, in States where these were unable or unwilling to confront the law-breakers, United States troops were sent to their assistance. In the large cities and manufacturing towns of the West, riotous demonstrations and uprisings of the laboring classes occurred, and a number of unfortunate encounters took place between the mob and the militia, police, and armed bands of citizens, in which hundreds were injured or killed. In the height of the strike there were at least 100,000 men out, and six or seven thousands of miles of railroad were from first to last in the hands of the strikers, including the four great trunk lines, the New York Central and its connections, controlled by Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, the Erie system, managed by Receiver Jewett, the Pennsylvania Railroad and continuations, managed by Mr. Thomas A. Scott, and the Baltimore & Ohio and connections, under the control of Mr. Garrett. The strike extended, first and last, over the Baltimore & Ohio road, branches and leased lines, which connects the ocean traffic of Baltimore with the two points, Wheeling and Parkersburg, on the Ohio River, with extensions from both termini to Chicago, and branches running to Washington and to Staunton in Virginia; the Pennsylvania Central, whose tide-water termini are Philadelphia and New York, extending from New York to Philadelphia, thence *via* Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, with branches running to Water Gap, on the Delaware, Cape May, N. J., Canandaigua, N. Y., Erie, Pa., Frederick, Md., and Washington and its Western connections, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne

& Chicago; the New York & Erie, running from Jersey City *via* Paterson, Port Jervis, Binghamton, Corning, and Hornellsville, to Buffalo, whose Western ally, the Atlantic & Great Western, joins it at Hornellsville; the New York Central & Hudson River road and connections—the New York Central, running from Albany to Buffalo, and the Hudson River road, running between Albany and New York, participated but feebly in the strike; but the Western subsidiary lines, the Lake Shore, running through Dunkirk, Erie, and Cleveland, to Toledo, and the Michigan Southern, running thence to Chicago, were seized by the strikers. The strike extended also over the coal-roads—the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, connecting the northeastern Pennsylvania coal-fields with Syracuse, and through the Central New Jersey with New York, and the Philadelphia & Reading road, with termini at Philadelphia and Harrisburg; also over the Canada Southern, in Canada, and the Michigan Central, running between Chicago and Detroit, and the Chicago and Canada roads; also over the Cleveland & Pittsburgh, and the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland; and in the West over the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis, and the Vandalia line, running *via* Terre Haute from St. Louis to Indianapolis, the Ohio & Mississippi, running between Cincinnati and St. Louis, *via* Vincennes, Ind.; over the Chicago & Alton, joining Chicago with St. Louis, *via* Springfield and Bloomington; over the lines running from St. Louis to Toledo and Detroit, through Decatur, Lafayette, and Fort Wayne, from Bloomington to Cincinnati, through Indianapolis, and from St. Louis to Indianapolis, through Mattoon; and from Bloomington to St. Louis, west of the Chicago & Alton; and beyond the Mississippi the roads involved were the Missouri Pacific, from St. Louis as far as Leavenworth, Kan., and the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, with a branch running up into Iowa. These Western roads are all feeders to the great trunk lines, and many of them directly subsidiary to one or another of the four great combinations. The railway strike was the occasion for laborers in many other industries to show their dissatisfaction with the present rates of wages by strikes, or public demonstrations of discontent. The coal-miners in particular united in a general strike, which was more determined and prolonged than the railway strike, and in which as great a number of laborers were involved.

This strike was undoubtedly a preconcerted action, which had been talked over among railroad operatives far and wide for some time before the outbreak. There was no organized combination, but yet an understanding as to the means and methods to be employed, and a

general determination to make it a test-strike, which should give a definite sanction to certain powers for the adjustment of wages to be won by the workmen, although the particular rights which they claimed were anything but definite. The particular grievances which they made their *casus belli* were, however, plainly drawn up by the committees on the different roads. While these differed on each of the lines, the main complaint and the common incentive to the strike was the last reduction of 10 per cent. in the wages, determined upon by the managements of nearly all the railroads in the country, which went in force on some of the roads in June, and on a greater number in July. On nearly all the roads, the restoration of this 10 per cent. was embraced in the demands of the strikers; but on some of them this was done more for the sake of unanimity than because that was the most obnoxious of their grievances; as, for instance, on the New York & Erie road, where the pay was higher than on most of the others, and where the reduction had been already acceded to by the employés. On one or two roads in the West the men struck without alleging any grievances, simply out of sympathy with the movement.

The origin of the rebellion, so general and determined, against the unrestricted control of employers in the matters of the hiring and wages of labor, goes much further back, and its consequences were intended to reach much further ahead than the adjustment of the present compensation of labor on the roads. The hostility of the managers of the corporations to labor unions and combinations, as such, had become more and more pronounced and effective; some of the managers had declared their determination to destroy these associations root and branch, and the practice of discharging the members of grievance and striking committees was common. The power of the strike had been felt upon the railroads, notably in the instances of the successful engineers' strike on the New Jersey Central, in 1876, when every engineer on the road stopped his train at the given hour of midnight on a fixed day, and left his engine where it was standing. A strike was conducted in the same way on the Grand Trunk Railway, in Canada, which extends from Montreal to Detroit, in which the strikers likewise gained their point. These strikes were organized by the great society of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. This association is the strongest ever formed among the railroad operatives. It numbers 50,000 or more members, and possesses a fund of millions of dollars, it is said. It dates from 1863; the headquarters are in Cleveland, Ohio. It is composed of train and track hands and conductors, as well as engineers, the higher grades of employés being represented the strongest. It first developed its strength after an unsuccessful engineers' strike on the Pan-Handle road—the connection of the Pennsylvania Railroad running from Pittsburgh to Louisville—in 1874.

T. M. Arthur, who is still its head officer, was then elected chief, and is the depository of great authority. He attends to all complaints, and hastens to the spot when any grievance, great or small, is heard of, to confer with the aggrieved parties and with the railroad superintendent. When he decides that the employés are wrong, the matter is dropped. Where he finds that the grievance is real, and where the railroad authorities do not make good the claim, he advises with his brother officers, and if a strike is determined upon, it may not take place immediately, but is consummated at some hour when the railroad has pressing need of all its hands and cannot momentarily replace the striking employés. The brotherhood has thus dictated terms to the railroad managers in many a difficulty, from the case of a discharged workman to the matter of raising wages on whole lines of railroad. Railroad managers have sworn to break this powerful association. A determined strike which took place under its auspices on the Boston & Maine road in February, 1877, led to the passage of a law by the Massachusetts Legislature, making it a penal offense for striking workmen to do any act which would endanger commercial interests; and similar acts were passed in the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and Missouri. The Engineers' Brotherhood took no active part in the present strikes, although sympathizing entirely with the movement.

It was rumored that there was a concerted strike planned, which should take place in October upon all the railroads of the country, and that it was forestalled by this premature outbreak on the Baltimore & Ohio road, on which the last oppressive reduction had rendered the men desperate from poverty. The subject of the wages actually received by the railroad employés is a complicated one, on account of the varying conditions under which they have to perform their labor. The train-hands have often to lie idle three or four days in the week, and must spend a good part of their wages in board at distant stations, away from their families. In a conference between a committee of strikers and Mr. King, vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio road, on July 27th, the strikers demanded \$3.50 and \$3 per day for engineers, \$2.50 for conductors, and \$2 for firemen and brakemen. They declared that firemen and brakemen averaged but 4 days' work in the week, and asked that the time taken in going for engines on passenger-trains, and in reporting for work when called out, if no work was given them, should be counted as extra time, and that 50 per cent. extra should be paid for Sunday running. They stipulated, also, that no man should be discharged for having participated in the strike. On this road the strikers declared repeatedly and emphatically that all they wanted was living rates of wages. Mr. King, in his reply, presented a comparative scheme of the

wages then paid and those of the year 1861, in which it appeared that the rates demanded would exceed those of that year by 33 per cent., while the company was receiving only half the prices for freight which were then paid. He called their attention to the policy followed by the management, of keeping more men employed than the business of the road required, and distributing the wages among as great a number of men as possible, so as not to bring hardship on the families of a part of them by depriving them entirely of work. The comparative rates of wages he gave as follows:

CLASSES OF EMPLOYEES.	PAY RECEIVED		Pay proposed by Committee.
	July, 1861.	July 16, 1877.	
Tonnage conductors.	\$1 66	\$2 25	\$2 50
	1 50	2 08	
	1 33	1 80	
Tonnage brakemen..	1 33	1 58	2 00
	1 17	1 35	
	1 00	....
Tonnage engineers..	3 00	2 98	3 50
	2 95	2 90	
	2 50	2 43	
Tonnage firemen....	2 25	2 25	2 00
	2 00	....
	1 33	....
	1 75	1 58	
	1 50	1 35	
	1 33	....
	1 11	....

Wages had been cut down three times in three years on this road. Men complained that they often had to wait three or four days at the end of the trip for their turn to go back, and had thus to consume seventy-five cents a day for board.

A list of the wages paid per day to firemen and brakemen on the principal roads, before the reduction, is here given:

LINES OF RAILROAD.	Firemen.		Brakemen.	
Baltimore & Ohio.....	\$1 85 @	\$1 75	\$1 50 @	\$1 75
Phil. Wilmington & Balt.....	1 73 @	2 00	1 73 @	1 92
Philadelphia & Erie.....	2 00 @	2 50	....	....
Pennsylvania, N. J. Division.	1 90 @	2 10	....	....
Erie.....	1 76 @	2 24	1 75 @	2 00
N. Y. Central & H. R. R. E..	1 25 @	1 75	1 65 @	2 15
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford.....	1 75 @	1 90	1 56	....

This takes no account of the time lost in lying off, which is different on different roads and different divisions of roads, and in different days on the same road.

The strike on the New York & Erie Railroad was primarily instituted on account of

some discharged committeemen. The leader, Donohue, gave an account of the origin of the action, to wit: He received letters from brakemen and firemen on the Eastern division of the road, complaining that committeemen who had presented grievances to Receiver Jewett had been discharged. He called a meeting of the brotherhoods of firemen, engineers, and brakemen, and they voted to make a formal demand for the restoration of the discharged, and to quit work in the event of a refusal. The grievances subsequently submitted by the strikers embraced the charge that firemen were promoted to engineers' places by favor, and not on account of merit and length of service. Their new demands for wages were for brakemen to receive \$2 a day, the switchmen \$2, the head switchman \$2.25, truckmen in yard \$1.50, truckmen on sections \$1.40, and to pay no rentals on company's grounds except as by agreement; the firemen to have the same pay, or rates of pay, as they received prior to July 1, 1877, and monthly passes to be continued as before, and passes to be issued to brakemen and switchmen.

On the Pennsylvania road the men struck for a general restitution of the old rates—\$1.90 and \$2.10 per day, instead of \$1.70 and \$1.90. They complained that formerly they were paid by the month, and for the time in which they were kept idle they still received pay, whereas now every hour when there is no work to do is docked from their wages. On the New Jersey Central the brakemen demanded their old pay of \$3.16 for a round trip, instead of \$2.00, while the firemen asked for no increase. The following averages of monthly wages are from a schedule presented by Receiver Lathrop of this road: Engineers, \$104; firemen, \$61; brakemen, \$45.25 (on passenger-trains); and engineers, \$110; firemen, \$66; brakemen, \$45.98 (on freight and coal trains). On the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, the firemen struck for their old pay of about \$50 a month on the average, instead of \$45. On the New York Central, firemen's wages were \$40 to \$45 a month; brakemen's, \$36.

The following schedule shows the wages actually paid at the time the strike broke out on some of the leading lines for daily runs—usually about 100 miles—and the average of monthly pay made for full work:

LINES OF RAILROAD.	DAILY WAGES.		MONTHLY WAGES.	
	Engineers.	Firemen.	Engineers.	Firemen.
New York Central.....	\$3 15	\$1 58	\$61 90	\$41 08
Erie.....	3 60	2 13	97 12	58 12
Pennsylvania (longer trips) (passenger).....	3 15	1 80	92 73	51 23
Pennsylvania (shorter trips) (freight).....	2 34	1 65	68 66	48 08
Lake Shore.....	2 93	1 47	94 64	47 32
Illinois Central (passenger).....	....	....	115 00	57 00
Illinois Central (freight).....	....	....	100 00	54 00
Chicago & Alton (maximum).....	5 50	2 25	90 00	45 00
Chicago & Alton (minimum).....	3 30	2 00	....	....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....	....	2 00	51 00	52 00

These rates are generally a third or more above what was paid in 1860, when the usual

pay for an engineer was \$60, and for a fireman \$30.

The following table, showing the average prices of certain quantities of about 60 articles of prime necessity, aggregated according to the quantities of each usually consumed, is useful as illustrating the purchasing power of mechanics' wages in their various fluctuations since the beginning of the Civil War:

YEARS.	Total Cost.	Per Cent.
1860—May 1.....	\$61 55	100
1864—May 1.....	140 21	225
1865—May 1.....	113 77	184
1866—May 1.....	102 53	167
1867—May 1.....	116 46	189
1868—May 1.....	120 80	195
1869—May 1.....	96 50	156
1870—May 1.....	84 11	136
1871—May 1.....	82 98	134
1872—May 1.....	85 45	138
1873—May 1.....	81 49	132
1874—May 1.....	81 39	131
1875—May 1.....	76 48	124
1876—May 1.....	69 45	112
1877—Jan. 1.....	65 76	106

This table does not take account of the continued high rates of rent, nor of the present high prices of many secondary articles which are important for the comfort of the family.

The railroad workmen were not all of them driven into the strike from actual want, although all of them had been obliged, during the successive reductions in wages which have recently been made, to give up many comforts and luxuries to which they had been accustomed.

There was a feeling of deep indignation against the companies on account of the manner in which the business had been conducted for several years past. The argument that many of the roads could not afford to pay the former wages, or any wages at all, and pay at the same time the usual interest on their debts and capital, only aroused the greater indignation of the strikers. The impression that there had been a sorry mismanagement of capital prevailed not only among them, but among the public at large, and explains the general sympathy which the strikers retained among the people in spite of their high-handed and unlawful proceedings. The popular feeling was that they ought not to be made to suffer for the gross mistakes and extravagances of the heads of the companies, whoever else should suffer. The following newspaper report of a conversation with an intelligent brakeman shows the prevailing sentiments of the striking railroaders:

"When we complain," said he, "that our wages are too small to support a comfortable life, they tell us that railroads do not exist primarily to support us in any sort of life—that the managers are trustees of other people's property, and they must conduct their business so as to protect the interest of the property-holders. Now, we can't help seeing that these managers, in spite of their conscientious devotion to the interests of the road-owners, have been wildly squandering this property, income and assets, in a crazy struggle to slaughter each other. Everybody knows that they have been sinking money—sinking it needlessly and willfully; and when this ruinous rivalry flares out in such freaks of puerile and jealous extravagance as those senseless, danger-

ous, and demoralizing races across the continent with fast trains, we lose some of our reverence for the superior sagacity which capital is said to attract into its service. But it is still more irritating to see the money, which is whittled from our wages by these magnates, spent with open-handed liberality to gratify their own love of display and sumptuous pleasure. Right here, into this Jersey City depot, there come at least a dozen private cars, each of which belongs to some grandee on one of the lines in this 'system.' Now, there is actual need of some private cars on some occasions, and if the gorgeousness of these vehicles could be subdued a trifle in the interest of economy and good taste, and if they were only made to facilitate the business of the roads, they would provoke no complaint or comment; but hardly a day passes without one or two of these palaces rolling in here. Empty Pullman coaches are running every hour, but the railroad pasha must have a car of his own. He may have his car all to himself, or he may have all his friends with him. The supplies which are furnished to these luxurious travelers are not such as the families of brakemen habitually enjoy, but they are luxurious meals in several artistic courses, with wines to suit, and all are charged to 'the company.' The occupants sometimes live in these coaches for days together, and they (the coaches) are always nuisances here. They are in everybody's way, and somebody is kept switching, and backing, and hauling them about, until they are coupled to an outgoing train, and on the way to another yard. The actual expenses of a round trip from Philadelphia for one of these cars is \$20, at a moderate estimate; and when 40 or 50 such trips are made in a month, besides voyages to other places, a clean \$1,000 is wiped out.

"But there are still more expeditious methods than this of bringing about an alarming 'shrinkage of values' in railroad stocks. Private cars are not sufficiently distinguished to gratify the most luxurious officials. They must have special trains, and everything must clear the track for them. Mr. — thinks no more of ordering locomotive 1,001 hooked up to car 2,002, than he does of ordering his coachman to harness his bay mare to his road-wagon for a drive. Last winter he used to roll from Philadelphia to New York in this grand style, to attend the opera whenever the performance promised to be sufficiently attractive for his elegant taste, and then he would steam back after it was over. It costs about \$180 to make the run, and five or six specials a month knock the bottom out of another \$1,000. Now, \$2,000 a month for private cars and specials is rather precipitous. It is 10 per cent. of \$20,000, or the pay of 400 men at \$50 per month. And this amounts to saying that the 10 per cent. saved by reducing the wages of 400 men on this division never gets as far as the stockholders, but is charged up in a couple of items to the 'vanity and ease' account.

"Now, you can snow us under with arguments, and political economy, and social science, and it may be that all this has no bearing upon the question of wages as viewed by philosophers. Our men are not profound or subtle thinkers, perhaps, but they keep both eyes wide open, and these things are exasperating. If the men who are paring down our wages for the good of society at large, and railroad-stock owners and bondholders in particular, would only pinch themselves a little in the general squeezing-up, we could listen with more patience to their professions. They say we have a common interest in the prosperity of the roads. Why don't they distress themselves just a little—say to the extent of riding in Pullman palace cars—so that we can luxuriate in some community of suffering for high principle?"

The following resolutions, passed by the strikers on the Fort Wayne road at Pittsburgh,

represent the spirit and intentions of the strikers on most of the railroads:

Resolved, By the train-men and employes of the Pennsylvania Company and leased lines, in convention assembled: That we will in no wise interfere with the passenger traffic or with the United States mail trains.

Resolved, That we agree to furnish a full crew of men, free of charge, to the railroad company, to promptly move to the city all freight now in the yard intended for Pittsburgh firms, to the Duquesne depot.

Resolved, That under no circumstances will we move through freight until we are allowed sufficient wages for our labor to keep our families from actual want.

Resolved, That we fully appreciate the sympathy so fully tendered us by the public at large.

The ruinous competition between the trunk lines for the freight transportation of the West, in which freight prices were reduced far below the normal rates, was the subject of general complaint.

Actual suffering was felt far more generally and pressingly among other classes of laborers who struck—notably among the workers in the coal industry—and among some who did not strike, than among the railroaders. The picture of the condition of the miners given in the following expression of one of the leading strikers is no doubt literally true: "We have for a year done men's work on two meals of mush per day, and a bit of dry bread for our dinners, and we have learned to endure a great deal. We will eat the grass in the field before we will go to work again for less than we demand." Some of the miners could not earn above \$10 a month—few of them over \$25. An obnoxious institution in the mining regions is the companies' stores, the men complaining that they dare not buy from other dealers, at lower prices, lest they lose their places. The coal-heavers who struck at Bergen Point, in New Jersey, were not able to earn over 60 or 70 cents a day. These men, mostly Irish, preserved a quiet and peaceable temper. It was a noteworthy symptom of these strikes that, when they were ready to return to work at the old wages, they were shamed out of it by the pleadings and taunts of their wives. A set of new men were brought to New York to take their places, but left before evening, finding that they were earning at the rate of not more than 25 to 60 cents a day. The stone-quarrymen, who got out stone for the New York pavements, in New Jersey, complained of the prices at which they were obliged to sell to the contractors, the quarriers at Weehawken declaring that they could make but 50 cents per diem. A representative case of low wages in factories was that of the silk mills in Newark, Paterson, and New York. In the Newark mills the men-spinners were paid \$1 a day. Some of these men have worked at their trade for 20 years, and have wives and children to support. Small boys were paid from \$1.10 to \$2.10 per week. The wages of the girls ranged from \$3 to \$5.50 a week. The highest wages

paid was \$9 a week to the dyers. From these wages a reduction was made of 15 per cent. In a New York factory, the wages of the weavers were reduced from 9 to 6 cents a yard, making a reduction in the girls' average pay of from \$4.50 to \$3 per week, while formerly they were able to average \$8 a week.

The elements in this labor-outbreak were: 1. The railroad strikers. 2. The miners, factory-hands, and other laborers in different parts of the country, whose wages were oppressively low, whom a breath could have excited in their desperate or uncomfortable circumstances, and who thought they read in the popular sentiments excited by the railroad strike a disposition to befriend and enforce the cause of their suffering families. 3. The trade-unionists, who, like the next following class, rejoiced in another instance of the power of labor-combination, and who expressed on every hand the liveliest sympathy and well-wishes for the railroad unions, and predicted in their success the advantage and strengthening of all their organizations. 4. The "communistic" element, which could hope for no immediate benefit from the strike, unless it should lead to a general social revolution and disruption of property tenures. 5. The "tramps," being, for the most part, mechanics of more or less idle and irregular habits, who had been for years deprived of employment in their regular trades, owing to the general contraction of the productive industries and the improvement of labor-saving machinery. 6. The dangerous classes—the unproductive, the untalented, and unprincipled multitude which congregates in all larger towns, thousands in number, from which come most of the thieves and paupers. The latter element, which is always ready to inflame and take part in a riot, partly from the hope of booty and partly from motives of envious destructiveness and misanthropy, was most conspicuous during the Sunday of robbery and arson in Pittsburgh, but was out in force also in the street-riots in Chicago and St. Louis. The "tramp" class and the unemployed were over-ready to take part in the closing of the shops and the chasing of willing mechanics from their work. That portion of the demonstrations may be supposed to have been conceived and carried out by this class. Both of the latter elements thought they sympathized in, if they did not understand, the motives of the third class, the "communists." There were many voluntary strikes, especially among the Western factory-hands, where no particular complaint could be alleged, except the universal inferior condition of the laboring-man. Men threw down their tools, under the excitement of the hour, to prate about the wrongs of their class. Meetings and knots of men gathered in all the large towns and industrial sections, to listen to harangues upon the oppression of capital, the social revolution, and the labor republic, and to pass resolutions calling upon

Government to curb capital or organize labor. The "communistic" element in the disturbances consisted of foreign workmen indoctrinated with the ideas of the German and French socialists, and their fellow-enthusiasts and followers. The most remarkable development of this disturbed period was the unexpected extent to which these social-political teachings have spread in this country. Some of the political aspects of the strike are presented farther below. The following brief chronicle recounts the chief occurrences in the different parts of the country, in the order of time in which they took place:

The strike commenced on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, some 40 brakemen and firemen stopping work and attempting to prevent the passage of freight-trains on the morning of the 14th of July. On the 16th, the firemen of all the freight-trains at Martinsburg, W. Va., struck work, and drove off the men sent to replace them, defying the police of the town. In the morning, 75 militiamen, sent by Governor Matthews, attempted to guard a Western-bound train; but the strikers, increasing in number to about 100, and joined by several hundred outsiders, prevented its moving, exchanging shots with the soldiers, and frightening off the volunteering fireman and engineer. A train had been thrown off the track at South Baltimore in the night. The road was effectually blockaded at Martinsburg. By evening the strike had extended along the line to Wheeling, and on the side-route to Parkersburg. The whole road was thus in the hands of the strikers. The Governor, perceiving the inefficiency of the slender militia forces, requested the aid of the General Government, and a detachment of two or three hundred United States troops started for the scene of the disturbances on the 18th, under the command of Colonel French, arriving in Martinsburg early on the morning of the 19th. A hundred engines and 1,500 freight-cars stood on the tracks. In the course of the day several men were arrested, and two trains were started off under military escort, after much difficulty in finding engineers and firemen to run trains. A proclamation by President Hayes was posted and distributed along the line. On this day the strike extended over the entire length of the line. On the 19th, in the morning, a strike was declared by the conductors and brakemen on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Pittsburgh; all freight-trains were stopped, and by night the strikers and their abettors had congregated, to the number of 1,400, in the freight and stock yards. On the 20th an *émeute* occurred in the streets of Baltimore, on the occasion of the 6th Regiment of Militia being ordered by Governor Carroll to Cumberland, where the strikers were defying the law. Toward evening a turbulent concourse of people surrounded the armory, to demonstrate their fellow-feeling for the strikers. When the soldiers marched out, they were stoned by the mob, and, after a little, commenced to shoot

into the crowd, though without orders, keeping up a continuous, irregular fusillade all the way to the station. Nine of the rioters were killed, and 20 or 30 were wounded, including several soldiers. The excitement in the city was intense, and the order for the departure of the militia was recalled. The railroad-station was set on fire. When the 5th Regiment marched to the depot, it was assailed, but no shots were fired. On the 20th, all freight-traffic was arrested on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The strikers at Pittsburgh defied the civil authorities, and the militia of Philadelphia were ordered to the spot. The train-hands on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago line struck work in the afternoon. Trains were blockaded at Newark, O., on the Baltimore & Ohio, and the State troops were ordered out by Governor Young. That morning, also, the firemen and brakemen on the New York & Erie Railroad went out on strike at several stations along the Western division, and the strikers took control of the track at Hornellsville and other points. On the 21st, the 6th Division of the Pennsylvania State Guard arrived in Pittsburgh. At 5 o'clock p. m. they attempted to clear the Twenty-eighth Street crossing, at the command of General Pearson, and replied to the missiles of the populace by several volleys of musketry. That aroused the fiercest passions of the mob, who soon returned to the attack provided with firearms and three pieces of ordnance, belonging to a local association. They had broken into a gun-shop and warehouses of firearms to obtain weapons. They repeatedly assailed the round-house, in which the military had taken their position, but were driven back with musket-shots. They planted and loaded a field-gun near the walls of the round-house, and numbers were shot down while attempting to fire it. The mechanics of the city, returning from work, swelled the mob. The exasperation of the citizens was intensified by the fact that several innocent persons standing at a distance had been hit by the first musket-shots. The rioters assaulted the building repeatedly, and firing was kept up on both sides. Finding themselves unable to dislodge the soldiers by assault, the rioters determined to set fire to the round-house and roast them out. Oil-cars on the neighboring track were first set on fire, but the flames did not reach the building. An incendiary rage seized the crowd, and torches were applied to the freight-wagons indiscriminately; and when the firemen appeared, they were forbidden to extinguish the railroad property, although the rioters themselves assisted in putting out other burning property. The flames not yet penetrating to the round-house, a car laden with coke was saturated with petroleum and set on fire, and then pushed down the track against the building. Other ignited cars were sent down toward the round-houses. At 5 a. m., when the crowd had for a short time withdrawn from the vicinity of the round-house,

the military, who were in danger of being consumed by the fire which was raging around them, emerged from the building, and, forming in line, marched rapidly toward the United States Arsenal. On their way thither they were overtaken by a thousand or more armed rioters. The commandant refused to admit them into the arsenal, receiving only the wounded. The militia then retreated across the Alleghany River, under the fire of the pursuing rioters, and there disbanded.

In the mean time a vast crowd remained congregated around the railroad buildings, setting fire to buildings and trains that had not yet caught, until, by 7 o'clock, the machine-shops, both round-houses, with 125 locomotives, the Union Transfer Co.'s buildings, and all the buildings of the terminus, were a mass of flames. Many of the freight-cars were pillaged before they were set on fire, men breaking them open with sledge-hammers and handing out the goods to whoever would take them away; while men, women, and children streamed to the spot and away with the booty, in many instances even wagons being used to convey off the plunder. The plundering was carried on in the most barefaced, almost business-like, manner. Every kind of goods, from bales of cloth and silk to books and picture-frames, from barrels of flour to oranges and cigars, were carried, rolled, dragged through the public streets, while the citizens looked on half-amused. The mania for robbery seemed to have possessed many people of ordinarily decent behavior. Some, who had scruples against stealing themselves, helped their neighbors to get away with the booty. Women took a prominent part in the thievery. They left nothing, however useless, but could be seen bearing away laces, kid ball-shoes, parasols, coffee-mills, whips, and gas-stoves. The detectives, in their subsequent researches, came upon seven great trunks of clothing in one house, and eleven barrels of flour in another. Eye-witnesses relate that a wagon-load of sewing-machines was sold off at auction in the street, at from \$1 down to 10 cents apiece. Barrels of spirits were tapped and drunk on the spot. On Sunday evening, when the mob began to break into private buildings and sack liquor-stores and cigar-shops, the citizens and police began to take vigorous steps to arrest the disorder. When the plundering of the freight-cars was at last partially checked by the efforts of the mayor and police, the cars were burned with their freight by the mob. During the whole day the incendiarism was continued. The Union Depot was fired; the freight depot of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad was plundered and burned, and the offices, depot, and engine-house of the Pan-Handle line, the depot of the Adams Express Co., the offices and laundry of the Pullman Car Co., the Union Depot Hotel, and all the other railroad buildings, together with a number of private structures, were consumed. The number of freight-cars burned

was about 2,000. The direct loss of railroad property was estimated at \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. Governor Hartranft, who was hastening home from the Pacific coast, had sent orders to call out all the militia of the State. The citizens of Pittsburgh had beheld the excesses of the mob on Sunday apparently with indifference, but, on Monday morning, citizens' companies were organized and armed for protection, while the fury of the mob had entirely spent itself. The strikers had taken possession of the track at various other points along the Pennsylvania road, and the connecting roads had suspended traffic as a matter of precaution. In both the Pittsburgh and Baltimore riots all the most violent spirits of the mobs were other laboring-men, and not the railroad strikers; while the worst excesses were committed by low characters who did not belong to the mechanical class—tramps, thieves, and loafers. In both cities the sympathies of the majority of the people were on the side of the strikers, and bitter sentiments against the military prevailed. A sullen and determined feeling was rife along the Baltimore & Ohio road, and the presence of the regulars was not enough to insure the resumption of traffic, although the United States troops were nowhere molested or resisted, except a slight stoning which they underwent in Baltimore on Sunday. There were 400 regular soldiers in that city, under General Hancock. An oil-train was burned there on Sunday. The strike on the Erie Railroad centred at Hornellsville. A regiment of militia was sent thither from Rochester. Strikers boarded and stopped a passenger-train which was sent out with a military guard, while the militia made scarcely an attempt to defend it. Regiments from Buffalo and Brooklyn were ordered to this point. A proclamation, in vigorous terms, was issued by Governor Robinson.

Strikes were now breaking out all over the country. Strikers forbade trains to be moved at Philadelphia. At St. Louis a train was allowed to start on the Ohio & Mississippi line. Meetings were held by laborers' associations in all the cities. On Monday, the 23d, there was a disturbance at Buffalo. Erie and Lake Shore strikers took the firemen and brakemen from the New York Central trains, stopped the work in the car-shops, and attacked a guard of 200 soldiers at the Lake Shore round-house and gained possession of the building. All trains were stopped on the Ohio & Mississippi road. Train, track, and shop men struck work on Monday on the Cleveland, Cincinnati & Columbus road at Cleveland, on the Hocking Valley road, the Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Vandalia, and the Chicago & Alton roads. At Toledo, O., the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway was blockaded at the Air-Line Junction. A conference took place between the Erie strikers and Receiver Jewett, at which they offered to resume work accept-

ing the 10 per cent. reduction, provided that discharged committeemen should be restored to their places, and that the switchmen should have their garden-plots, where they had built their cottages along the track, rent-free, as formerly, and that all hands should be paid for extra work, and firemen should be promoted according to merit and seniority. Mr. Jewett, however, refused to listen to any terms. In the West, strikes commenced to break out in various trades entirely disconnected with transportation, at many points; and in many towns lawless bands of men drove willing workmen away from their labor. At Columbus, a mob of miners, tramps, and ruffians closed the rolling-mills, machine-shops, and factories; at Zanesville, also, factories and mills were raided and closed up. In Pennsylvania there were strikes in some of the largest mills on Monday. On Tuesday a partial strike took place on the New York Central, the Canada Southern, and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroads. In the West, the shorter roads also were nearly all closed by strikers, while all the trunk lines were completely blockaded, and there was no railroad communication with the East. Passenger as well as freight trains were stopped on many of the Western routes, and nearly all the railroad-shops were closed, the mechanics striking or being forced to quit. At St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Chicago, there was a complete embargo on all the roads. The strikers preserved a determined attitude everywhere. It is estimated that 100,000 men were on strike. Further collisions between the strikers and the militia took place at Buffalo, and at Reading, Pa., where 13 of the rioters were killed and 43 wounded. Along the Eastern roads, wherever military were posted, order was gradually restored, although at the first meetings between the militia and the rioters the State Guards showed a culpable lack of discipline, and committed acts of guilty rashness or shameful cowardice. Many of the soldiers, too, sympathized with the strikers; although the troops had been dispatched from distant points, in order that no feelings of personal or neighborly sympathy should come into play. Along the Baltimore & Ohio line, in Maryland and West Virginia, single trains were run under the protection of the Federal forces, although the strikers still maintained a resolute spirit, and the ordinary traffic could not be resumed before the last of the month. In New York State, at Hornellsville, Buffalo, and other points, the National Guard restored order. The workmen on all the New Jersey roads were on strike by Wednesday, but no acts of violence took place in that State. In the West, many towns were threatened by bold and lawless mobs, made up of the idle and dangerous classes. In many cities, scenes of anarchy and intimidation occurred. The citizens gradually rallied in these cities, enrolling themselves into vigilance committees, in several places the railroad strikers themselves taking an active

part in the measures to secure safety and order. At Zanesville, Columbus, and other towns, the unruly spirits were quelled by the citizens' guards. At Fort Wayne the strikers took control of the city, but protected all property. But the same kind of disturbances which were being quelled in these places, kept breaking out at other points, while in Chicago, St. Louis, Toledo, Louisville, and the larger Western cities, repeated scenes of anarchy and terrorism took place. On the 26th, a fierce encounter took place between the police and a large mob in Chicago. It began with an attempt of a force of policemen to clear the streets of the riotous crowds which had been roaming the city without much hinderance for days, shutting up factories, and committing all manner of depredations. The squad of 300 police made a determined charge on a crowd thousands in number, and broke them up, and, when they rallied again, made another fierce charge, reinforced by a company of cavalry; 19 were killed or fatally injured, and many wounded, in the onslaught. Several other skirmishes took place during the day, the police being supported by some United States troops and vigilants, and many arrests were made. In St. Louis, the same practice of closing workshops was proceeding, and the same spirit of riot was rife. Business in the city was at a stand-still. On the 26th, a vast crowd marched down in a regular column and surrounded the headquarters of the police, militia, and vigilants, taunting the militia and daring them to fire. The following day the police broke up a meeting composed of delegates from all the trades-unions and workmen's associations of the city, and arrested all present in the hall, to the number of 70. While mob-law was thus prevailing throughout the central portion of the country, there were outrageous doings in San Francisco also, the "hoodlums," rough characters, and discontented workmen of the city threatening the Chinese quarter with destruction. The police were active, and vigilant committees were rapidly formed among the citizens, who held the reckless rioters in tolerable check, and prevented the terrific massacre and havoc which might have occurred, though in spite of them the ruffians committed ferocious acts, and burned several buildings occupied by coolies. A bloody encounter between rioters and the vigilants took place on the 26th.

A large mass meeting of workmen and socialists, called for the purpose of expressing sympathy for the strikers, under the auspices of the Social Democratic Workingmen's Party, the Independent Laborers, and several trades-unions, took place in Tompkins Square, in New York, on the 25th, in the evening. The concourse was large—some 8,000 or 10,000 workmen—and several spirited speeches were made by John Swinton, the journalist, Justus Schwab, who was conspicuous in the so-called Tompkins Square riot in 1874, Leander Thomp-

son, David Conroy of the Horseshoers' Union, and others; yet the fears which had prevailed of a riotous disturbance resulting from this meeting were proved to be entirely groundless. The following evening a similar meeting was held in the Cooper Union Hall, under the direction of the amalgamated Trade and Labor Unions.

By the 26th and 27th, the strikers, who had shown themselves so determined before, began to waver, and an understanding was brought about with the managers of the companies. Trains were allowed to leave Chicago, traffic was partially resumed in Pennsylvania and on some of the Western roads, while on others passenger-trains at least were allowed to pass. On the 25th, traffic was still suspended on the New York Central, no freight-trains running, and no passenger-trains west of Rochester. The following day freight and passenger transportation was regularly resumed, though the striking trainmen in the Buffalo freight-yards, and the mechanics in the Albany car-shops, still held out; the former succumbed on Friday, and the latter went to work again on Saturday. The Erie road, which was still blockaded beyond Oswego on the 25th, resumed business on the 27th; the strikers had made a proposition, as has been stated above, to go back to work at the old rates, provided the discharged committeemen should be reinstated, and the leaders of the present strike should not be turned off; but nothing in the form of a compromise would be entertained by Receiver Jewett. On receiving assurances, however, that their spokesman, Donohue, should not be prosecuted by the road, and that the old committees should receive consideration, they returned to their work on the 27th, and freight and passenger trains were dispatched over every section of the line. The Pennsylvania Railroad was in use, up to the 26th, only between New York and Philadelphia. Governor Hartranft, upon his return from the West on that day, adopted vigorous measures to break the blockade; and upon his threatening a sharp use of the bayonet and musket, and passing over the road with a detachment of State troops, the strikers came to terms on Friday, the 27th. In the West, trains were running on most of the roads by the 28th.

By the 30th, traffic, both freight and passenger, had been resumed on the trunk lines and most of the principal roads of the country. On the Baltimore & Ohio the strikers showed a determined spirit, and committed many lawless acts; and on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne routes the strikers still carried things with a high hand, until, on the 2d of August, they made up their mind to resume work. On the New Jersey roads, the Pennsylvania coal-roads, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the strike ended also on the 2d and 3d of August.

A sequel to the story of the railroad strikes is that of the riots of striking and discharged

miners in the coal-regions. Their complaints were in a great measure identical with those of the railroad employes in the same part of the country. Their wages had been cut down until their once comfortably-nourished families began to languish in misery; while the same railroad corporations whose hands were out on strike about them were the owners of the mines in which they worked, or in great part controlled them and had drawn their profits from them. From the beginning the Pennsylvania miners had watched the strike on the railroads with eager and interested eyes. They had encouraged and themselves taken part in some of the earliest lawless outbreaks. The miners in the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad's mines complained that the highest wages made for 15 days' work was \$12, many making not more than \$5, while some veins were worked which yielded the miners actually nothing for their labor, or were even worked at a loss. In the Lehigh Valley it was said that \$15 to \$20 a month was all that the miners could make, and \$15 was the highest pay made by laborers. Many intelligent miners declared that their families had scarcely tasted meat for a year or more, and that boiled Indian meal was the only kind of food familiar to them. By the end of July all the miners in the Scranton region, estimated at 40,000 in number, were out, while strikes were taking place in other parts of the coal-country. Bread-riots were feared at different points, owing to the stoppage of work in the mines and the failure of food-supplies caused by the arrest of railroad transportation. On the 1st of August bands of riotous miners took control of the towns of Kingston, Plymouth, and Nanticoke, and throughout the country the mine-pumps were stopped generally, and the mines were rapidly filling with water. Trains were arrested on the Lehigh Valley road, and in Scranton a mob drove the mechanics from the Railroad and Iron Company's shops, killing one or two workmen and wounding the mayor of the town, and robbed and destroyed the company's stores, while they lost three or four of their own number from a hasty volley poured into them by a troop of vigilants. A noteworthy episode of the coal-strike was the action of the coronor's jury called by Alderman Mahan, which brought in a verdict of murder against the vigilance committee. They answered the order of arrest before the court of Wilkes-barre, fearing violence to their persons in Scranton. The strike in the coal-regions was a determined and general one in nearly all the mines in the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys, the Lehigh and Shenandoah regions, and extended into the mining sections of Maryland and Illinois. Many outside persons helped to provide the miners' families with the necessities of life. The people generally were on the side of the strikers. Farmers and tradesmen contributed to their support. Whole plantings of potatoes were abandoned to their use, and

labor in the field was provided for many of them. The coal-heavers at Bergen Point, whose average wages were 58 cents a day, after standing out quietly for several days, gained the desired increase. Some of the coal companies compromised early with the strikers; in other mines the men soon gave in; but the mass of the miners held out for many weeks. On August 14th, Mr. Dinning, president of the Pittston Company, announced an advance of 10 per cent. in the wages. His example was followed by the other coal companies in that district. On the 19th, the mines in the Kanawha Valley, Md., resumed operation, the companies acceding to the miners' terms.

Many of the rioters and chief strikers were taken into custody by the police and militia. Most of the prisoners were speedily discharged, or sentenced to a few days' imprisonment. The law is different in the different States regarding such disturbances. In Erie, Pa., where several conductors struck work on the 14th of August, because another conductor, who had taken considerable part in the great strike, had been discharged for alleged neglect of duty, four of them were committed to jail upon the charge of attempting to incite a riot. Barney J. Donohue, the head committeeman of the Erie Railroad strikers, was arrested and taken to New York, where he was tried before Judge Donohue, on the charge of contempt of court in interfering with the property of the Erie Railroad, which was in the hands of a receiver. He was sentenced to a brief imprisonment on that charge, and on his release was rearrested upon another indictment. (*See UNITED STATES.*)

LEWIS, TAYLER, an American scholar, died at Schenectady, N. Y., May 11th. He was born in Northumberland, Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1802, and graduated at Union College in 1820, studied law in Albany, and began to practise at Fort Miller. Occupying his leisure in the study of the Hebrew Bible, he was led to give to Biblical and classical studies a large part of his time for nearly ten years. At length he abandoned the practice of law altogether, and in 1833 opened a classical school in Waterford, whence he removed, in 1835, to a school in Ogdensburg. In 1838 he became Professor of Greek in the University of New York, in which post he continued 11 years. He acquired an unusually wide acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics, and a knowledge of the Arabic and Syriac, and read the Koran and other Arabic writings, and the writings of the Hebrew rabbis. His special interest in the system of Plato led him to publish a translation of the "Theætetus," with notes; and in 1845 he published the Greek text of the tenth book of Plato's dialogue, "The Laws," under the title "Platonic Theology; or, Plato against the Atheists," with critical and explanatory notes, and illustrative dissertations, showing profound learning. In 1838 he became Professor of

Greek in the University of New York, and in 1849 he was chosen Professor of Greek in Union College, where he remained until his death. He lectured there on ancient philosophy and poetry, and gave instruction in the Oriental tongues. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Union College in 1844. In 1855 he published the "Six Days of Creation," his best-known work, maintaining, on philological grounds, the harmony of the Scriptures and geology. In reply to criticisms upon this work he published "The Bible and Science" (1856). "The Divine Human in the Scriptures" (1860) applies the same ideas to the whole Bible, maintaining that the language is phenomenal, that it may be intelligible, while the thought is divine. Dr. Lewis wrote many of the articles in *Harper's Magazine* under the title of "The Editor's Table," for nearly five years (1851-'56), and contributed largely to other periodicals, discussing topics of theology, philology, and present social and political interest. He also published "State Rights, a Photograph from the Ruins of Ancient Greece" (1864), and "Heroic Periods in a Nation's History" (1866); with G. B. Cheever, "Defense of Capital Punishment" (1845); and with E. W. Blyden and Theodore Dwight, "The People of Africa: their Character, Condition, and Future Prospects" (1871). He translated Lange's Commentary on Ecclesiastes, and, with Dr. Gosman, that on Genesis.

LITERATURE AND LITERARY PROGRESS IN 1877. The causes which have limited the market for books for two or three years past have continued to restrict literary production. In the struggle for existence, no doubt, the fittest survive. But the "fittest," in the relation here contemplated, means fittest for selling, which includes, at one extreme, works that are an honor to American letters, and, at the other, productions scarcely entitled to be called literature, but which find purchasers and readers in incalculable numbers. The literary product of the past year is, therefore, small in quantity as compared with some previous years, and in average quality it, perhaps, affords no compensation. Of "literary progress," in the meaning naturally suggested by the words, the evidence is not obvious. But if giving to the world works in different departments of learning and literature that are worthy of the world's attention—some of them the introduction to the public of writers new to authorship, or those before unknown or little known—be a mark of progress, the past year is not without its title to honor in this respect.

HISTORY.—The third and last volume of "The Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America" (Osgood), left unfinished by the late Vice-President Wilson, and completed from his manuscripts by his private secretary, concludes a work of permanent value, for the historical facts embodied in it, a value not impaired by the point of view from which it is written. For one who was a personal observer of much that he records, and a prominent actor in the

later scenes, the author must be allowed to have written generally with moderation. Dr. Mahan's "Critical History of the Late American War" (Barnes) is a courageous work, which, without hesitation or misgiving, reviews and reverses the public judgment of the actors in the great struggle, and discloses the fact that the author was generous with his advice to the President and Secretary of War during its progress. It shows much knowledge of military science, but closet criticism of operations in the field lacks the qualities which are required to make it of practical value. Mr. Francis Parkman continues his history of French colonization in America with undiminished industry in research and grace of literary exposition, in his "Count Frontenac, and New France under Louis XIV." (Little, Brown & Co.). It fully sustains his reputation, and goes to confirm the estimate which places him among our eminent historians and the conspicuous ornaments of American literature. The celebration of the centenary of Burgoyne's campaign, defeat, and surrender, called out two monographs, one by William L. Stone (Munsell), and one by John Austin Stevens (Randolph). The celebrated "General History of Connecticut," by the Rev. Samuel Peters, which has been the occasion of a good deal of angry controversy, has now been placed within the reach of readers who desire to read on both sides, by a republication, edited by S. Jarvis McCormick (D. Appleton & Co.). A needed work, of a sort to interest an annually-increasing class of readers, is the "History of the College of New Jersey," by John McLean, tenth president of the college (Lippincott). Other publications, historical, or in the nature of historical criticism, are the following:

Alexander Hamilton. A Historical Study. By George Shea. (Hurd & Houghton.)

History of Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1630-1877. By Lucius E. Page. (H. O. Houghton & Co.)

The Eastern Question Historically Considered. With Notes on the Resources of Russia and Turkey, and an Abstract of their Treaties with the United States. By James M. Bugbee. (Osgood, Boston.)

A Brief History of Russia. By Francis A. Shaw. (Osgood, Boston.)

A Brief History of Turkey. From the German of Dr. Johannes Blockwitz. Translated by Mrs. M. Wesselhoeft. (Osgood, Boston.)

The Principalities of the Danube: Servia and Roumania. Their History, Inhabitants, Governments, and Relations to the Turkish Empire. By G. M. Towle. (Osgood, Boston.)

History of Belfast, Maine, 1770-1875. By Joseph Williamson. (Loring, Short & Harmon, Portland.)

Modern Greece: Its History, People, Institutions, and Relations to Turkey and the Eastern Question. By George M. Towle. (Osgood, Boston.)

Montenegro and Bulgaria. A Brief History of these Provinces, their Inhabitants, Institutions, Governments, Religions, Customs, and Relations to the Turkish Empire. (Same author and publisher.)

Arnold's Campaign against Quebec, 1775. By John Joseph Henry, one of the Soldiers of the Expedition. (Munsell.)

A History of Block Island, from its Discovery in 1514 to the Present Time, 1876. By Rev. S. T. Livermore, A. M. (Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co., Hartford.)

History of Turkey. By J. D. O'Connor. (M. Warren, Chicago.)

Reminiscences of Worcester, from the Earliest Period. By Caleb A. Wall. (Putnam & Davis, Worcester, Mass.)

Sentry, or Beacon Hill; the Beacon and the Monument of 1635 and 1790. By W. W. Wheildon. (Lee & Shepard, Boston.)

The Life of Pius IX., and the Great Events in the History of the Church during his Pontificate. By John Gilmary Shea, LL. D. (Kelly, Baltimore.)

Annals of Staten Island, from its Discovery to the Present Time. By J. G. Clute. (C. Vogt.)

A History of the United States of America, including some Important Facts mostly omitted in the Smaller Histories. By Josiah W. Leeds. (Lippincott.)

Mormonism Unveiled; or, The Life and Confessions of John D. Lee. Also, the True History of the Mountain Meadows Massacre. (Bryan, Brand & Co., St. Louis.)

A Discourse on Western Planting, written in the Year 1584 by Richard Hackluyt. With a Preface and Introduction by Leonard Woods, D. D., LL. D. Edited, with Notes, by Charles Deane. Documentary History of Maine. Second Series. (Maine Historical Society.)

A Handbook of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, giving its History and Constitution, 1785-1877. By William S. Perry, D. D., LL. D. (Whittaker.)

BIOGRAPHY.—This department of literature has been enriched by a number of works on subjects of eminent distinction—works worthy, it would seem, to be durably associated with their fame. It may be too soon to attempt to determine what will be the place of Charles Sumner in history, but his "Memoir and Letters," written and edited by Mr. Edward L. Pierce (Roberts), if completed with the skill, taste, and tact, that characterize the two volumes offered to the public, will long hold a high place in literature. "The Memoirs of John Quincy Adams" (Lippincott), selected from his diary, now completed by the publication of the twelfth volume, is a monumental work, of unique biographical value, and a storehouse of materials for history. It is a fortunate circumstance that the writings of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Hamilton, the elder Adams, and other eminent men of the Revolutionary age, and now of the younger Adams, as well as those of leading statesmen contemporary with him, have been preserved, collected, and published. The "Life and Letters of George Cabot," by Henry Cabot Lodge (Little & Brown), throws a welcome light upon the political history of a period that has long been obscured by party prejudice, and put "out of mind" by the clamorous urgency of the interests of the present. The "Autobiography of William H. Seward, with a Memoir of his Life, and Selections from his Letters," by Frederick W. Seward (D. Appleton & Co.), is a fitting memorial of a man whose public life is identified with the history of our Government in the most critical period of its existence, and who, perhaps, most completely expressed the spirit of his time. Of a more strictly personal interest, and, for that reason, having a special charm for all admirers of the dis-

tinguished subject, is the "Reminiscences and Anecdotes of Daniel Webster," by Peter Harvey (Little & Brown). The "Biography of Gerrit Smith," by O. B. Frothingham (Putnam's), exhibits a singular career with candor and justice, and with no small measure of ethical discrimination and literary skill. "The Life of Edwin Forrest," by the Rev. William R. Alger (Lippincott), does for the memory of "the American Tragedian" what could be done by an able man, working with command of ample materials; but its literary effectiveness is diminished by a too ambitious style. "The Life of Edward Norris Kirk, D. D.," by the Rev. D. O. Mears (Lockwood, Brooks & Co.), depicts a remarkable character and an influential career, and does it in excellent taste and judgment. A less distinguished career, but a marked character and a good type of a class of divines no longer common, is exhibited in the "Memoir of John Woodbridge, D. D.," by the Rev. Sereno D. Clark (Lee & Shepard). Mr. William D. Howells has introduced to the public a number "Choice Autobiographies" (Osgood). Those of the Margravine of Baireuth, Lord Herbert of Chesham, Thomas Elwood, Alfieri, Goldoni, and Edward Gibbon, have appeared, with introductions that are fine examples of essay-writing. Other works, of various merit as biographies, are the following:

The Life, Speeches, and Memorials of Daniel Webster: containing his most Celebrated Orations, a Selection from the Eulogies delivered on the Occasion of his Death, and his Life and Times. By Samuel M. Smaucker, LL. D. (Lippincott, Philadelphia.)

The Life and Times of Sir Walter Raleigh. By Charles K. True. (Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati.)

A Popular Life of Pope Pius the Ninth. By Rev. Richard Brennan. (Benziger Brothers.)

Reminiscences of Friedrich Froebel. By B. von Mahrenholz-Bulow. Translated by Mrs. Horace Mann. With a Sketch of the Life of Froebel. By Emily Sherreff. (Lee & Shepard.)

Memoir and Official Correspondence of General John Stark. By his Grandson, Caleb Stark. (E. O. Eastman, Concord, N. H.)

Biographical Sketches of Living Old Men of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. By E. B. Crissman, D. D. Vol. 1.

Harriet Martineau's Autobiography, with Memorials. By Mrs. Maria Weston Chapman. (Osgood.)

Worthy Women of our First Century. Edited by Mrs. O. J. Wister and Miss Agnes Irwin. (Lippincott, Philadelphia.)

Letters and Essays of Mrs. E. B. Browning. Edited, with Memoir, by R. H. Stoddard. (Miller.)

"Warrington" Pen-Portraits. A Collection of Political and Personal Reminiscences from 1848 to 1876. By William S. Robinson. Edited, with Memoir, by Mrs. Robinson. (By subscription.)

Camp, Court, and Siege. A Narrative of Personal Adventure and Observation during Two Wars: 1861-'65-'70-'71. By Wickham Hoffmann. (Harpers.)

The Washington-Crawford Letters from 1767 to 1781. With an Appendix containing Later Letters from Washington. By C. W. Butterfield. (Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.)

Reminiscences and Incidents in the Life of a Pioneer Preacher of the Ancient Gospel. To which

are appended a few Characteristic Discourses. By Nathan J. Mitchell. (Chase & Hall, Cincinnati.)

The Biography of Alfred de Musset. Translated from the French, by Harriet W. Preston. (Roberts Brothers.)

Charlotte von Stein. A Memoir. By George H. Calvert. (Lee & Shepard.)

The Narrative of a Blockade Runner. By Captain J. C. Wilkinson, of the C. S. N. (Sheldon.)

Memoir of Rev. Thomas Whittemore, D. D. By Rev. John G. Adams, D. D. (Universalist Publishing House.)

Scenes in my Life, occurring during a Ministry of nearly Half a Century in the Methodist Episcopal Church. By Mark Trafton, D. D. (Nelson & Phillips.)

Sermons in Memorial of Rev. William A. Muhlenberg, D. D. By Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D. (Whittaker.)

The Supreme Court of the United States: A Series of Biographies, with Portraits engraved on Steel. With an Introduction, by Samuel F. Miller, LL. D., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. (F. N. Robinson, Philadelphia.)

All for Christ: A Sketch of the Life and Labors of Rev. Charles H. Payson. Edited by his Brother. (Tract Society.)

Personal Relations with the President and Secretary of State. By Charles Sumner. (Lee & Shepard.)

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.—For reasons obvious to any eye that took in the state of the nation, financially and economically considered, that department of science which is concerned with questions of material prosperity has received special attention. The newspaper and magazine press furnish the principal media of popular discussion, but there have not been wanting the fruits of more deliberate study and more finished literary exposition. "An Introduction to Political Economy," by Prof. A. L. Perry, of Williams College (Scribner), treats in an elementary and popular style the principles of the science which in his larger and well-known work have for some years, and in successive editions, been made familiar to many students. Bastiat's "Political Economy," edited, with an introduction, by D. A. Wells (Putnam's), serves to make that important work accessible to readers only of English. "Lectures on the History of Protection in the United States," by Prof. W. G. Sumner, of Yale College (Putnam's), is a valuable aid to a knowledge of the lessons of experience on a question that must soon have direct practical importance. "Money and Legal Tender in the United States," by H. R. Lindermann, Director of the United States Mint (Putnam's), supplies similar data for the discussion of an urgent question of policy. The subject is looked at from an original (whether or not tenable) ground in "Money and its Laws," by Henry V. Poor (H. V. & H. W. Poor). Coming to more comprehensive and profound treatises, Dr. Theodore D. Woolsey's "Political Science; or, The State, Theoretically and Practically Considered" (Scribner), asserts for itself, and will be assigned by the public judgment, a very high place among works on the science of government. Dr. Woolsey is recognized as a publicist of high authority, and his reputation will

be honorably enhanced by this weighty contribution to political philosophy. A work less inclusive in scope, but of like ability in treatment, is "The United States as a Nation—Lectures on the Centennial of American Independence, given at Berlin, Dresden, Florence, Paris, and London," by Dr. Joseph P. Thompson (Osgood)—lectures designed to aid in diffusing in Europe correct ideas on our form of government, but equally adapted to usefulness at home. "Ancient Society," by Lewis H. Morgan (Holt), embodies researches and speculations conducted in a scientific spirit, and throwing light on questions reaching behind the epochs of "recorded time." In philosophy proper, we note a new edition, prepared under the very competent editorial care of Prof. O. P. Krauth, and with important additions, of Fleming's "Vocabulary of Philosophy, Mental, Moral, and Metaphysical," from the edition of Dr. Calderwood, under the title, "A Vocabulary of the Philosophical Sciences" (Sheldon). It is a manual indispensable to the student and to the general reader who ventures upon that line of reading. "Modern Philosophy, from Descartes to Schopenhauer and Hartmann," by Prof. Francis Bowen, of Harvard College (Scribner), though less complete than the title suggests, omitting the consideration of the British schools of philosophy, is a lucid and well-digested account of the course of speculative thought on the European Continent. Questions on the relations of Religion and Science are discussed in the "Boston Monday Lectures" of the Rev. Joseph Cook (Osgood), which have had an extraordinary popular effect, and may thus be credited with a clear educative utility, though their degree of success in effecting their avowed purpose is yet undetermined. The same line of discussion is carried on, also in a popular way, but with abundant spirit and logical keenness, in the volume of Essays entitled "The Old Bible and the New Science," by J. B. Thomas, D. D. (Tract Society); in "The Origin of the World, according to Revelation and Science," by J. W. Dawson, LL. D. (Harpers), the work of a writer having a recognized position as a scientist; and in a work which essays to plan for the complete reconciliation of the now mutually misunderstood parties, entitled "The Final Philosophy, or System of Perfectible Knowledge issuing from the Harmony of Science and Religion," by Prof. Charles W. Shields, D. D., of Princeton. Dr. Shields does not claim to have formulated the ultimate philosophy, but to show that philosophy is the umpire between Science and Religion, and to point out the way to that goal of thought. In philology, an edition of Mr. J. R. Bartlett's "Dictionary of Americanisms," so enlarged as to have become almost a new work, has no fellow in its class. The titles which are subjoined cover the ground we have surveyed, and more:

Text-Book of Mineralogy, after the Plan and with the Cooperation of Prof. J. D. Dana, including Crys-

tallography and Physical Mineralogy. By Edward S. Dana. (Wiley.)

Philosophical Discussions. By Chauncy Wright. (Holt.)

Electricity and the Electric Telegraph. By George B. Prescott. (D. Appleton & Co.)

The Antelope and Deer of America. By John Dean Caton, LL. D. (Hurd & Houghton.)

Annual Record of Science and Industry. Edited by Spencer F. Baird. (Harpers.)

The Taxation of Personal Property. By John H. Ames. (Mills, Des Moines, Iowa.)

Outlines of Modern Chemistry. Organic. Based in Part on Riché's *Manuel de Chimie*. By C. G. Wheeler. (Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

Annals of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College. Vol. VIII. Results of Observations made or directed by William Cranch Bond, A. M., George Phillips Bond, A. M., and Joseph Winlock, A. M. Fifty-one Plates. (Ginn & Heath, Boston.)

The Question of Labor and Capital. By John B. Jervis. (Putnams.)

The Scientific Basis of Delusions. By Dr. T. M. Beard. (Putnams.)

Handbook of Electrical Diagrams and Connections. By Charles H. Davis and Frank B. Rae. (Van Nostrand.)

An Elementary Treatise on Practical Chemistry and Qualitative Inorganic Analysis. By Frank Clowes. (H. C. Lea, Philadelphia.)

Tables for Systematic Qualitative Chemical Analysis. By John H. Snively, Ph. D. (C. W. Smith, Nashville, Tenn.)

The American Palæozoic Fossils. A Catalogue of the Genera and Species, with Names of Authors, Dates, Places of Publication, etc. By S. A. Miller. (S. A. Miller.)

Universe of Language: its Nature and Structure, with Uniform Notation and Classification of Vowels adapted to all Languages. By the Late George Watson. Edited with Preliminary Essays, by his Daughter, E. H. Watson. Introduction by William W. Goodwin, Professor in Harvard University. (Authors' Publishing Co.)

Minerals of New England. Where and how to find Them. By F. M. Bartlett. (Dresser, McLehlan & Co., Portland.)

A Treatise, Psychological and Theological, on the Human Will. By Archibald J. Battle, D. D., President of Mercer University, Georgia. (J. P. Harrison & Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

Social Life and Mental Powers of Insects. By A. S. Packard, Jr. (Estes & Lauriat, Boston.)

Theoretical Chemistry. By Ira Remsen, Ph. D., M. D. (H. C. Lea, Philadelphia.)

Alcohol as a Food and Medicine. By Ezra M. Hunt, A. M., M. D. (National Temperance Society.)

Birds of the Northwest. A Handbook of American Ornithology, containing Accounts of all the Birds inhabiting the Great Missouri Valley, and many Others, together representing a Large Majority of the Birds of North America. By E. Coues. (Estes & Lauriat, Boston.)

Life-Histories of the Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania. By Thomas G. Gentry. (Naturalists' Agency, Salem, Mass.)

The Wild-Flowers of America. Illustrations by Isaac Sprague. Text by George L. Goodale, of Harvard University. In Parts. (Hurd & Houghton.)

A Miracle in Stone; or, The Great Pyramid of Egypt. By Joseph H. Seiss, D. D. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

The Pocket Geologist and Book of Minerals. By H. L. Smith, Civil and Mining Engineer. (Kelly, Piet & Co., Baltimore.)

Geology of New Hampshire. By Prof. C. H. Hitchcock. Vol. 2. (Eastman, Concord, N. H.)

Our National System of Education. An Essay by John C. Henderson, Jr. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

A Guide to the Determination of Rocks. Being

an Introduction to Lithology. By E. Jannettaz. Translated from the French by G. W. Plympton. (Van Nostrand.)

The Microscope. By Andrew Ross. Fully illustrated. (Industrial Publishing Co.)

Economic Monographs.—I. The Silver Question; or, Dollar of the Fathers *versus* Dollar of the Sons. By David A. Wells.—II. Why we Trade, and how we Trade. By David A. Wells.—III. The Tariff Question, and its Relations to the Present Commercial Crisis. By Horace White.—IV. Friendly Sermons to the Protectionist Manufacturers. By J. S. Moore. (Putnams.)

THEOLOGY AND RELIGION.—The condition of the public mind is such as to attract not a few writers to the discussion of the historical evidences, the philosophical relations, and the distinguishing doctrines of Christianity; of the truths of theism and natural religion as against a naturalistic skepticism; and of various controverted doctrines within the lines of Christian belief. It is not easy to make a clear distinction between philosophical and religious works, and some of the books about to be mentioned might, with almost equal propriety, have been classed in the preceding section.

A work which saw the light last year, but which must represent several years' work, is "The Creeds of Christendom," by Dr. Philip Schaff. (Harpers), embracing the history and the text—original and translated—of the ancient and Catholic, and of the modern confessions, whether Greek, Latin, or Reformed. The bringing together of these authoritative and standard symbols, with indexes and every needed help for reference and comparison, is a unique conception, carried out in a way that is highly creditable to the accomplished editor and his learned collaborators. Dr. Schaff's "Harmony of the Reformed Confessions" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) is an exposition of the points in which the Reformed (Calvinistic) confessions are at one. The essay grew out of the late conference of Presbyterian and Reformed churches at Edinburgh. Dr. Schaff has issued an additional volume of Lange's Commentary—"The Books of Samuel" (Scribner). A new edition of Dr. H. B. Hackett's "Commentary on the Original Text of the Acts of the Apostles" (Draper, Andover, Mass.) has the last corrections and additions of that lamented scholar. Dr. Henry Cowles continues his learned yet popular Biblical expositions by the issue of a "Commentary on the Book of Job" (D. Appleton & Co.). Immer's "Hermeneutics of the New Testament," translated from the German, with additional notes, by A. H. Newman (Draper), is an acceptable addition to our scholars' apparatus of study. Dr. George P. Fisher's "Beginnings of Christianity" (Scribner) presents the fruits of extensive and exact learning in a singularly-attractive and agreeable style, constituting a work which in substance is a contribution to the knowledge, and in style to the literature, of his subject. A work in part covering the same ground, but extending over a larger tract of history, and less critical, is "The Church of the Apostles,"

by the Rt. Rev. W. Ingraham Kip (D. Appleton & Co.). "The Life and Writings of St. John," by the late Rev. John M. Macdonald (Scribner), is honored with an introduction by Dean Howson, one of the authors of the well-known "Life and Epistles of St. Paul," with which a comparison will be provoked, that the later work, though able and creditable to the author, cannot sustain. The "Lectures on Baptist History," by the Rev. Dr. William R. Williams (Baptist Publication Society), adorn his subject with a wealth of erudition and mingled energy and beauty of style that would make any theme interesting. Dr. Williams's reputation seems likely to be chiefly a tradition, sustained by writings that suggest rather than demonstrate their author's place among the scholars of his time. In the "Discourses and Essays" of the late Prof. Henry B. Smith, D. D., LL. D., which are published under the leading title, "Faith and Philosophy," with an introduction by the Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss (Scribner), we have a very valuable contribution to contemporary thought, which one cannot contemplate without regretting that such powers and acquisitions did not frame a more durable literary monument. The "Manual of Theology and Christian Ethics," by the Rev. Alvah Hovey, D. D., LL. D. (H. A. Young, Boston), is an outline drawn up for the theological class-room, but maturer minds may find in it food for thought, and aids to investigation. "The Religious Feeling, a Study for Faith," by Newman Smyth (Scribner), presents with freshness and force the internal or subjective evidences of Christianity. The subject of "Oriental Religions, and their Relations to Universal Religion," is pursued by Samuel Johnson in a new volume on China (Osgood). His industrious research is manifest to the reader of his work; to criticise it successfully, one should have gained more knowledge of the matter in hand than is possessed by its author, which few can claim. The seventh volume of McClintock and Strong's "Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature" (Harpers), sustains the reputation gained by the preceding volumes for fullness, accuracy, and impartiality. "The Reconciliation of Science and Religion," by Alexander Winchell, LL. D. (Harpers), is able, and exhibits familiarity with the matters in controversy, as viewed on different sides. But it has no promise of being the "end of controversy" on the subject.

Some other works might be mentioned as having just claim for distinction; the titles that follow include them with others:

The Spirit of the New Faith, and Other Discourses. By O. B. Frothingham. (Putnams.)

Marvels of Prayer. By Matthew Hale Smith. (Tibbals.)

He will Come. By Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. (H. Hoyt, Boston.)

The American Evangelists, Moody and Sankey, and their Work. With Biographical Sketches of P. P. Bliss and Dr. Eben Tourjée. By Rev. Elias Nason. (D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.)

- From Traditional to Rational Faith; or, The Way I came from Baptist to Unitarian Christianity. By R. Andrew Griffin. (Roberts, Boston.)
- Church Papers, Polemical, Irenical and Historical. By Rev. L. W. Bacon. (Putnam.)
- The Supernatural Factor in Religious Revivals. By L. T. Townsend, D. D. (Lee & Shepard, Boston.)
- New Testament Commentary. Luke. By J. S. Lamar, Augusta, Ga. (Chase & Hall, Cincinnati.)
- The Beauty of the King. By Rev. A. H. Hollo-way, A. M. (Authors' Publishing Co.)
- Great Joy. Sermons and Prayer-Meeting Talks, delivered at the Chicago Tabernacle. By D. L. Moody. (E. B. Treat.)
- The Fatherhood of God in its Relation to the Atonement of Christ. By J. M. Pendleton, D. D. (Baptist Publication Society.)
- The History of Sunday-Schools, from the most Ancient Times to the Present. By Rev. R. S. Duncan. (Southern Baptist Publication Society.)
- The True Tabernacle. A Series of Lectures on the Jewish Tabernacle. By George C. Needham. (Grant, Fairer & Rogers, Philadelphia.)
- Questions awakened by the Bible. By Rev. John Miller, Princeton, N. J. (Lippincott.)
- The Cradle of the Christ. A Study in Primitive Christianity. By O. B. Frothingham.
- Reminiscences and Incidents in the Life of a Pioneer Preacher of the Ancient Gospel. To which are appended a few Characteristic Discourses. By Nathan J. Mitchell. (Chase & Hall, Cincinnati.)
- The Power of Spirit manifest in Jesus of Nazareth. By W. H. Furness, D. D. (Lippincott, Philadelphia.)
- The Children of Light. By Rev. William W. Faris. Second Fletcher Prize Essay. (Roberts Brothers, Boston.)
- Hints on the Formation of Religious Opinions. Addressed to Young Men and Women. By Ray Palmer, D. D. (Barnes.)
- Sermons on the Life of Christ. By Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D. D., LL. D. (R. Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.)
- What think Ye of Christ? By Gail Hamilton. (Estes & Lauriat.)
- A Narrative of the Great Revival which prevailed in the Southern Armies during the late Civil War between the States and the Federal Union. By William W. Bennett, D. D. (Claxton, Philadelphia.)
- Half-Hours with the Bible. (McLoughlin Brothers.)
- The "Higher Life" Doctrine of Sanctification tried by the Word of God. By Henry A. Boardman, D. D. (Presbyterian Board.)
- The Eastern Question in Prophecy. Six Lectures on the Rise and Decline of Mahometanism and the Events to follow, as presented in the Prophecies of St. John. By Rev. Samuel J. Nicolls, D. D., St. Louis. (Lemoine Brothers, St. Louis.)
- Strength of Men and Stability of Nations. Baccalaureate Discourses, 1873-'77. By P. A. Chadbourne, D. D., LL. D., President of Williams College. (Putnam.)
- Songs in the Night. By W. M. Taylor, D. D. (Randolph.)
- The Origin and Destiny of Man. By H. W. Thomas, D. D. (Pierce, Burton & Co., Aurora, Ill.)
- God's Word Man's Light and Guide. A Course of Lectures on the Bible before the New York Sunday-School Association, by Rev. Drs. Taylor, Briggs, Storrs, Crosby, Booth, Porter, Washburn, and Simpson. (American Tract Society.)
- Rite of Ordination according to the Roman Pontifical. Latin and English Text. By Rev. J. S. M. Lynch. (Benziger Brothers.)
- The Manual of our Lady. (Benziger Brothers.)
- Elements of Ecclesiastical Law, adapted especially to the Discipline of the Church in the United States. By Rev. S. B. Smith. (Benziger Brothers.)
- Systematic Theology. By Miner Raymond, D. D. Two volumes. (Hitchcock & Walden, Cincinnati.)
- God's Guide for Man's Faith and Practice. Being an Arrangement of the Holy Scriptures under the various Aspects of Man's Belief, Duty, and Privilege, in Chronological Order. By J. H. Gilruth. (Nelson & Phillips.)
- Helps to Officiant Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. By James Porter, D. D. (Nelson & Phillips.)
- The Square of Life. By Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D. (W. Mucklow, Philadelphia.)
- Ways of the Spirit, and Other Essays. By Frederick H. Hedge, D. D. (Roberts.)
- Creed and Deed. A Series of Discourses By Felix Adler, Ph. D. (Putnam.)
- The Story of Creation. By S. M. Campbell, D. D. (Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston.)
- Romanism as It is: An Exposition of the Roman Catholic System, for the Use of the American People. By Rev. S. W. Barnum. (Connecticut Publishing Co.)
- The Unerring Guide; or, Scripture Precepts topically arranged. By Henry V. Dexter, D. D. (Lothrop.)
- Creed and Conduct, and Other Discourses. By Octavius B. Frothingham. (Putnam.)
- Christ in the Christian Year and in the Life of Man. Sermons by Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, D. D. (Dutton.)
- Light at Evening Time; or, Jewels from God's Word. With an Introduction by Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D. (Lothrop.)
- Revivals of Religion. By James Porter, D. D. (Nelson & Phillips.)
- The Simple Truth. By Robert Collyer. (Lee & Shepard.)
- The Church of the Household. By Rev. Charles H. Hale, D. D. (Hurd & Houghton.)
- Reason and Religion, with Other Sermons for the Times. By Pierce Connelly, M. A. (Lippincott.)
- God the Teacher of Mankind. A Plain, Comprehensive Explanation of Christian Doctrine. By Michael Muller. Vol. 1. (Benziger.)
- Christianity and Humanity. A Series of Sermons by Thomas Starr King. Edited, with a Memoir, by E. P. Whipple. (Osgood.)
- Concordance to the Book of Psalms in the Authorized Version; together with a Concordance to the Psalter of the Book of Common Prayer, in its Variations from the Authorized Version. (Putnam.)
- The Patriarchal Dynasties from Adam to Abraham shown to cover 10,500 Years, and the Highest Human Life only 187. By Rev. T. P. Crawford. (Ryland & Co., Richmond.)
- Times of Refreshing. A History of American Revivals. By Charles L. Thompson, D. D. (L. T. Palmer & Co., Chicago.)
- Robert Raikes, Journalist and Philanthropist. A History of the Origin of Sunday-Schools. By Alfred Gregory. (Randolph.)
- Lay Effort: its Range and Methods. By the Rev. H. C. Hayden, D. D. (Randolph.)
- Lectures on Preaching, delivered before the Divinity School, New Haven. By the Rev. Phillips Brooks. (Dutton.)
- Pastoral Theology. The Pastor in the Various Duties of his Office. By Thomas Murphy, D. D. (Presbyterian Board.)
- The Lord's Supper and its Observance. By Lucretia P. Hale. (Roberts.)
- At Eventide. By the Rev. N. Adams, D. D. (Lothrop.)
- Mediæval, Papal, and Ritual Principles, stated and contrasted. By the Rev. J. H. Hobart, D. D. (Whittaker.)
- Go up Higher; or, Religion in Common Life. By the Rev. James Freeman Clarke. (Lee & Shepard.)
- Church Papers. By Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon. (Putnam.)

GEOGRAPHY, TRAVEL, AND EXPLORATION.—Works under these heads are less numerous than in some former years. Among the books to which passing events give a special interest is "Among the Turks," by Cyrus Hamlin (Carters), recording the observations of a veteran missionary in the East, whose ample means of knowledge and undoubted good faith with his readers make him an authority upon his subject. The Hon. E. G. Squier, a veteran in another field, who has gained a name in the literature of ethnographic exploration among the remains of the extinct races of America, resumes his wonted task in his "Incidents of Travel and Exploration in the Land of the Incas" (Harpers). The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field continues his circumnavigatory record in a volume entitled "From Egypt to Japan" (Scribner), in which his practised descriptive powers, dealing with less hackneyed topics, have freer play, and with more attractive results. "California Pictures, in Prose and Verse," by Benjamin Parke Avery (Hurd & Houghton), has the merit of shunning the much bewritten portions of California scenery, and thus has an unlooked-for freshness of interest. "Syrian Sunshine," by Thomas G. Appleton (Roberts, Boston), will take an honorable place among those books in which the objects described are subordinate in the reader's appreciation to the literary style and spirit of the work. A prominent feature of the monthly magazines is the description of scenery, familiar or remote, with pictorial illustrations. One magazine (Lippincott's) provides material for four illustrated volumes of this class: "Persons, Places, and Things;" "Wandering in Four Continents;" "Highways and Byways of American Travel;" and "Europe seen through American Spectacles," by Charles O. Fulton. We note also the following:

One Year Abroad. By Blanche Willis Howard. (Osgood.)

The Plains of the Great West, and their Inhabitants. Being a Description of the Plains, Game, Indians, etc., of the Great North American Desert. By Richard Irving Dodge, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A. With an Introduction by William Blackmore. (Putnams.)

The New Descriptive Geography of Palestine, with Critical and Historical Notes of all Places whose Names occur in the Scripture, and whose Sites have with any Degree of Probability been identified. By H. S. Osborn, LL. D. (State University, Oxford, O.)

The Great West and Pacific Coast; or, 15,000 Miles by Stage-Coach, Ambulance, Horseback, Railroad, and Steamer. By James F. Rusling, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A. (Sheldon.)

Beyond the Sierras; or, Observations on the Pacific Coast. By Rev. A. H. Tevis, A. M. (Lippincott, Philadelphia.)

Summer Rambles in Europe. By Alexander Clark. (Nelson & Phillips.)

To the East, by Way of the West. By Bishop E. M. Marvin. (Bryan, Brand & Co., St. Louis.)

Mexico as It is; being Notes of a Recent Tour in that Country. By A. Zabriskie Gray. (Dutton.)

From Gotham to the Golden Gate. By Mrs. Frank Leslie. (Carleton.)

Arizona as It is; or, The Coming Country. Com-

plied from Notes of Travel during the Years 1874, 1875, and 1876. By Hiram C. Hodge. (Hurd & Houghton.)

The Silver Country; or, The Great Southwest. A Review of the Mineral and other Wealth, the Attractions and Material Development of the Former Kingdom of New Spain, comprising Mexico and the Mexican Cessions to the United States in 1848 and 1853. By Alexander D. Anderson. (Putnams.)

Abroad again. By Curtis Guild. (Lee & Shepard.)

The Old World as Seen by Young Eyes. By Ellen H. Walworth. (D. Appleton & Co.)

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.—Not much of original composition in these lines of invention has graced our literature within a year. Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman has indeed remembered his friends and the public in the volume, "Hawthorne, and Other Poems" (Osgood); and Mr. Longfellow, Mr. Whittier, and Dr. Holmes, with the Rev. E. E. Hale and the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, make up a collection of "Poems of the Old South" (Gill, Boston), which, if the venerable edifice should be saved from demolition, will doubtless share its perpetuity. Mr. William Leighton, Jr., who all unconsciously found himself competing with Tennyson in the drama, and divided with the Laureate the suffrages of critics, has come out with another drama, "At the Court of King Edwin" (Lippincott), of sustained merit. "Angelo," by Stuart Sterne—a pseudonym, it is supposed—(Hurd & Houghton), has attracted favorable notice. Among collections of poetry, the first place is deservedly taken by Mr. Longfellow's "Poems of Places" (Osgood), which make a steady progress, volume by volume, around the world. A very pleasing minor collection is "Hillside and Seaside in Poetry," by Lucy Larcom (Osgood). The reissue in a compacter library edition of the series of "British Poets," edited by Prof. Francis J. Child, of Harvard University (Hurd & Houghton), is an enterprise which deserves and is understood to have received a welcome from the public. "Tears for the Little Ones; a Collection of Poems and Passages inspired by the Loss of Children," edited by Helen Kendrick Johnson (Osgood), appeals to a numerous class of readers to whom it offers its sympathy.

Two Men of Sandy Bar. A Play. By Bret Harte. (Osgood, Boston.)

Out of the Question. A Comedy. By W. D. Howells. (Osgood, Boston.)

Lotos-Flowers. By Mrs. Chambers-Ketchum. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Ideals Made Real. A Romance in Verse. By George L. Raymond. (Hurd & Houghton.)

Lotos-Land, and Other Poems. By G. S. Ladson. (P. G. Thomson, Cincinnati.)

Pasco, a Cuban Tale, and Other Poems. With an Essay on Music. By R. Rutland Manners. (Hurd & Houghton.)

Robin, and other Poems. By George Percy. (Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston.)

The Rock that is Higher than I, and other Religious Pieces. By John Edgar Johnson. (Whittaker.)

Two Women: 1862. A Poem. By Constance Fenimore Woolson. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Christmas Carols, and Other Verses. By the Rev. H. G. Batterson, D. D. (Lippincott, Philadelphia.)

Our Heiress. A Local Buff Opera. By W. Page McCarty. (West, Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va.)

Dreamings of the Waking Heart, with Other Poems. By Rev. Joel Swartz, D.D. (W. P. Swartz & Brother, Harrisburg.)

Poems by Samuel B. Sumner and Charles A. Sumner. (Authors' Publishing Co.)

The Odes of Horace in English Verse. By Caskie Harrison, Professor of Ancient Languages in the University of the South. First Book. (Ginn & Heath, Boston.)

Prometheus. A Poem. By Rev. Samuel P. Putnam. (Putnams.)

Poems. By Louise Chandler Moulton. (Roberts.) The Book of Gold, and Other Poems. By J. T. Trowbridge. (Harpers.)

The Paradox, and Other Poems. By J. Albert Wilson. (Putnams.)

Apple-Blossoms. Poems. By Hattie T. Griswold. (Jansen, McClurg & Co, Chicago.)

ART.—A few works on the philosophy, the history, the applications, and the culture of art, including artist-biographies, have served to show that in a time of financial disaster, and with all the painful economies of such a season, it is not found necessary to sacrifice all the higher to the lower utilities. Of these, original and translated, we note:

Art Education applied to Industry. By George Ward Nichols. (Harpers.)

What is Art? or, Art Theories and Methods concisely stated. By S. G. W. Benjamin. (Lockwood, Brooks & Co., Boston.)

Art Anatomy. By Dr. William Rimmer. Comprising 486 Designs on 81 Heliotype Plates, illustrating Every Portion of the Human Figure, with Descriptive Text. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

Woodward's Artistic Drawing Studies for Artists, Art Students, and Schools. In Parts. (W. H. Stelle & Co.)

Artist-Biographies. Vol. I., Titian. Vol. II., Raphael. Vol. III., Dürer. Vol. IV., Murillo. (Osgood.)

Caricature and Other Comic Art, in All Times and Many Lands. By James Parton. 203 Illustrations. (Harpers.)

Lübke's History of Art. Translated under the Supervision of Edward L. Burlingame. Edited by Clarence Cook. 2 vols. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Contemporary Art in Europe. By S. G. W. Benjamin. (Harpers.)

Pottery and Porcelain of All Times and Nations. By W. C. Prime, LL. D. (Harpers.)

Art Education applied to Furniture. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. (Harpers.)

Great American Sculptors. By William J. Clark, Jr. (Gebbie & Borie.)

Raphael and Michelangelo. By Charles C. Perkins. Illustrated with Woodcuts and Heliotypes. (Osgood.)

Theory of Art, and Some Objections to Utilitarianism. By Guy D. Daly. (D. Appleton & Co.)

A Course of Lessons in Modeling Wax-Flowers. By Florence J. Duncan. (Lippincott.)

Engraved Gems: Their Place in Art. By Maxwell Sommerville. (Porter & Coates.)

Among illustrated books, those only are considered to come properly under this head in which the pictorial is paramount to the literary interest. It is not easy to draw the line. The following seem to come in fairly here:

Historic Mansions and Buildings of Philadelphia. With Some Notices of the Occupants and Owners. By Thompson Westcott. (Porter & Coates.)

Gems of the Centennial Exhibition. Consisting of Illustrated Descriptions of Objects of an Artistic Character in the Exhibits of the United States, Great Britain, France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Hungary, Russia, etc., at the Philadelphia International Exhibition of 1876. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Photographic Souvenirs of the Centennial Exhibition. A Series of Four Quarto Portfolios containing Photographs of Objects of Interest in the Exhibition. (Lippincott.)

Frithiof's Saga. Translated from the Swedish of Tegner, by L. A. Sherman. With Illustrations. (Osgood.)

Silhouettes. A Series of Sixteen Humorous and Characteristic Sketches. By F. T. Church. (Estes & Lauriat, Boston.)

Early New England Interiors. Sketches in Salem, Marblehead, Portsmouth, and Kittery. By Arthur Little. (Williams, Boston.)

Millais Gallery. A Series of Heliotype Engravings of Pictures by Millais, with Biographical Sketch. (Osgood.)

Beauties and Curiosities of Engraving. Selected and edited by J. W. Palmer. In Parts. (Osgood.)

Gatherings from an Artist's Portfolio. By E. L. Freeman. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Life and Habits of Wild Animals. Illustrated by Designs by Joseph Wolf. (D. Lothrop & Co.)

The Gathering of the Lilies. By L. Clarkson. Illustrated by the Author. (Sibole, Philadelphia.)

The Rhine, from its Source to the Sea. From the German of Stieler, Wachenhusen, and Hackländer, by G. C. T. Bartley. 425 Engravings. (Lippincott.)

Golden Songs of Great Poets. Illustrated by Darley, Moran, Hart, Fredericks, Smilie, and McEntee. (S. H. Leggett.)

Christmastide: The River Path, by J. G. Whittier; Excelsior, by Longfellow; The Rose, by J. R. Lowell; Baby Bell, by T. B. Aldrich. Illustrated. (Osgood.) The poems also published separately.

Illustrated India: Its Princes and People. By Julia A. Stone. (American Publishing Co.)

One Summer. By Blanche Willis Howard. (Osgood.)

The Flood of Years. By W. C. Bryant. Illustrated. (Putnams.)

Abide with Me. By Rev. H. F. Lyte. Designs by Miss L. B. Humphrey. (Lee & Shepard.)

The Ninety and Nine. By Elizabeth C. Clephune. (D. Lothrop & Co.)

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM.—This pamphlet and periodical era is favorable to the cultivation of the essayist's art, or rather would be but for the temptations to haste in writing and premature publication. So many succumb to these temptations that few republications of papers from periodicals have enough of substance or of finish to give them permanent value. But several volumes during the past year are so pleasant reading now that no reason is apparent why they should not continue to give like pleasure for an indefinite period. Such a volume is "Hours with Men and Books," by William Mathews, LL. D. (Griggs, Chicago), in which good sense and keen insight are balanced by a large and discriminating knowledge of literature. Dr. Mathews has favored the public also with "Monday Chats, by C. A. Sainte-Beuve, selected and translated from the 'Causeries du Lundi,' with an Introductory Essay on the Life and Writings of Sainte-Beuve" (Griggs). "Birds and Poets, with Other Papers," by John Burroughs (Hurd & Houghton)

is the work of one who loves both Nature and good literature, and by his sympathies with them is enabled to write of them wisely and well. "Table-Talk," by A. Bronson Alcott (Roberts), is not likely to impress the public as deeply as it did those who took it in with their "æsthetic tea," but here is food for thought. "Windfalls," by T. G. Appleton (Roberts), will be deemed better fruit than any that is picked with whatever care from some other trees. Mr. Henry Howard Furness continues his "Variorum Edition of Shakespeare" (Lippincott) by the issue of "Hamlet," with an apparatus for comparative criticism unequaled in any previous publication. It is a colossal undertaking on which he has entered, the value of which can be appreciated only by the few. "Substance and Show, and Other Lectures," by Thomas Starr King, edited with Introduction by Edwin P. Whipple (Osgood), needing no voucher, is countenanced by the best. "Deep-haven," by Sarah O. Jewett (Osgood), describes, with the eye of an artist and the insight of a sympathetic observer, a charming bit of "still-life."

How they strike Me, these Authors. By J. C. Heywood, A. M. (Lippincott.)

Atlas Essays, Biographical and Critical. By E. A. Freeman, E. P. Whipple, Noah Porter, and others. Selected from the *International Review*. (Barnes.)

Domestic Explosives, and Other Sixth Column Fancies from the *New York Times*. By W. L. Alden. (Lovell, Adam, Wesson & Co.)

Satan as a Moral Philosopher. With Other Essays and Sketches. By Caleb S. Henry, D. D. (Whittaker.)

Underbrush. By James T. Fields. (Osgood.)
System of Shakespeare's Dramas. By Denton J. Snider. 2 volumes. (Jones, St. Louis.)

FICTION.—Though prose fiction constitutes a large part of the popular reading, not much of it is of home production. English novels (of which on an average three a week appear during the publishing season) are reprinted here in large numbers. A small but increasing number cultivate this popular species of literature with a success honorable to them and auspicious of honor to American letters. A larger class of writers stoop to gratify lower or more frivolous tastes.

Henry James, Jr., in "The American" (Osgood), sustains his reputation for originality of invention and artistic thoroughness in the working out of his designs. A new candidate for the public favor appeared in "That Lass of Lowrie's," by Frances Hodgson Burnett (Scribner). With some signs of crudeness and inequality of treatment, it is accepted as proof of genuine original power, the further development of which will be scanned with interest. The unauthorized republication of some of her earlier stories has moved her to give renewed currency to "Surly Tim, and Other Stories" (Scribner), which, slight as they are, do not disparage her more important work. Mr. John Habberton has made a first-rate sensation with his pictures of "babies" and "folks," and his

exceeding popularity has multiplied echoes and copyists of his manner. But these are transient "humors." In "The Queen of Sheba" (Osgood) Mr. T. B. Aldrich has done good and characteristic work, but his plot, unlike those of previous productions, does not depend for its final effect upon the shock of surprise. "Nicholas Minturn," by Dr. J. G. Holland (Scribner), shows some advance in design and execution upon his previous works. Measured by the judgment of the literary critics, his works have slender merit. But they are not merely popular, they have a hold upon the popular liking that no criticism can loosen. It is evident that there is a mistake somewhere. Unless people begin soon to show signs that they are weary of his books, critics will have need to reconsider their adverse judgments. "The Story of Avis," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps (Osgood), embodies and faithfully works out a powerful but unpleasing conception. An anonymous story, "Coronation" (Noyes, Snow & Co., Boston), though in a somewhat overwrought style, discloses some striking merits in characterization and thought. Mr. William Black, in the title of his "Green Pastures and Piccadilly" (Harpers), acknowledges the assistance of an American writer. Our countryman to whom he was so indebted must have divided very unequally with Mr. Black the labor and desert of their joint production, as the reader, uninformed of the partnership, might fail to so much as suspect it.

After Many Days. By Christian Reid. (D. Appleton & Co.)

First Love is Best. By Gail Hamilton. (Estes & Lauriat.)

The Scripture Club of Valley Rest; or, Sketches of Everybody's Neighbors. By the author of "Helen's Babies." (Putnams.)

Other People's Children. Sequel to "Helen's Babies." (Same author and publishers.)

G. T. T.; or, The Wonderful Adventures of a Pullman. By Rev. E. E. Hale. (Roberts Brothers, Boston.)

Hetty's Strange History. No-Name Series. (Roberts.)

Panola. A Tale of Louisiana. By Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey. (Peterson, Philadelphia.)

They All Do It; or, Mr. Miggs of Danbury, and his Neighbors. By J. M. Bailey, the *Danbury News Man*. (Lee & Shepard.)

Some Folks. By John Habberton. (Derby Brothers.)

Thirty-four Years. A Story of Southern Life. By John Marchmont. (Claxton, Philadelphia.)

Devil-Puzzlers. By Frederick B. Perkins. (Putnams.)

Sunshine among Clouds. A Story of Trust on Trial. By William D. Hedden. (U. D. Ward.)

The Baroness of New York. By Joachim Miller. (Carleton.)

Forbidden Fruit. From the German of F. W. Hackländer. By Rosalie Kaufman. (Estes and Lauriat.)

Echoes from Mist Land; or, The Nibelungen Lay revealed to Lovers of Romance and Chivalry. By Auber Forester. (Griggs, Chicago.)

The Enchanted Moccasins and Other Legends of the American Indians. By Cornelius Mathews. (Putnams.)

Diana. By Susan Warner. (Putnam.)

A Knight of the Nineteenth Century. By Rev. E. P. Roe. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

A Song and a Sigh. By Rose Porter. (Randolph.)
The Blue Banner; or, The Adventures of a Muslimman, a Christian, and a Pagan, in the Time of the Crusades and Mongol Conquest. By Leon Cahun. Translated from the French by W. Collett Sanders. (Lippincott.)

The Two Circuits: a Story of Pioneer Life. By J. L. Crane. (Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.)

Will Denbigh, Nobleman. (Roberts.)
The Cross above the Crescent. A Romance of Constantinople. By the Rt. Rev. Horatio Southgate. (Lippincott.)

Souci. A Novel. By Mrs. J. H. Twells. (Lippincott.)

Too Rich. From the German of Adolph Streckfuss. By Mrs. A. L. Wister. (Lippincott.)

Mabel Vaughan. By the author of "The Lamp-lighter."

JUVENILE BOOKS.—The corps of purveyors for young people is joined by Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, whose "About Old Story-Tellers; of how and when they lived and what Stories they told" (Scribner), gives his youthful readers information about the authors of "The Pilgrim's Progress," "Robinson Crusoe," and other renowned narratives—information which would be new and instructive to not a few children of larger growth. Another recent recruit is Mr. Edward Abbott, who continues with spirit and interest his "Long-Look Series" (Noyes, Holmes & Co.). Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, in his "Being a Boy" (Osgood), lays under obligation not only all existent boys but all who remember with pleasure having been boys. The old favorites, Mr. J. T. Trowbridge, Miss Warner, Miss L. M. Alcott, Mrs. A. M. Diaz, Mr. Charles Carleton Coffin, Mr. George Cary Eggleston, "Sophie May" and others that might be named with them, keep up a perennial supply of choice reading, in which good work they are joined by a considerable number, less distinguished but of recognized merit.

Bound in Honor; or, A Harvest of Wild Oats. By J. T. Trowbridge. (Lee & Shepard.)

His Own Master. By J. T. Trowbridge. (Osgood.)

The Boy Traders. By Harry Castlemore. (Porter and Coates, Philadelphia.)

Old Tales retold from Grecian Mythology in Talks around the Fire. By Augusta Larned. (Nelson & Phillips.)

The Brown House at Duffield. A Story of Life without and within the Fold. By Minnie Mary Lee. (Kelly, Piet & Co., Baltimore.)

Pine-Needles. By Miss Warner. (Carters.)

Little and Wise. By Rev. W. W. Newton. (Carters.)

A History of France for Children. By Emma Marshall. (Dutton.)

What Tommy Did. By Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller. (Griggs, Chicago.)

Miss Nancy's Pilgrimage. A Story of Travel. By Virginia W. Johnson. (Harpers.)

Pehe Nuee, the Tiger Whale. By Captain Barnacle. (D. Lothrop & Co., Boston.)

Nan, the New-Fashioned Girl. By Mrs. S. C. Hollowell. (Lothrop.)

Good-for-Nothing Polly. By Ella Farman. (Lothrop.)

Camp-Fires of Napoleon. By Henry G. Watson. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

Battles of the Republic, by Sea and Land. By Henry W. Harrison. (Porter & Coates.)

The Chautauqua Girls at Home. By Pansy. (D. Lothrop & Co.)

Four Irrepressibles and what They did. (Loring, Boston.)

Happy Days for Boys and Girls. Contributions by Louisa M. Alcott and Others. (Porter & Coates.)

The Adventures of Miltiades Peterkin Paul. (Lothrop.)

Parlor Pastime and Picture Puzzles. By G. B. Bartlett and Others. (Lothrop.)

Our New Way round the World. By C. C. Coffin. (Lovell, Adam, Wesson & Co.)

Poems for our Darlings. (Lothrop.)

The Bodleys Telling Stories. By the author of "Doings of the Bodley Family." (Hurd & Houghton.)

The Story of a Hessian. A Tale of the Revolution in New Jersey. By Lucy Ellen Guernsey. (American Sunday-School Union.)

The Wings of Courage. Stories for American Boys and Girls. Adapted from the French. By Marie Field. (Putnams.)

Almost a Man. By A. S. Frost. (Tract Society.)

Coral and Christian: or, The Children's Pilgrim's Progress. By Lillie E. Barr. (Mucklow, Philadelphia.)

Sugar Plums. By Ella Farman. Illustrated by C. A. Northam. (Lothrop.)

My Girls, etc. (No. 4, Aunt Joe's Scrap-Bag.) By L. M. Alcott. (Roberts.)

David Kent's Ambition. By Joy Allison. (Congregational Publishing Society.)

Real Boys and Girls. By Mary C. Bartlett. (Lockwood, Brooks & Co.)

Tom, a Home Story. By George L. Chaney. (Roberts.)

Forest Glen; or, The Mohawk's Friendship. By Elijah Kellogg. (Lee & Shepard.)

Wonder-World Stories from the Chinese, French, German, Hebrew, Hindostanee, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Japanese, Russian, Swedish, and Turkish. Collected and translated by Marie Fatke and Margery Deane. (Putnams.)

One Happy Winter; or, A Visit to Florida. By Mrs. S. S. Robbins. (Lockwood, Brooks & Co.)

Child Marion Abroad. By William M. F. Round. (Lee & Shepard.)

Jolly Times at School. By P. Thorne. (Roberts.)

Two Years behind the Plough; or, The Experience of a Pennsylvania Farm-Boy. (Claxton, Philadelphia.)

Little Truths for Little Folks. Bible Stories illustrated. By Laurie Loring. (Lothrop.)

Captain Fritz, his Friends and Adventures. By E. Huntington Miller. (Dutton.)

Adrift in the Ice-Fields. By Captain Charles W. Hall. (Lee & Shepard.)

The Signal-Boys; or, Captain Sam's Company. A Story of the War of 1812. By George Cary Eggleston. (Putnams.)

The Jimmyjohns and Other Stories. By Mrs. A. M. Diaz. (Osgood.)

Leoline; or, Captured and Rescued. By Grace Harding. (Dutton.)

Cast away in the Cold. An Old Man's Story of a Young Man's Adventures. By Dr. Isaac I. Hayes. (Lee & Shepard.)

Our Children's Songs. (Harpers.)

From Hand to Mouth. By Miss A. M. Douglass (Lee & Shepard.)

Quinebasset Girls. By Sophie May. (Ib.)

There she Blows! or the Log of the Arethusa. By Captain W. H. Macy. (Ib.)

Good Old Times. By Elijah Kellogg. (Ib.)

Petite's Wand of Lilies. By Harriet B. McKeever. (J. A. Moore, Philadelphia.)

Mother Goose in Silhouette. With 50 Full-page Illustrations by J. F. Goodrich. (Lee & Shepard.)

Our Home Birds. By Ella R. Church. (American Baptist Publication Co.)

Out-Doors at Long Look. By Edward Abbott. Illustrated with Original Silhouettes by Helen Maria Hinds. (Noyes, Snow & Co.)

Poems in Company with Children. By Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt. (Lothrop.)

Leedle Yawcob Strauss, and Other Poems. By Charles F. Adams. (Lee & Shepard.)

Good Times. By Favorite Authors. (Lothrop.)

Happy Hours for Boys. By Favorite American Authors and Artists.—(Companion volume) Happy Hours for Girls. (Lothrop.)

TEXT-BOOKS.—Those who have school-books to purchase complain, and not without reason, of their multiplication. But it is impossible that knowledge should be advanced in all departments of investigation, and the science or art of teaching itself be progressive, without requiring better instruments of teaching. Novelty is not always improvement, but improvement implies a superseding of the old by the new. Among the more noticeable works of this description may be mentioned—in the departments of physical science and its applications: Weisbach's "Manual of the Mechanics of Engineering and of the Construction of Machines," translated by Prof. A. J. Du Bois, of Yale College; an "Elementary Treatise on Physics, Experimental and Applied," translated and edited from Ganot's "Éléments de Physique" by E. Atkinson (W. Wood & Co.); Prof. Wheeler's (of West Point) "Élémentary Course of Civil Engineering" (Kay & Brother, Philadelphia); "A Series of Simple, Entertaining, and Inexpensive Experiments on the Phenomena of Light," by Alfred M. Mayer and Charles Barnard (D. Appleton & Co.); "Elements of Descriptive Geometry, Shadows and Perspective," by Edward Warren (Wiley); and as auxiliary to such studies, "A Course in Scientific German," by Harry Blake Hodges, instructor in Harvard University (Ginn & Heath). In ancient and modern languages: "A Compendious German and English Dictionary," by Prof. William D. Whitney, of Yale (Holt); "Dictionary of the French Language," by Gustave Masson (D. Appleton & Co.); "An English Commentary on the Rhesus, Medea, Hippolytus, Alcestis, Heraclides, Suppliants, and Troades of Euripides," by the late Charles Anthon, LL. D.; Dr. Anthon's *Livy*, edited by Mr. Hugh Craig (Harpers); "Parallel Rules of Greek and Latin Syntax" (Ginn & Heath); "French Classics for Students," edited by Prof. A. Gombert, eight volumes (Putnams); "Seneca, with Notes and Scripture Parallelisms," by Drs. John F. Hurst and Henry O. Whiting (Harpers); "A Systematic Synopsis of German Grammar," by Dr. P. Henn (Steiger); and in the Douglass Series of Christian, Greek, and Latin authors: "Justyn Martyr," edited by B. L. Gildersleeve (Harpers). There was room for an improved manual of rhetoric, and Prof. David J. Hill's "Science of Rhetoric" (Sheldon) may claim the merit of originality in its exposition

of "the laws of effective discourse." In the class of books for instruction in English: Chaucer's "Parlement of Foules," edited by T. R. Lounsbury (Ginn & Heath); Shakespeare's "Macbeth," edited by William J. Rolfe (Harpers); "The Classical English Reader," by the Rev. Henry N. Hudson (Ginn); "Outlines of Etymology," by S. S. Haldeman (Lippincott); and Appleton's "Handbook of Ancient Geography."

Syllabus of Lectures in Anatomy and Physiology for Students of the State Normal and Training School at Cortland. By T. B. Stowell, A. M. (Davis, Bardeen & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.)

Fourteen Weeks' Course in Physiology. By J. Dorman Steele, Ph.D., F. G. S. (Barnes.)

Manual of English History. By E. M. Lancaster. (Barnes.)

Thought and Expression. By S. S. Greene. (Coward-Pearthwaite, Philadelphia.)

Grammatical Praxis. By R. K. Buehrle. (Coward-Pearthwaite.)

How to Teach. A Manual of Methods for a Graded Course of Instruction; also Suggestions relative to Discipline and School Management. By Henry Kiddle, A. M., Thomas F. Harrison, and N. A. Calkins. (Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Cincinnati.)

Elementary Perspective. By M. J. Keller. (Clarke, Cincinnati.)

The Grammar School Speller and Definer. By E. D. Farrell. (Catholic Publication Society.)

The Accountant for Public Schools and Academies. By M. R. Powers, M. A. (Barnes.)

Animal Analysis. A Method of Teaching Zoölogy. To which is added, Directions for forming a School Cabinet. By Elliott Whipple, M. A. (Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

The Chorus Choir Instruction-Book. By A. N. Johnson. (Ditson.)

An Outline of General History. By M. E. Thalhimer. (Van Antwerp, Cincinnati.)

Elocution Simplified; with an Appendix on Lipping, Stammering, and other Defects of Speech. By Walter K. Fobes. With an Introduction by Geo. M. Baker. (Lee & Shepard.)

A Complete Course in Physical and Political Geography. Introductory Geography. (Harpers.)

History of France. By John J. Anderson, Ph. D. (Clark & Maynard.)

Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War. With Notes, Vocabulary, and Map. By G. K. Bartholomew. (Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., Cincinnati.)

Analytical Grammatical Chart of the English Language. By J. Derham. (Santa Rosa, California.)

First Lessons in Latin. By Elisha Jones, M. A. (Griggs, Chicago.)

Students' Topical History Chart-Book. By Ida P. Whitcomb. (Barnes.)

Industrial Drawing. By D. H. Mahan, LL.D. Revised and Enlarged by D. F. Thompson. (Wiley.)

Economics; or, The Science of Wealth. By Prof. J. M. Sturtevant. (Putnams.)

USEFUL ARTS.—Between the fine and useful arts the line is obscured when, as in our time,

there is a fine art of house furnishing, and undreamed-of æsthetic suggestions are found in the contents of a china-closet. Some useful inventions are intimately connected with the results of scientific discovery, and some books in the following list approach the border of that field of knowledge:

A Practical Treatise on Water Supply Engineering. By J. T. Fanning, C. E. (Van Nostrand.)

A Treatise on the Manufacture of Perfumes and

Kindred Tollet Articles. By John H. Snively, Ph. D., Professor in the Tennessee College of Pharmacy. (C. W. Smith, Nashville.)

Village Improvements and Farm Villages. By George E. Waring, Jr. (Osgood.)

New Constructions in Graphical Statics. By Henry T. Eddy, C. E., Ph. D. (Van Nostrand.)

The Theory of Transverse Strains, and its Application to the Construction of Buildings. By K. G. Hatfield. (Wiley.)

Centennial Exhibition. Official Reports of the International Board of Judges. Edited by Francis A. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Awards. (Lippincott.)

A Treatise on Engineering Construction. By J. E. Shields, C. E. (Van Nostrand.)

The Sanitary Condition of City and Country Dwelling Houses. By George E. Waring, Jr. (Van Nostrand.)

A Concise History of the Iron Manufacture of the American Colonies up to the Revolution, and of Pennsylvania until the Present Time. By John Pearce, A. M., Metallurgist, Engineer. (Allen, Lane & Scott, Philadelphia.)

Practical Treatise on the Properties of Continuous Bridges. By Charles Bender, C. E. (Van Nostrand.)

A Practical Treatise on Lightning Protection. By Henry W. Spang. (Claxton, Philadelphia.)

The Coal Mines of the Western Coast of the United States. By W. A. Goodyear, Mining Engineer. (Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.)

The Progressive Ship-Building. By John W. Griffiths. 2 vols. (A. J. Bicknell & Co.)

Swine Husbandry. By F. B. Coburn. (Orange Judd Company.)

Butter and Butter-Making. By Willis P. Hazard. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

How to Nurse Sick Children. By Charles West, M. D. (Porter & Coates.)

A Treatise on Belting for the Transmission of Power. By John H. Cooper. (Claxton, Philadelphia.)

The Magnetism of Iron Vessels. With a Short Account of Terrestrial Magnetism. By Fairman Rogers. (Van Nostrand.)

China-Painting. A Practical Manual for the Use of Amateurs in the Decoration of Hard Porcelain. By M. Louise McLaughlin. (Clarke, Cincinnati.)

The Telephone; an Account of the Phenomena of Electricity, Magnetism, and Sound, as involved in its Action. With Directions for making a Speaking Telephone. By Prof. A. E. Dolbean. (Lee & Shepard.)

A Comprehensive Treatise on Perfumery. Containing a History of Perfumes, a complete detailed Description of the Raw Materials and Apparatus used in the Perfumer's Art. By R. S. Christiani. (H. O. Baird, Philadelphia.)

Cable-making and Suspension Bridges. With Special Reference to the Cables of the East River Bridge. By William Hildebrand. (Van Nostrand.)

Fret-Sawing for Pleasure and Profit. (H. T. Williams, author and publisher.)

The House Beautiful. Essays on Beds and Tables, Stools and Candlesticks. By Clarence Cook. (Scribner.)

LAW.—The demands of the profession appear to be pretty constant, and the supply is responsive thereto:

Maritime International Law. By John A. Dahlgren, late Rear-Admiral U. S. N. Edited by Charles Cowley, of the Massachusetts Bar. (B. H. Russell, Boston.)

Historical and Legal Effect of Brevets in the Armies of Great Britain and the United States. By James B. Fry, Colonel and A. A. G. U. S. A. (Van Nostrand.)

Essays in Anglo-Saxon Law. By Henry Adams, H. Cabot Lodge, Ernest Young, and J. Lawrence Laughlin. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)

A Treatise on the Law of Fixtures. By Marshall D. Ewell. (Callaghan, Chicago.)

A Treatise on the Law of Executions in Civil Cases. By Abraham Clark Freeman. (Whitney, San Francisco.)

A Treatise on Trial by Jury, including Questions of Law and Fact. With an Introductory Chapter on the Origin and History of Trial by Jury. By John Proffat. (Whitney.)

The True Blue Laws of Connecticut and New Haven, and the False Blue Laws invented by the Rev. Samuel Peters. To which are added Specimens of the Laws and Judicial Proceedings of other Colonies, and some Blue Laws of England in the Reign of James I. Edited by J. Hammond Trumbull. (American Publishing Company, Hartford, Connecticut.)

The Elector's Manual. Constitutional Provisions and Statutes of the United States relating to Presidential Elections, Elections of Senators and Representatives, Citizenship, and the Elective Franchise. With an Appendix showing the Method of Counting the Electoral Votes for President and Vice-President. By Charles Sidney Whitman. (Morrison, Washington.)

A Commentary on the Law of Evidence in Civil Issues. By Francis Wharton, LL.D. 2 vols. (Kay & Brothers, Philadelphia.)

Digest of Law Publications: being a Catalogue of American and British Law Books, classified according to the recognized Legal Titles. With an Index of Authors. (Clarke, Cincinnati, Ohio.)

The New Assignment Law of the State of New York. With full Notes and References. By James L. Bishop.

A Treatise on Slander and Libel. With a Chapter on Malicious Prosecutions. By John Townshend. Third edition, greatly enlarged. (Baker, Voorhis & Co.)

A Treatise on the Law relating to the Office and Duties of Notaries Public throughout the United States. By John Proffat, LL.B. (Hurd and Houghton.)

Liquor Laws of the United States. (National Temperance Society.)

Unwritten Law. An Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University, June 28, 1877. By Thomas Francis Bayard, of Delaware. (A. Williams & Co., Boston.)

A Complete Practical Treatise on Criminal Procedure, Pleading, and Evidence in Indictable Cases. By J. F. Archbold. Containing all the American and English Cases to the Date of Publication. By John Norton Pomeroy, LL.D. (Banks & Brothers.)

The Practice in the Courts of Law in Civil Cases, founded on Robinson's Practice (1832). By R. T. Barton, of the Winchester (Virginia) Bar. (Randolph and English, Richmond.)

The Divorce Laws of Massachusetts. By L. S. Fairbanks. (Published by the author, Boston.)

Alcohol and the State. A Discussion of the Problem of Law as applied to the Liquor Traffic. By Robert C. Pitman, LL.D., one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. (National Temperance Society.)

Law for the MARRIAGE: for Every-day Use. By Truman Hastings, Esq. (W. F. Schneider, Cleveland, Ohio.)

Composition in Bankruptcy, with Forms. By O. F. Bump. (Jones & Co., St. Louis.)

Private Corporations for Pecuniary Gain. By George W. Field. (Parsons, Albany.)

A Treatise on the Law of Taxation, Federal, State, and Municipal. By W. H. Burroughs. (Baker, Voorhis & Co.)

American Law. By Francis Hilliard. (Ward & Peloubet.)

The Law of Corporate Securities as decided in the Federal Courts. By C. G. Clemens. (Gilbert, St. Louis.)

New Forms of Practice and Pleading, under the Code of Civil Procedure. By Austin Abbott. (Baker, Voorhis & Co.)

Law of Patents, Trade-Marks, and Copyright. By O. F. Bump. (Ib.)

Jurisprudence, and its Relation to the Social Sciences. By D. C. Heron. (S. Whitney & Co., San Francisco.)

The Law of Fraud and the Procedure pertaining to the Redress thereof. By Melville M. Bigelow. (Little, Brown & Co.)

MEDICINE.—We are, of course, impartial as between the several "schools," and a layman's judgment on the question whether a given book is of value to the faculty, or the practitioner, can have little weight. The list shows considerable activity of authorship:

A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Skin. By Louis A. Duhring, M. D. (Lippincott, Philadelphia.)

Civil Malpractice. A Treatise on Surgical Jurisprudence, with Chapters on Skill in Diagnosis and Treatment, Prognosis in Fractures, and on Negligence. By M. A. McClelland, M. D. (Hurd & Houghton.)

The Question of Rest for Women during Menstruation. The Boylston Prize Essay of Harvard University for 1876. By Mary Putnam-Jacobi, M. D. (Putnams.)

The Application of Electricity as a Therapeutical Agent. By J. H. Roe. (Boericke & Tafel.)

Headaches: their Cause and Cure. By Henry G. Wright. (Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia.)

The Use of Uterine Supporters. By Clifton E. Wing, M. D.—The Specialty of Diseases of Women. By M. A. Williams & Co., Boston.)

A Manual for Medical Officers of the Militia of the United States. By Edward Jacob Foster, M. D. (Hurd & Houghton.)

Disease of the Mind. Notes on the Early Management, European Progress, Modern Methods, etc., in the Treatment of Insanity. By Charles F. Folsom, M. D. (A. Williams & Co., Boston.)

On the Surgical Complications and Sequels of the Continued Fevers. By W. W. Keen, M. D., of Philadelphia. The Toner Lectures, Lecture 5. (Smithsonian Institution.)

Fat and Blood, and How to Make Them. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D. (Lippincott.)

The Practitioner's Reference Book. By Richard J. Dunglison, M. D. (Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia.)

Some General Ideas concerning Medical Reform. By David Hunt, M. D. (Williams, Boston.)

Nurse and Patient, and Camp Cure. By S. Weir Mitchell, M. D. (Lippincott.)

The Complete Handbook of Obstetric Surgery. By Charles Clay, M. D. (Lindsay & Blakiston.)

The Student's Guide to the Practice of Midwifery. By D. Lloyd Roberts, M. D. (Lindsay & Blakiston.)

The Student's Guide to Dental Anatomy and Surgery. By Henry E. Sewill. (Lindsay & Blakiston.)

Surgical Emergencies. By W. P. Swain, M. D. (Lindsay & Blakiston.)

Hospitals: their History, Organization, and Construction. Boylston Prize Essay, Harvard University. By W. Gill Wylie, M. D. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Vital Magnetism: its Power over Disease. By Frederick T. Parson. (Adams, Victor & Co.)

A System of Obstetrics on Homœopathies. By W. C. Richardson. (W. C. Richardson.)

Public Hygiene in America. By Henry I. Bowditch, M. D. Together with a Digest of American Sanitary Law. By H. G. Pickering. (Little, Brown & Co.)

Origin and Progress of Medical Jurisprudence, 1776-1876. A Centennial Address by S. E. Chaillé, M. D. (Collins, Philadelphia.)

A Compend of Diagnoses in Pathological Anatomy. By Johannes Orth. Translated by G. H. Sabine, M. D., and F. C. Shattuck, M. D. Revised by R. H. Fitz, M. D. (Hurd & Houghton.)

The Action of Medicine. By Isaac Ott, A. M., M. D. (Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia.)

Tonic Treatment of Syphilis. By E. L. Keyes, M. D. (D. Appleton & Co.)

MISCELLANEOUS.—Some of the works mentioned last year as in series have been continued. Among useful works of reference that, notwithstanding obvious defects, fill a place no other offers to take, is Duyckink's "Cyclopædia of American Literature," and a useful service has been rendered in the editing of it "to date" by Mr. Laird Simons (Rutter, Philadelphia). The "Cyclopædia of Education," by Henry Kiddle and A. J. Schem (Steiger), is a "dictionary of information for the use of teachers, school-officers, parents, and others." The list that follows embraces a variety we will not attempt to classify—including some that might perhaps have been more definitely classed in preceding sections:

Nomisma, or Legal Tender. By Henri Cornuschi. (D. Appleton & Co.)

A Mad World and its Inhabitants. By Julius Chambers. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Rebecca's Journal; or, How We made the Winter Beautiful. By Mrs. Mary Lansing. (McCalla & Stavelly, Philadelphia.)

Papacy and the Civil Power. By R. W. Thompson. (Harpers.)

How to Camp Out. By J. M. Gould. (Scribner.) Students' Commonplace Book: a Cyclopædia of Fact and Illustration. By Rev. Prof. Henry J. Fox, D. D. Interleaved with blanks for additions (Barnes.)

Handbook of Popular Quotations. (Carleton.)

The Eastern and the Western Questions. Turkey and the United States: How they Travel a Common Road to Ruin. By Henry C. Baird. (H. C. Baird & Co., Philadelphia.)

Beauty; or, The Art of Human Decoration. By D. Caznave. Translated from the French by Marie T. Courselles. (Chase & Hall, Cincinnati.)

The Burning of the Convent. A Narrative of the Destruction by a Mob of the Ursuline School on Mount Benedict, Charlestown, as remembered by One of the Pupils. (Osgood, Boston.)

Is our Republic a Failure? A Discussion of the Rights and Wrongs of the North and South. By E. H. Watson. (Authors' Publishing Co.)

Selections from the Speeches and Writings of Hon. Thomas Q. Clingman, of North Carolina, with Additions and Explanatory Notes. (J. Nichols, Raleigh.)

Money: The Way to Make It. By G. Coigne. (World Publishing Co.)

The Jukes. A Study in Crime, Pauperism, Disease, and Heredity. Also Further Studies of Criminals. By R. L. Dugdale. With an Introduction by Elisha Harris, M. D. Third edition, enlarged. (Putnams.)

Famous American Horses. With Sixty Full-page Illustrations. (Porter & Coates.)

The Sportsman's Gazetteer and General Guide. By Charles Hallock. (Forest & Stream Publishing Co.)

A Miracle in Stone; or, The Great Pyramid of Egypt. By Joseph H. Seiss, D. D. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

Saratoga.—The Battle.—Battle-Ground.—Visitors'

Guide. By Ellen Hardin Walworth. (American News Co.)

Bibliotheca Americana. A Dictionary of Books relating to America, from its Discovery to the Present Time. By Joseph Sabin. In parts. (Sabin.)

Personal Appearance and the Culture of Beauty, with Hints as to Character. By T. S. Sozinskey. (Allen, Lane & Scott, Philadelphia.)

Woman's Work among the Lowly. Memorial Volume of the First Forty Years of the American Female Guardian Society. By Mrs. R. J. Bennett. (Published by the Society.)

Railroad Revenue and its Collection. By Marshall M. Kirkman. (*Railroad Gazette* Office.)

The Tariff Policy of England and the United States Contrasted. By Erastus B. Bigelow. (Little, Brown & Co.)

Isis Unveiled. A Master Key to the Mysteries of Ancient and Modern Science and Theology. By H. P. Blavatsky. (Bouton.)

A Bibliography of Bibliography; or, A Handy Book about Books which relate to Books. Being an Alphabetical Catalogue of the most Important Works descriptive of the Literature of Great Britain and America, and more than a few relating to France and Germany. (J. Sabin, author and publisher.)

Shakespeare from an American Point of View. By George Wilkes. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Wit and Wisdom of the Haytians. By John Bigelow. (Scribner.)

Condensed Classics: Last Days of Pompeii. By Lord Lytton. Condensed by Rossiter Johnson. (Holt.)

Idols and Ideals, with an Essay on Christianity. By M. D. Conway. (Holt.)

REPUBLICATIONS.—The contraction of business shows itself to some extent in the diminished number of English works republished, especially those of recent issue, while a larger comparative circulation has been given to the writings of classic and standard authors. Editions of Shakespeare, Milton, and other British poets; of the works of Miss Austen, Miss Edgeworth, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Lytton, Marryat, Lever, and other novelists; and of such popular authors as De Quincey, Lamb, Macaulay, Sydney Smith, and Carlyle, have sought, and doubtless found, purchasers. Perhaps a purer taste on the whole has been thus promoted than would have been by the sale of an equal number of new books taken in the average.

The "Encyclopædia Britannica," of which a new issue is now in progress, several volumes having appeared, besides the circulation of the English edition to a considerable extent in this country, is also reprinted. The appropriation of the labors of foreign authors, and of the benefit of foreign capital invested in so extensive a work, is an illustration on a large scale of the defects of our copyright laws. Smith (Dr. William) and (Prof.) Wace's "Dictionary of Christian Biography" (Little, Brown & Co.), of which a volume has appeared, gives promise of being a work marked by the same learned and exact research that has characterized the other dictionaries brought out under Dr. Smith's supervision.

Those valuable serials, the Science, Literature, and History Primers (D. Appleton & Co.); the Popular and Advanced Science Series (Put-

nam's); the "Epochs of Ancient and Modern History" (Scribner); a supplementary series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers," and the "Foreign Classics," edited by Miss Yonge (Lippincott), have been circulated here as regularly as they have appeared in England, and have done much to popularize valuable knowledge. Appleton's series of Foreign Authors (chiefly French) has added some striking works of fiction to our native and English supply.

In History and Biography, we have republished the third volume of Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort" (D. Appleton & Co.); Creasy's "History of the Ottoman Turks" (Holt); "Historical Biographies," by M. Creighton (Dutton); the "Life of Count Cavour," by Charles de Mazarde, translated by George Meredith (Putnam's); "History of the City of Rome," by Thomas H. Dyer (Worthington); "Life of Charles Kingsley," skillfully abridged (Scribner); "Turning Points of General Church History," by the Rev. Edward J. Cutts (Pott, Young & Co.); "Letters of Thomas Erskine, of Linlathen," edited by Dr. Hanna (Putnam's); "Life of George Whitefield," by Rev. L. Tyerman (Randolph); "Life of Rowland Hill," by Vernon J. Charlesworth (Tract Society); Rev. William Arnot's "Autobiography and Memoir" (Carters); "Bryan Waller Procter, Barry Cornwall, an Autobiographical Fragment," etc. (Roberts); "Charlotte Brontë," by T. Wemyss Reid (Scribner); "Bernardino Ochino of Siena," by Karl Benroth, translated by Helen Zimmern (Carters).

In Philosophy and Science, we mention "American Addresses," by T. H. Huxley (D. Appleton & Co.); Principal Shairp "On the Poetic Interpretation of Nature" (Hurd & Houghton); Lange's "History of Materialism," translated by Ernest C. Thomas (Osgood); Maudsley's "Physiology of Mind" (D. Appleton & Co.); "Physical Basis of Mind," by George H. Lewes (Osgood); Lecky's "History of European Morals," a new edition (D. Appleton & Co.); "Freethinking and Plain Speaking," by Leslie Stephen (Putnam's); "Inventional Geometry," by William George Spencer (D. Appleton & Co.); "Descriptive Sociology," by Herbert Spencer (Appletons); Bastiat's "Political Economy," the English translation revised by D. A. Wells (Putnam's); "A Century of Invention," by Theodore Vogel (Appletons); "Studies in the Philosophy of Religion and History," by A. M. Fairbairn (Lovell, Adams, Wesson & Co.); Prof. Tyndall's "Lessons in Electricity" (Appletons); "Science of Language," by Abel Hovelague, translated by A. H. Keane (Lippincott); "Effect of Self and Cross Fertilization in the Vegetable Kingdom," and "Different Forms of Flowers in Plants of the Same Species," by C. Darwin (Appletons); "Wonders of the Great Deep," by P. A. Gosse (Lippincott); "Mesmerism, Spiritualism, etc., Historically and Scientifically Considered," by W. B. Carpenter

(Appletons); "Physiological Æsthetics," by Grant Allen (ib.), and "Art of Electro-Metallurgy," by George Gove (ib.).

In fiction, essays, etc., another volume of Mr. Froude's "Short Studies on Great Subjects" (Scribner); Landor's "Imaginary Conversations," complete in five volumes (Roberts); "The Shadow of the Sword," by Robert Buchanan (Appletons); "Studies in Early French Poetry," by W. Besant (Roberts); "Rare Good Luck," by R. E. Francillon (Appletons), and the novels, as fast as they appear, of William Black, R. D. Blackmore, Justin McCarthy, B. L. Fargeon, Anthony Trollope, Miss Yonge, Miss Braddon, Mrs. Oliphant, and others "too numerous to mention," have been set before American readers.

Books of travel have a ready popularity, and successful ones quickly attract the attention of our publishers. Such are "The Prince of Wales in India," by W. H. Russell (Worthington); "Central Africa: Naked Truths of Naked People," by Colonel C. C. Long (Harpers); "Through Persia, by Caravan," by Arthur Arnold (ib.); "Turkey," by James Baker, Lieutenant-Colonel, etc. (Holt); "Across Africa," by N. L. Cameron (Harpers); "Egypt as It Is," by J. C. McCoan (Holt); "The Cruise of H. M. S. Challenger," by W. J. J. Spry, R. N. (Harpers); and "New Lands in the Arctic Circle," by J. Payer (Holt). In Poetry and the Drama, Tennyson's tragedy of "Harold," Theodore Martin's versions of the "Odes of Horace," and the lately recovered volume of "Poetry for Children," by Charles and Mary Lamb, are the most noticeable.

The intimate relations and lively sympathy existing between the religious bodies of Great Britain and their co-religionists in America must cause a constant interchange of religious thought. Hence such works as the Rev. Cunningham Geikie's "Life and Words of Christ" (Appletons); "Supernatural Religion," of which the third and concluding volume has appeared (Roberts); Principal Tulloch on "The Christian Doctrine of Sin" (Scribner); Bishop Alexander's Bampton Lectures on "The Witness of the Psalms to Christ and Christianity" (Dutton); Dr. R. W. Dale's "Lectures on Preaching" (Barnes); Dr. J. Martineau's "Hours of Thought on Sacred Things" (Roberts); "Notes on Genesis," by the late Rev. F. W. Robertson (Dutton); "Pilgrim Psalms," by Samuel Cox (Randolph); and "Christ and Islam, the Bible and the Koran," by W. R. W. Stephens (Scribner), are published simultaneously on both sides of the Atlantic, or follow on this side in quick succession.

LITERATURE, CONTINENTAL, IN 1877. Some of the more interesting features of Continental literature will be found in the following extracts from the correspondence of the London *Athenæum*.

BELGIUM.—Among biographical books, literary and political, there are two or three to be named. A life of the author Loumyer has been

produced by his friend L. Jottrand; and an account of the life and works of André van Hasselt—a Belgian poet noticeable as regards his versification—is given by L. Alvin. "Le Droit International et la Question d'Orient" is a serious political work by G. Rolin-Jacquemyns, and treats of recent events in the Balkan peninsula.

The first of our novels to be named is the "Partie Perdue" of Comte Goblet d'Alviella, which as a literary work deserves praise, and fairly represents one side as regards some important questions lately discussed with asperity in this country. "Un Héros," by Caroline Gravière, is a lively story. The "Contes Bleus" of Karl Grün is a mixture of rural poetry, botany, and natural history, with a dash of geology.

Among voyages and travels "Inde et Himalaya," by Comte Goblet d'Alviella, is noticeable. The author was the Indian correspondent of *L'Indépendance Belge* during the time when the Prince of Wales was in India. "Un Été en Amérique," by Jules Leclercq, is a lively book of travels. "Les Progrès de la Puissance Russe" and "La Rivalité de la France et de la Prusse," both by Théod. Juste, may be classed with our best recent contributions to general history; the latter especially shows research.

In jurisprudence several important publications have appeared. Prof. Laurent, of Ghent, has completed volumes xxiv.-xxviii. of his "Principes de Droit Civil." An extended edition of the "Cours de Droit Romain," by Prof. Maynz, has appeared. "Une Histoire du Droit de Chasse," by A. Faider, is a book of general interest, treating of the game-laws of Belgium, England, France, and other countries.

The history of Flemish literature is partly represented by a "Mirror of the Literature of the Netherlands," a heavy book by Prof. Alberdingh-Thym. There is more freshness and vivacity in the estimates of modern Flemish authors given by Max Rooses in his "Sketch-Book." The "Biographical Dictionary of Literature in the Netherlands, North and South, Holland and Belgium," is now completed. To this work Jos. van den Brande has been one of the chief contributors.

One of the best of the Flemish poets, Theodoor van Ryswyck, has ready for publication a new edition of his poems. Hendrick Conscience, in "The Uncle of Felix Roobeek," has given us new sketches of contemporaneous manners. But the most original of all the Flemish books of fiction for this year is, without doubt, that entitled "In our Flemish Land," by W. G. E. Walter (a pseudonym). His book describes with graphic power the social and religious relations of the peasantry in a majority of the villages of Flanders. The book has made here a profound impression. It is the work of an unknown writer; at the same time it is a masterpiece of its class.

DENMARK.—One of the most considerable

literary productions of the past year—and in the field of fiction, as far as I know, the most considerable—is a remarkable book, entitled “Fru Marie Grubbe.” Its author, J. P. Jacobsen, is a young man, originally a naturalist, who has done service in that department of knowledge, among other things, by translating a couple of Mr. Darwin’s chief works into Danish. In his novel he, with poetical freedom, treats the life of Marie Grubbe, a Danish noblewoman of the 17th century, whose fate carried her through almost all classes of society, from the most refined circles of the court to the rudest sections of the common people. Taking this lady for his chief character, Jacobsen, in a great variety of scenes, has presented a series of wonderfully striking pictures of high and low life in the 17th century. Executed with great poetical fancy, they are based upon a deep study of the whole manner of living and thinking in that age; thus all the conversations in the book are conducted in what is a true imitation of the language and style of the time. We this year have had “The Prisoner in Kallö,” by Carit Etlar; “Himmelbjerget,” by S. Bauditz; a small novel, “Pictures from a Manor-House,” not without talent, by a new pseudonymous author, Henrik Herholdt; “A Free Man,” by Holm-Hansen; “Rich Days,” by Johanne Schjöring.

In the field of literary criticism and history, I must mention that our eminent critic, Georg Brandes, has made a volume, entitled “Danish Poets,” out of some essays, already in part published, of much value about four of our considerable poets. He besides has written a book on our great religious thinker, the wonderfully gifted genius, Søren Kierkegaard.

Our literature of personal history and memoirs has also increased in the past year. Bille and N. Bøgh have edited a collection of letters written to the poet H. C. Andersen (the continuation of whose self-told life has been edited by J. Collin). Many of the letters in this collection are from Andersen’s maternal friend, Fru Signe Læssøe, whose life has been described by N. Bøgh in a book lately published.

FRANCE.—The political phylloxera that goes by the name of the Crisis has raged in Paris and all the departments without exception, from the 16th of May till the 18th of December. For more than seven months not a bookseller has dared to undertake a publication of any importance. MM. Hachette have continued without a break, if not without anxiety, the large and beautiful works which have made their reputation European. The supplement to the “Dictionnaire de la Langue Française” of Littré is approaching its end. It will have the importance of a fifth volume. The “Dictionnaire d’Archéologie” of MM. Daremberg and Saglio, the “Dictionnaire de Botanique” of M. H. Baillon, advance slowly, but they have not been stopped. The “Dictionnaire Universel des Littératures” of M. Vapereau is quite finished. It is full of precise information,

well put together, marvelously arranged. M. Elisée Reclus has completed the third volume of his “Géographie Universelle.” It is a large octavo of some thousand pages, illustrated by maps and drawings of an absolute exactness. It embraces Central Europe. Madame Conrad de Witt, the worthy daughter of Guizot, has given to our children the second and last volume of his “Histoire d’Angleterre,” which ends with the accession of Queen Victoria. The *ouvrages de grand luxe*—those books which the provincial booksellers feared they would never sell, and which they are selling after all—are the splendid edition of the “Ciel” of M. Guillemin, a manual of astronomy that anybody can understand; the “Bords de l’Adriatique et le Monténégro,” by M. Charles Yriarte, a handsome quarto, which, by its shape and decorations, recalls the “Italie” of M. Gourdauld or the “Rome” of Francis Wey; the “Vie Végétale,” a handsome octavo of M. Emery; pictures and scenes from the “Vie des Animaux,” by M. Lesbazeilles, in quarto, richly illustrated; and, finally, two splendid folios, containing Goethe’s “Faust,” translated by M. Porchat, and the “Histoire de Joseph,” printed with the same type as the celebrated edition of the Gospels, and illustrated even more brilliantly, if that be possible, with the etchings and wood engravings of M. Bida.

MM. Hetzel, father and son, have known how to attach to themselves, by ties stronger than those of interest, a certain number of writers justly esteemed, and of whom the most widely read is M. Jules Verne. This lucky popularizer, after having rushed through the deserts of Siberia in company with “Michel Strogoff,” has launched himself, perhaps imprudently, in the planetary world. His new tale, “Hector Servadac,” is more strange than interesting, and I doubt if it will teach anything to its young readers. M. Jules Verne has, if I mistake not, arrived at the limit of useful popularizations. M. Lucien Biart, a traveler, scholar, and man of letters such as France can count few, publishes a translation of “Don Quixote,” a little simplified, *ad usum juventutis*, and an original novel, entitled “Deux Amis.” “Les Enfants,” a book for mothers, illustrated by M. Froment, has its place in all family libraries. The “Histoire d’un Enfant,” a delicious tale of Alphonse Daudet’s, was formerly styled the “Petit Chose.” In its present shape, with the illustrations of M. Philipoteaux, the refined work will find a new circle of readers. I predict the same fortune for “Une Famille pendant la Guerre” (1870–’71), the patriotic novel of M. Baissones, crowned by the Academy, and, which is much better, by the sympathy and esteem of all good Frenchmen. M. Charpentier, the well-known publisher of Musset, of Théophile Gautier, and of Prosper Mérimée, has given us the two romances that, in a year poor in works of imagination, have been the most widely read and widely circulated—“L’Assommoir” and “Le Na-

bab;" the first, in its way, not absolutely a masterpiece, but certainly the masterpiece of its author, M. Émile Zola, who has never shown his own characteristic qualities, both good and bad, more clearly than in this book. It is not a good book—it is neither beautiful nor true; but it has been, for author and publisher, a grand success. The *dilettanti* of realism have, indeed, found in it such powerful attractions, that in the course of the last few months they have called for not less than 30,000 copies. The book calumniates in a brutal manner the working classes of Paris. In this respect it is nothing better than a gross caricature; but with all its faults the book has such charms for the world of readers to whom it is addressed, that it has been one of the great successes of French literature in this year. "Le Nabab," by M. Alphonse Daudet, is a book of a superior class; it is, in fact, the disguised biography of an excellent man of his kind—François Bravay. Especially to be admired in this story are its sketches of several public men, made conspicuous by their relations with the political affairs of the Second Empire. Here you will see the Duc de Morny as well portrayed as M. Bravay himself, and of these two the former is not the less interesting character.

M. Charpentier has also given us this year several romances that should, at least, be named: "Alice," by M. Valéry Vernier; "Trois Roses dans la Rue Vivienne," by M. Gustave Claudin; "Raymonde," by M. A. Theuriet; "Les Nouvelles Campinoises," by M. J. Wilbort; "Les Contes Choisis," by Alphonse Daudet; and (last, not least) "Trois Contes," by Gustave Flaubert, an excellent author, who writes too little. In other departments of literature the same firm has lately given us several noticeable books: the "Théâtre Ohoisi" of Duvert; a continuation of the "Mémoires" of Philarète Chasles.

An able writer and a clever draughtsman, MM. Guimet and Régamey, have conspired together to produce the next book to be noticed, a quarto volume, entitled "Promenade Japonaise," which is instructive, amusing, and picturesque. Above all similar books published in this country, this makes us acquainted with life in Japan in our own times. From the firm of Didot we have "Le Siècle XVIII^{me}," another of their valuable volumes (in large 8vo), containing a continuation of various documents, literary, scientific, and artistic, all belonging to the 18th century, and well edited by M. Paul Lacroix. Here we not only read of facts and events, we also see them. All the rich materials that have been collected by wealth united with intelligence and with good taste have been stored in the old house "de la Rue Jacob," and are now displayed in the series of volumes to which that here noticed belongs. Architecture, painting, sculpture, engraving, and the industrial arts requisite for producing the masterpieces of the fine arts, all are represented well in these splendid volumes issued by the

firm of Didot. They display the final efflorescence, the best artistic result or expression of our whole national life.

Next to M. Charpentier, the firm of M. Lévy has this year succeeded best in producing the books most widely circulated and translated. The first to be named is, of course, the "Histoire d'un Crime," by Victor Hugo, of which not less than 100,000 copies have been sold here, to say nothing of all the translations that have found readers in other lands.

To quite another type of literature belongs the story called "Les Amours de Philippe," which has also been very successful. The author, M. Octave Feuillet, the most amiable and refined, as well as the latest, of all our *romanciers du salon*, has of late made himself conspicuous only by his absence; but now he has reappeared, and all his fair readers are highly delighted to find that still his style is as charming as ever. This book has been a great success for the publishing firm of Lévy.

Two sumptuous volumes, each in octavo size and richly illustrated, have appeared lately, and each deserves at least to be named respectfully. One is "François I^{er}," by M. de Lescure. This book shows extensive reading, and is based upon many studies of original documents. The other, "La Forêt," by M. Eugène Muller, is scientific, but at the same time is poetic, and is richly illustrated with a design on almost every page. The firm of Maurice Dreyfous has given us, first, "Les Ascensions" of M. Gaston Tissandier; secondly, the story of a "Voyage autour de l'Afrique" made by the Austrian frigate *Helgoland*. As regards its authorship, the little book is anonymous. The elaborate book, "Mythologie," by M. Delagrave, must surely be named; for the subject is treated here in accordance with the latest dicta of our modern science, and moreover is illustrated with 600 engravings, from the designs of masters ancient and modern. The author is already a distinguished writer on geography and on military tactics, and generally is a large contributor to such stores of knowledge as are contained in our encyclopædias. The brothers Garnier have now completed, in 20 volumes 8vo, their new edition of Diderot, and it is, I believe, their intention next to produce, in a similar form (in 45 vols. 8vo), the works of Voltaire. The most careful, perhaps, of all the publishers who supply us with elegant reprints is M. Jouaust. He is now issuing a second volume of his edition of Molière, and will republish shortly Voltaire's romances, and "Les Comédiens," by Sarcey.

GERMANY.—If the quality of the literature of the day could be measured by its quantity, then it might be pronounced to be in the highest state of prosperity. According to the *Börsenblatt* of the German book-trade, the number of books that appeared in 1876 amounted to no less than 13,356, that is, 840 more than last year, which numbered 12,516. To come to the different classes: theology has long ago lost the

first place; characteristically enough in a country in which "der Schulmeister Schlachten gewinnt," it is supplanted by school-books and pedagogic literature, which counted in all 1,629 entries, 300 more than in the previous 12 months. Even the second place theology cannot claim; for it has had to yield to jurisprudence and politics, which attained the high figure of 1,329, 152 more than in 1875. On the other hand, history experienced a fall from 708 to 687, geography and travels from 314 to 296, while philosophy, which had of late shown symptoms of recovery, receded, I am sorry to say, from 199 to 178. *Belles-lettres*, with 1,070 against 1,061 in 1875, remained nearly stationary.

So far as a judgment can be formed, 1877 will prove not less productive than 1876.

German lyric poetry has this year lived on its old renown. The most considerable of the new publications are the work either of deceased poets or those of established reputation. Among the plays produced this year are productions of men of high repute, most of whom, however, have distinguished themselves in other walks of literature. The epic poet Hermann Lingg has produced a tragedy called "Macalda," relating to the period of the Hohenstaufens. The most recent tragedy of Paul Heyse, "Graf Königsmark," deals with the unlucky fate of the brother of the beautiful "Aurora," who was made away with in a mysterious way at the Palace of Hanover because the Electoral Prince, afterward George the First of England, suspected him of an intrigue with the Princess Sophie Dorothea. Another play by the same author, "Elfriede," also treats the well-known intrigue of the Anglo-Saxon King Edgar with the wife of his servant Ethelwold. The subject-matter is depicted with glowing colors, and both these dramas surpass in pathos and warmth all the former plays of the author.

The most gifted of living German novelists, Fr. Spielhagen, has, since he printed "Sturmflut," laid aside his pen, and sought in the south to recruit his overtaken strength. G. Freytag, as the fourth part of the "Ahnen," called "Marcus König," shows, is not yet exhausted. But in this story of citizen life, which is laid in the extreme east, in Thorn, on the Polish border, the descendants of Ingo disappear from view.

Neither unity of treatment nor unity of race, but only the prevalence of the same ideas, connects the tales which form the second portion, styled "Das Eigenthum," of the collection which Sacher-Masoch is issuing under the general title of "Das Vermächtniss Kains." This author, who is often roughly treated by German critics, while by Frenchmen he is placed alongside of Turgeneff and Mérimée, possesses an extraordinary power of description, which he usually uses to inculcate ambitious, but at the end conciliatory, social theories.

History and biography have received a notable addition in the "Denkwürdigkeiten des

preussischen Staatskanzlers Fürsten von Hardenberg," edited by L. von Ranke. The veteran historian has not contented himself with merely printing the fragments, which are mostly autobiographical or documentary, but he has furnished explanations and supplements which serve to link events together. Heigel, of Munich, has derived from the archives of that city materials that throw light on the Austrian War of Succession and the election to the imperial dignity of Charles Albert of Bavaria. The eighth volume, which has appeared, concludes Arneth's history of Maria Theresa. Another Austrian historian, Ad. Beer, has endeavored to give a clear exposition of that complicated subject, the finances of Austria in the 19th century. That keen critic, Ottokar Lorenz, has investigated the German sources for the mediæval history of Austria. Arnold Goedeke's account of the policy of Austria in the Spanish question is based upon the Vienna archives and the family papers of the former imperial ambassador at Madrid, Count Harrach. Spain's latest history, from the fall of Isabella to the accession of Alfonso, has been written by Wilhelm Lauser. The Heeren-Uckert collection of histories of European states makes rapid progress under the editorship of W. von Giesebrecht. Of Hertzberg's "History of Greece" another volume has appeared, while Reumont's "History of Tuscany" is finished in the second volume, which is devoted to the princes of the house of Lorraine. The histories of the Papal States, by Lasch, and of Venice, by G. M. Thomas, will follow. The first volume of a "History of Modern France (1830-1871)," by O. Hillebrand, has been issued. Histories of Bavaria (by Riezler), of Württemberg (by Stälin), of Switzerland (by Giss, of Berne), of the Netherlands (by Wenzelburg, of Delft), are announced. In place of the now antiquated "History of the Germans," by Pfister, a new work is to be brought out, in which the various periods have been divided among such scholars as F. Dahn, Giesebrecht, Wegele, Kluckhohn, Dove, Roepell, and Heigel. In military history, besides countless chronicles of regiments, have appeared the continuation of the great work of the Prussian General Staff upon the Franco-Prussian War, down to the capitulation of Metz, and the well-known W. Rüstow's account of the war in Turkey (Serbia and Herzegovina). The handsomely-printed "Festschriften," published by the University of Tübingen, in celebration of its quater-centenary, comprise interesting contributions to the history of German universities and education. An imposing volume contains the original authorities for the history, down to 1650, of the university, which was founded in 1477, by Count (afterward Duke) Eberhard the Bearded, of Württemberg. Another of not less dimensions contains the "Festschriften," properly so called, of which the account of the instructors and instruction in the "Evangelical Faculty of Theology from

the Reformation to the Present Day," by the Rector von Weizsäcker, has the more interest for the general public, as in this faculty originally Melancthon, and in modern days the leaders of the Tübingen School, Bauer and Strauss, labored.

To Goethe literature important additions have been made in the edition of "Briefe Goethes an Soret," edited by Uhde, and still more in the "Briefwechsel des Dichters mit Mariane von Willemer," published by Creizenach. Mariane was the Suleika of the "West-östliche Divan," one of the later loves of the poet—a woman not unworthy of the honor, as several verses from her pen, which were taken from her letters and put in the "Divan," show. Also the "Briefe Goethes aus dem Nachlasse Fritz Schlossers" (a nephew of Goethe's brother-in-law), edited by Frsee, contain much that is new; more especially the amusing fact that Goethe, though doubtless, after Baron Rothschild, the most celebrated man Frankfurt has produced, was not only not made an "Ehrenbürger," but in the year 1808 was deprived of his hereditary rights of citizenship, because he, being then a minister at Weimar, declined to pay income-tax in the imperial city. The Goethe archives at Weimar, so jealously guarded by the heirs of the poet, still conceal many a buried treasure: the complete correspondence of Wolfgang with his noble mother, the classic "Frau Rath," and with his sister Cornelia (who, though plain, was in intellect nearly equal to her brother), the wife of Schlosser. There, too, slumbers Goethe's correspondence with the leaders of the romantic school, A. W. Schlegel, Fr. Schlegel, Tieck, and others. It is to be hoped that its publication may yet be intrusted to the skillful editor of Goethe's scientific correspondence and his letters to the brothers Humboldt, Prof. Bratranek. In Hermann Grimm, the author of the "Goethevorlesungen," which are the outcome of lectures delivered at the University of Berlin, the great German poet has found the first German biographer who has treated him in the spirit of a poet and not as a schoolmaster.

In philosophy it would seem that the star of strong-minded Pessimism and the mysterious Unconscious is waning. To the former Moriz Carriere opposes the inevitable victory and the ideal rule of the "sittliche Weltordnung," in a book written with the noble warmth of feeling habitual to him. The volume is a development of a speech delivered on the day after the battle of Sedan, under the direct impression of that great event in the world's history. Against the latter, and its claims to find support in the natural sciences, the Strasburg naturalist, Oskar Schmidt, has declared war in a cutting criticism based on scientific grounds. The inventor of this philosophy, Herr von Hartmann, has replied by collecting his minor writings, the first half of which contains his autobiography. The author of the famous book is a Prussian, born at Berlin, the son of a

Prussian general, and himself a Prussian officer till a painful affection of the knee forced him to lay aside his sword. Hartmann's device, "Speculative Resultate auf inductivem Wege," is repudiated by naturalists, but both parties uphold the "Allianz der Philosophie und der Naturwissenschaft." In harmony with this principle are the tendencies of the two new periodicals, the philosophical journal started by Avenarius and Göring, and the *Kosmos*, which Otto Caspari will bring out with the help of Haeckel, the author of the "Urgeschichte des Menschengeschlechts." The former represents what its originator, W. Wundt, calls inductive philosophy; the latter styles itself the "Organ des Darwinismus." About the essentials of this "Allianz," however, the views of the philosophical parties continue to differ widely. The avowed and unavowed adherents of the former "Schelling-Hegel'sche Naturphilosophie" understand thereby the transformation of empirical natural science into speculative "Naturphilosophie."

Although his studies are rather of the *feuilleton* type, the merit of making clear the condition of philosophy at the present time cannot be denied to the "Studien über die Philosophie der Gegenwart" of C. Grün, the editor of Feuerbach's remains. From those remains a further selection has appeared, consisting of Feuerbach's correspondence with Christian Kapp, the philosopher and democrat.

HOLLAND.—Novels have not been plentiful this year. I may mention, besides an historical romance of Mr. Huf van Buren, "De Kroon van Gelderland," of which much good is said, Mrs. Bosboom's "Langs een Omweg" ("In a Roundabout Way"). In this novel we miss, however, the verve and originality which are the characteristics of Mrs. Bosboom's immediately preceding novel, "Majoor Frans."

Among the many good books which have been reprinted we must neither forget Mr. Vosmaer's "Rembrandt," a book which is deservedly admired by the art-critics at home and abroad, nor the cheap edition of his "Londinias."

Besides these have appeared new editions of Gorter's essays, Lindo's complete works, and De Génestet's poems. Gorter was one of our best literary critics, to whose good taste we owe some of our most agreeable essays.

One of our earliest poets, Jacob van Maerlant, makes the subject of a still incomplete, though voluminous, essay of Dr. J. te Winkel, in which his various works are treated as the "mirror of his age," the 13th century. To supplement it, his minor poems, "Kleinere Gedichte," were republished, with an introductory essay on his life and character by Dr. van Vloten.

ITALY.—In Italy, during the last two or three years, novels and romances have mostly excelled dramatic works in historical and poetic truthfulness. This is shown even in the most difficult of all the varieties of romance, the

historical—for example, in “Tizio-Caio-Sempronio” and in “Diana degli Embriaci,” both by Antonio Giulio Barrili. Here we have historical poetry or the real combined with the ideal, and the same union is seen in several other romances lately issued. Vittorio Bersezio displays it in “Corruttela,” with all its true portraiture of modern life; Cesare Donati in “Flora Marzia;” and R. Stuart (by birth a Scotchman) in his “Marchesa di Santa Pia.” Cesare Molineri also, in his “Drammi nelle Alpi,” and Salvatore Farina in his charming story, “Prima che Nascesse,” have both shown skill in uniting with poetic treatment the realities of modern society. And with pleasure I would add that several Italian ladies have lately succeeded well or promised fairly in the same style of writing. Cordula (*nom de plume* of the Countess Maria della Rocca, of Turin); Emma (*nom de plume* of Signora Feretti, of Milan); Sofia (a young lady of Milan); Sara (Signora Tardy?); Una Donna (Signora Piatti, of Florence); Fides (the Countess Fantoni, of Florence); the Marchesa Colombi (Signora Torelli-Vollier); Neera (a lady whose true name I do not know); Maria Repetti; Grazia Pierantoni-Mancini; Ludovico de Rosa (Signora Luisa Saredo); Luigia Codemo—here are a dozen gifted women who have lately shown us that they possess both soul and intellect.

The publisher Treves, of Milan, whose books and journals have, perhaps, above all others, aided in spreading widely a wholesome popular literature, has issued lately the second volume of “Constantinople,” by De Amicis—a book that describes scenes on the Bosphorus, and is more than a charming guide; for it is, indeed, like a gallery of splendid paintings. Another work of the same class is a lately published book on Florence, in which Yorick (the pseudonym of the advocate Pietro Ferrigni) leads us through the Tuscan capital and its neighborhood. His style is excellent Tuscan; his observations are at once humorous, correct, and judicious, and his descriptions are simply lifelike.

Barbèra has issued lately “La Storia della Poesia Popolare Italiana,” by Ermolao Rubieri. The materials already collected for this work were abundant. All these collections have been studied by M. Rubieri; he has analyzed their contents, has compared each with the others, has noticed their general characteristics and their special differences, and the result is that he has given us an excellent and compendious book. In the form of a rapid introductory sketch he tells the story of Italian poetry in mediæval times, and connects with this historical notices of our several provinces. Throughout he shows himself at once a conscientious writer and a true patriot, whose main desire is to improve the condition of the people.

Le Monnier, who has issued “Macchiavelli” and the book of Signora Mario, has given us also “Torquato Tasso,” in two volumes, by Dr.

Pier Leopoldo Cecchi. The author has well studied his subject—the man and the poet, viewed in relation to the culture of his times. It is to be hoped that a second edition may be called for, as the book is in substance sound, and shows us especially that Tasso, with all his faults, was a man better than the times in which he had the misfortune to live. Signor Leone Ottolenghi, a young professor in the Lyceum of Casale, has produced a good biography of a philosopher and philologist, Luigi Ornato—a modern Italian Socrates, who won the admiration of such men as Victor Cousin, Gioberti, and Manzoni. In a volume lately issued by Treves, of Milan, the author, Signor Bonghi, gives us a collection of his own important papers (previously published in a dispersed way) on “Pius IX. and his Successor.” This book may be placed beside another, “Lo Stato e la Chiesa,” by Marco Minghetti. The latter is published by Hoepli, of Milan, and sheds clear light upon the ecclesiastical question of the times in Italy. The same firm gives us “I Popoli dell’ Antico Oriente,” an erudite and at the same time an agreeable book. The historian, Cesare Cantù, has completed a new edition of his “Storia degli Italiani,” to which he adds a new and important dissertation, entitled “Le Vicende dei Parlari d’ Italia.”

There remains to be noticed a remarkable book that I have not been able to classify well with any hitherto named. It is written by Prof. Pietro Siciliani, and bears the title, “Filosofia Zoologica del Secolo XIX.” Compared with its scientific aim, the form is odd enough, and even grotesque. It consists of a series of conversations in which almost all the most eminent philosophers or scientific men of our time are the *dramatis personæ*. They gossip here in a vivacious style *de omnibus rebus*, and among their sayings not a few are idle and out of place, while others are dignified assertions of scientific principles. Reduced to a third part of its bulk the book would have been solid, though probably not conducive to the writer’s popularity.

RUSSIA.—To ordinary eyes the year 1877 seems in no way remarkable so far as literary activity is concerned. We are so engrossed with current military and political events, that we have little time or inclination to think of science or art. As a compensation for this, we ought to have a rich harvest of works relating to the Slav races and the Eastern Question; but in reality we have little or nothing of the kind—certainly nothing destined to have more than a very short-lived reputation.

Time was, and not so very long ago, when the Russians delighted in poetry, and many middle-aged men among them can still repeat from memory whole pages of Púshkin and Lérmontof. But since the beginning of the present reign the public taste has completely changed. “Questions” of every conceivable kind—social, political, scientific, philosophical, and economic—so monopolize public attention that the

poet feels himself "out of his element," as a resuscitated alchemist or astrologer might feel at a meeting of the Royal Society. There remains, however, one poet of the former generation, Nekrassof, and he is still listened to with respect and admiration, because he has contrived, while retaining the metrical form, to imbibe the spirit and adopt the tone of the new epoch. For thirty years he has depicted the dark sides of Russian life, and given a voice to the sorrows of the people, but he has never been maudlin or lachrymose. In all his writings there is a ring of energetic protest, which has sometimes brought him into contact with the press censure.

Of the numerous works of fiction in the higher sense, the only ones likely to have more than an ephemeral reputation are "Anna Karenina," by Count Tolstoy, and "Nov" ("Virgin Soil"), by Turgeneff. It is now completed, and will certainly be a lasting monument for the author's reputation. It displays a wonderful power of depicting human characters and analyzing complex human motives. As a work of art it is generally considered inferior to the author's earlier efforts; but it is seldom judged from the purely æsthetic point of view. To understand the reason of this, the reader must know something of a curious episode of Russian literary history, which cannot be more than briefly referred to here. Twenty years ago Turgeneff was one of the idols of the young generation. He had written his "Memoirs of a Sportsman," in which he had shown warm sympathy with the oppressed serfs, and he had been subjected to administrative annoyance in consequence of his Liberal opinions. During the first years of the present reign (1856-'60) he wrote several works which were thoroughly in harmony with the prevailing spirit, and his popularity consequently increased. But in 1861 he published his famous "Fathers and Children" (translated into English some years ago by Mr. Schuyler), and was at once condemned by the young generation as a man behind the age. In vain he declared that his aims and intentions had been misunderstood and misinterpreted. Young Russia continued to hold that he was an antiquated, aristocratic, *dilettante* Liberal of the years 1840-'50, incapable of understanding the new, serious, practical, genuinely democratic Liberalism. It was apparently in order to disprove this accusation that he wrote "Virgin Soil," in which he has represented a little group of revolutionary Liberals at work. That the picture is powerfully drawn there can be no doubt. But is it true to nature? If it is true, why has the author not explained the causes of the phenomena which he describes? These are the questions which have been discussed far more than the question of literary merit.

Turning from fiction to fact, we meet with several important historical works. First comes Solovieff's yearly volume, which appears as regularly as the almanacs. During the last

twenty-six years he has laboriously and conscientiously traced the geographical, political, and intellectual growth of the nation, and now, in his twenty-seventh volume, he relates the history of the years 1766-'68. More likely to attract attention at the present moment is the "History of the Crimean War," by Bogdanówitch, who has had access to many valuable sources unknown to his predecessors. Of works on the history of literature two deserve mention: Dashkévitich on the legend of the Holy Grail, and Vesselóvski's investigations in the poetry of the Middle Ages. Messrs. Py'pin and Spassóvitch are preparing a new and enlarged edition of their "History of Slavonic Literature," a work of great merit.

As usual, we have this year several books on land tenure, a subject which has especial interest for Russians. The emancipation law of 1861 gave to the village communes the perpetual usufruct of the land which they possessed, and thereby transformed the serfs into communal landholders. The preservation of the communal tenure is a curious experiment, on the success of which depends, to a great extent, the future prosperity of the country.

Those who prefer science without any theological alloy have their wants plentifully supplied by native *savants* and by translations from the works of foreign authors. The names of Darwin, Tyndall, Huxley, and Herbert Spencer, are as well known in St. Petersburg as in London, and some of the native investigators are making for themselves a European reputation.

The magazines have long played an important part in Russian literature, and continue to flourish as before. The most serious and weighty is the *Vestnik Evropy* (*European Messenger*), representing what in Russia is considered moderate Liberalism. The *Otétchestvenniya Zapiski* (*Memoirs of the Fatherland*) is of a more "advanced" hue, but often refrains from discussing important political and social questions in consequence of the regulations, or rather the unregulated action, of the press censure. *Dyelo* takes as its specialty sociology and natural science in the popular form. In opposition to these the *Rússki Vestnik* (*Russian Messenger*), published by Mr. Katkoff, in Moscow, is regarded as the organ of the Conservative or Retrograde party. To these must be added the *Sbornik Gosudarstvennikh Znanii* (*Collected Essays in Political Science*), published at irregular intervals by Mr. Bezobrázof, and containing most valuable papers intended for the more serious part of the reading public.

SPAIN.—The intellectual life of Spain during the present year is not unlike that of the preceding ones. The books which have appeared, with some very few exceptions, are not first-rate. The lyrical works of the present year are only of an average merit, while the dramatic works are decidedly inferior; and the

novels, which are improving every year, do so very gradually, and those which are readable are incredibly few. Books on scientific subjects, although their number is small, are somewhat more satisfactory. It is evident that the taste of the public is daily improving; for it is not uncommon to find two and three editions announced of scientific works, even of those which are not used as text-books in the Spanish universities and schools. The public are becoming daily more interested in lectures and conferences, in the provinces as well as at Madrid. Besides those held at the Ateneo of Madrid during the winter months, an interesting and instructive course of lectures has been given at the university upon agriculture; at the Conservatory of Arts on natural science; and at the Geographical Society and Free Institution on a variety of subjects. The conferences held at the Free Institution have been very popular, and have been listened to with great attention by a mixed audience of men and women. For the first time in Spain, the public have paid a small sum on entering to remunerate the lecturer, and women have been seen to take an interest in these subjects.

The most important critical historical work which has appeared this year in Spain is "*La Vida de la Princesa de Eboli*," by Muro. It is rarely that a critical work of this high type is written in Spain, the result of many years of careful study of original documents, and having no other object than to state the exact truth of what had taken place. A great number of excellent critical studies on the leading characters of the reign of Philip II. have been written by Gachard, Pidal, Prescott, Mignet, and Moty, as valuable as this volume by Muro, but none of them is superior to it. The Princess of Eboli, during great part of her life, had great influence over Philip II.; it has always been supposed that the king was violently enamored of her, and that his jealousy caused him to banish and persecute the princess and Antonio Perez in the latter years of her life. Señor Muro gives numerous details of the history of these supposed amours, and comes to the conclusion that not a single document exists by which they can be proved, and, on the contrary, that all the letters and original documents which he has consulted tend to show that no amorous connection ever existed between them. This idea is so new that, if true, it puts an end to a number of theories which have been established on it. The former view of this subject is still upheld by many critics.

The Spanish Government bought, early in 1876, two bronze tablets, engraved with Roman inscriptions of a very high interest. Dr. Berlanga published at the time a pamphlet in which he describes them. Since then he has written "*Los Nuevos Bronces de Osuna*," in which he gives the original text, and translations with extensive learned commentaries. This volume has met with the approbation of

the German critics of such subjects. The tablets found at Osuna contain twenty-two articles of the municipal laws granted to the town of Julia Genetiva. They were engraved a little after the middle of the first century A. D., in the time of Vespasian. The Marquis of Loring has the remaining tablets belonging to this series, found at Osuna, Malaga, and Salpensa; they form a unique collection, and the only one known to exist in Europe on the Roman municipal law. They have been all described by Dr. Berlanga.

A useful book has also appeared, "*Apuntes Biograficos de Escritores Segovianos*," by Baena, in which the biographies collected by Colmenares have been enlarged and improved. "*Recuerdos Historicos de Avila*," by Arias, contains a series of documents which will be useful to illustrate a life of St. Teresa.

Books of travel are becoming most popular in Spain; it is highly probable that in time they will form an important branch of Spanish literature. The best is certainly "*De Madrid a Madrid dando la Vuelta del Mundo*," by Dupuy de Lome, a young diplomatist, who has resided for two years in Japan, and afterward traveled round the world. This book is written in a light and easy style, but with much power of observation and criticism.

LITERATURE, ENGLISH. The year 1877 was distinguished by the appearance of no work of the first order of genius or of merit. Books giving evidence of talent, learning, and research, were not wanting. Of light literature there was the usual quota. Religious and political discussion were as active as ever. The only form of literature that seems to have grown in power and effective influence is that which is cultivated in periodicals. At no former period has an equal amount of ability and knowledge found expression in reviews and magazines. Many of the books that appear are made up of "articles," or set out more at large what had thus been rehearsed in epitome. It is probable that these facts stand in the relation of cause and effect, the more ephemeral gaining at the expense of more durable work. In quantity the amount of publication shows no decline, but an increase rather. The whole number of new books was 4,614, exclusive of American importations and of reprints. The several departments in the order of numerical proportion stand: 1. Fiction; 2. Theology; 3. Education; 4. Juvenile; 5. History and biography; 6. Belles-lettres; 7. Poetry and drama; last in diminishing series, travels, arts, sciences, economics, jurisprudence. The active literary exchange that goes on between England and America brings before the public of either country the best books of the other in simultaneous publication or in prompt reprinting. Having in a preceding article (LITERATURE AND LITERARY PROGRESS, AMERICAN, under the head Republications) referred to the more important of the English books reproduced here, what follows is mainly supplementary to that.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.—Of works in English history, perhaps the most important is Mr. S. R. Gardner's "History of the Personal Government of Charles the First," a continuation of his very valuable expositions of the Stuart reigns. In European history, the most striking works are "The Renaissance in Italy in the Sixteenth Century," by J. A. Symonds, of which the second and third volumes have appeared, completing it, and Sir Thomas Erskine May's "History of Democracy in Europe," Sir H. M. Elliot's "History of India in the Mohammedan Period" is an installment in an extensive undertaking. Other works of interest are Bisset's "History of the Struggle for Parliamentary Government in England;" "The Rise and Decline of the Rule of Islam," by A. J. Dunn; "The Persecution of Diocletian, an Historical Essay," by Arthur James Mason; and "The Discoveries of Prince Henry the Navigator and their Results," by the Rev. Henry Major.

In biography the first place probably belongs to the "Life and Correspondence of the Rev. Charles Kingsley," of which an abridged edition appeared in this country, and was received with much favor. Mr. Smiles's "Life of a Scotch Naturalist" was a revelation to most readers of a unique and pathetic career. The "Life of Sir William Fairbairn" adds another to the biographies of great engineers. Sir John Bowring's "Autobiographical Recollections," Mrs. Browning's "Letters to R. H. Horne," Scarlett's "Life of the First Lord Abinger," the "Memorials of John Macleod Campbell, D. D.," the "Memoirs of the Rev. Alexander Ewing, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles," "The Letters and Friendships of Mortimer Collins, with some Account of his Life," and Mr. H. Ashworth's "Recollections of Richard Cobden and the Anti-Corn Law League," with some others of less note, have engaged, in various degrees, the public interest.

TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION have a charm for the Englishman. The people who claim to have surrounded the idea of "Home" with the most endearing associations exceed every other in eagerness to explore all practicable places. Among the literary results of their adventurous spirit may be noticed, as of special interest, the Rev. J. P. Mahaffy's "Rambles and Studies in Greece," a book showing less force and originality than his "Social Life in Greece," but that is a work with which few books of travel could sustain a comparison. Captain Warren's "Underground Jerusalem" embodies the result of explorations which have cast great light on some of the dark places in sacred history. Mention should be made also of "Transcaucasia and Ararat," by James Bryce; "A Thousand Miles up the Nile," by Miss A. B. Edwards; "A Year's Housekeeping in South Africa," by Lady Barker; "The Sea of Mountains: Lord Dufferin's Tour through British Columbia," by Molyneux St. John; "Through Norway with Ladies," by H. Mat-

tiu Williams; and Dr. H. Rink's "Danish Greenland," edited by Dr. Robert Brown.

In **RELIGION AND THEOLOGY** there is a steady activity of minds representing every school of thought. The venerable Dr. Pusey has completed his learned labors on "The Minor Prophets," besides contributing to the controversies of the day. The publication of Bishop Thirlwall's "Remains" is still in progress, and will enhance the reputation of that distinguished prelate. Matthew Arnold's "Last Essays on the Church and Religion" have all the literary excellence by which the author is placed among the first masters of English, in combination with an incalculable eccentricity of thought. In "Inner Life of the Religious Societies of the Commonwealth" Mr. Robert Barclay found a rich and unappropriated field of investigation, which he has worked to very good purpose. "The Canon of the Bible," by Dr. John Davidson, arrives by a process of bold criticism at a negative conclusion. The publication of the Rev. John Keble's "Occasional Papers and Reviews" is of interest to all who cherish his memory as a poet, scholar, and divine. To these may be added, "Salvation Here and Hereafter," sermons and essays by the Rev. John Service; "Some Facts on Nature and Life," sermons preached before the Queen, by John Tullock, D. D.; "Through Nature to Christ," by E. A. Abbott, D. D.; "Modern Unbelief," by Bishop Ellicott; "Commentary on the Psalms," by J. G. Murphy, LL. D.; "Studies in the Psalms," by A. R. Fausset; "Critical Lexicon and Concordance to the Greek and English New Testament," by the Rev. E. W. Bullinger; "Addresses at St. Andrews," by Dean Stanley; the Bampton Lectures, on "Christian Evidences viewed in Relation to Modern Thought," by the Rev. C. A. Row; "The Scriptural Doctrine of Sacrifice," by Alfred Cave; "The Wines of the Bible: an Examination and Refutation of the Unfermented Wine Theory," by the Rev. A. M. Wilson; "A New Testament Commentary for English Readers," edited by Bishop Ellicott—vol. i., on the Gospels, by Prof. E. H. Plumptre, D. D., and Rev. H. W. Wilkins, M. A.; "Theism," by Robert Flint, D. D., LL. D.; "New Light upon Old Lines; or, Vexed Questions in Theological Controversy," by Thomas Monk Mason, B. A., T. O. D.; "Independence of the Holy See," by Cardinal Manning; "Authority and Authenticity of St. John's Gospel," by William Cæsar, D. D.; "Dissertation on the Epistle of St. Barnabas," by the Rev. William Cunningham; and "Scripture Difficulties explained by Scripture References," by Thomas Spalding.

In **PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE** the more important works are republished here as a matter of course. In addition, we mention "Natural Law, an Essay in Ethics," by Edith Simcox; Caird's "Critical Account of the Philosophy of Kant;" "Pessimism: a History and Criticism," by James Sully; "Discourses, etc., of

Epictetus, translated, with Life, Notes, and a View of his Philosophy," by George Long; "Idiocy and Imbecility," by William W. Ireland, M. D.; "A Fern World," by Francis George Heath; and "Some Articles on the Depreciation of Silver," by the late Walter Bagehot.

A few books on Art deserve notice: a sumptuous work on "The Ceramic Art of Japan," by Audsley and Bowers, publishing in parts; "Drawings of the Italian Masters," reproduced by autotype process from originals in the British Museum, and notes by J. Comyn Carr; "Numismata Cromwelliana, the Medallie History of Oliver Cromwell," by William Henry Henfrey; and "History and Distinguishing Characteristics of Precious Stones and Gems," by Edwin W. Streeter. In the kindred department of literary and dramatic criticisms an important work is "The School of Shakespeare," by Richard Simpson; also "Studies in the Idylls," an elaborate criticism of Tennyson's great work; and "Essays and Reviews," by the late Henry H. Lancaster.

Of POETRY William Morris has given us a volume; among secondary poets, Aubrey De Vere, the Earl of Southesk, Francis Bennoch, Ernest Myers, and others, might be named. The Marquis de Lorn has tried his hand, with no marked success, at versifying the Psalms. The poets that survive, whose names are household words, are veterans, and the younger men who shall be worthy to succeed them. The same may be said of prose fiction. There are a number of clever, some even brilliant writers; but among the novels of 1877, which are likely to have readers in 1887?

CLASSICAL LITERATURE and ANTIQUITIES have always been cultivated with enthusiasm in England, enthusiasm not visibly diminished. "The Roman Poets of the Augustan Age," by Prof. W. T. Sellar; "The Similes of Homer's Iliad, translated with Introductions and Notes," by W. E. Greene, and some excellent translations of Greek and Latin authors, uphold the repute of the English schools for critical learning. Results of successful investigation appear in such works as "The Roman Forum, a Topographical Study," by Francis Morgan Nichols; "University Life in Ancient Athens," by W. W. Capes; "Monotheism, the Primitive Religion of the City of Rome," by H. Formby; "Systematic and Historical Exposition of the Roman Law," by William A. Hunter; "Excavations at Carnac, Brittany," by James Miln, and "Egyptian Texts," by Dr. S. Birch, in a series of "Archaic Classics."

Among numerous publications of a miscellaneous sort may be mentioned a fac-simile edition of "Paradise Lost," edited by Prof. Masson; Bailey's translation of "The Colloquies of Erasmus;" "Waifs and Strays from the Far East," by F. H. Balfour; "The Scottish Gael; or, Celtic Manners," etc., by James Logan; "The New Republic; or, Culture, Faith, and Philosophy in a Country House." Numer-

ous publications have been called out by the Eastern Question: "The Ottoman Power in Europe," by E. A. Freeman, D. C. L.; "A Lecture on the Treaty Relations of Russia and Turkey from 1774 to 1853," by T. E. Holland, D. C. L.; "Turks and Greeks—Notes on a Recent Excursion," by the Hon. Dudley Campbell; "Russian Wars with Turkey," by Major Frank S. Russell; "Twelve Years' Study of the Eastern Question, in Bulgaria," by S. St. Clair and C. Brophy; and Sir George Campbell's "Handy Book on the Eastern Question."

LORIS-MELIKOFF, MICHAEL TARIELOVITCH, a Russian general, was born January 1, 1826. He is descended from a rich family belonging to the Caucasian nobility. Having finished his education in the School of the Guards in St. Petersburg, he entered the army with the rank of cornet. In 1847 he was raised to the rank of lieutenant, and was sent to the Caucasus, where he served as adjutant to Prince Voronzoff, whose favor he soon gained by his excellent military talents. In the numerous expeditions against the natives he took a prominent part, and even defeated the redoubtable Shamyl. In the war of 1854-'55 he played a prominent part in the siege of Kars, defeating the enemy on several occasions in view of the fortress. After the surrender of Kars he was appointed its governor; and upon the conclusion of peace, in 1856, he was created a major-general. In 1863 he rose to the rank of lieutenant-general, and took part for a short time in the operations against the Polish insurgents, was appointed adjutant-general in 1865, and general of the cavalry in 1875. In 1876 he received the command of the corps stationed on the Turkish border, and crossed with this corps into Turkish territory upon the declaration of war. He proceeded to besiege Kars, and although forced to retire at one time, he soon recruited his strength, and, after completely defeating the Turkish army before Kars, took that fortress by storm in November.

LOUISIANA. During the first three months of the year, the two governments claiming to have a legal basis in Louisiana continued nominally to exist. Direct conflict was avoided, owing to the presence of United States military forces, with orders to preserve the peace, and a disposition to await the action of the national authorities regarding disputed questions affecting the State. But it soon became evident that the government headed by Mr. Nicholls alone had support from the people. A large number of the leading business men and clergymen of New Orleans joined in declarations of sympathy and support, and numerous popular gatherings, in various parts of the State, gave voice to the general sentiment. On the 9th of January, the courts, police-stations, and arsenal in New Orleans were peaceably surrendered to the Nicholls authorities. The same day the following proclamation was issued:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }
 NEW ORLEANS, January 9, 1877. }

To the People of Louisiana:

I would be most profoundly surprised and disappointed should any citizen of Louisiana, at this moment, so far forget himself as to be guilty of any excesses whatsoever. There is danger in collecting together in large bodies. I urge you, therefore, to retire at once peacefully to your homes.

The greater the wrongs to which you have been subjected, the greater to your credit should you recognize and recollect your own simple and plain duty as citizens. Let no one be injured, however obnoxious he may be, and let the people of the whole country see that we are law-abiding, just, and moderate.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
 Governor State of Louisiana.

A case in the First District Court, involving the legality of the commission of J. J. Finney as District Attorney, which was signed by Francis T. Nicholls, "Governor of the State of Louisiana," was decided in favor of its validity, on the ground that the Returning Board had transcended its legal powers, and reversed judicial functions, which could not belong to it under the Constitution of the State.

Mr. Nicholls, in a speech at Baton Rouge, and in reply to various inquiries by letter, announced his purpose to secure equal rights and impartial treatment for all classes of citizens. Among his declarations on the subject was the following, in answer to two Republican members of the State Senate:

NEW ORLEANS, January 13, 1877.

GENTLEMEN: I respectfully acknowledge receipt of your communication of this date, in which you ask me whether "I will maintain, as Governor of Louisiana, the equality of all men before the law, and use the influence of my administration to advance the educational, political, and material interests and rights of the colored people, and protect them in the exercise of the rights guaranteed them by the recent amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and the laws in pursuance thereof."

I answer these questions without the slightest hesitation. I have, as a candidate for the position of Governor, at all times, and at all places, stated that I recognized each and every obligation incumbent upon me under the Constitution of the United States, and of the amendments thereto, and the Constitution of Louisiana, and the laws thereunder, that it would be my bounden duty to carry out faithfully and impartially the amendments to the Constitution, as well as the original Constitution itself; that I recognize that all citizens, whether they be white or colored, should be equally entitled to the benefits and protection of the law; that I was utterly opposed to class legislation. Any attempt to legislate so as to deprive the colored people of any of their rights under the Constitution of the United States, and its amendments, would meet with my most determined opposition.

As Governor, I make these same declarations.

I will use my utmost endeavors as Governor, and with all the influence at my command as such, to promote the educational and material interests of the colored people, precisely to the same extent that I will those of the white people.

It will by my constant aim to promote kindness, sympathy, confidence, and justice between the two races in the State. FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS.

General Augur, under instructions from Washington, confined himself to preserving the *status quo* between the rival governments,

and preventing any disturbance of the peace. He requested from Mr. Packard a written assurance that "the President's wishes concerning the preservation of the present status be respected." In his reply, under date of January 16th, Mr. Packard asserted the legality of his claim to the office of the Governor, and charged that the other party had violated the understanding that the existing status was to be preserved, but he concluded as follows:

Inasmuch, however, as I learn that it is the President's wish that the present status should be maintained throughout the State until the Congressional Committees now in Louisiana return, and feeling assured that the legal status of the existing State Government will speedily be recognized, and the wrongs committed in the last eight days will be set right, I give the pledge requested, that no effort will be made on the part of the lawful State Government to forcibly disturb the existing state of affairs, without further communication with you.

This letter was given to the public through the press, and telegraphed to the North before it was received by General Augur. That officer made a sharp reply, in which he said:

Yourself, and the officers in command, immediately under you, have repeatedly stated that it was the intention to seize any favorable opportunity to recover the court-room, and you have repeatedly sent your sheriff to demand that room, and have, twice since that time, made written application to me for troops to assist in such recovery. This does not look as though it was your "understanding that neither side should be permitted to interfere with the status of the other side."

It was the fact of these threats to recover lost ground whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself, that has furnished an excuse for the Nicholls party to keep a force in readiness to resist them; and it was in view of this very condition of affairs that, yesterday morning, I directed two of my staff (one to see you and one to see General Nicholls) to *inquire, not to request*, if some agreement or understanding could not be entered into, by which the *status quo* could be guaranteed until such time as the President should make his decision. Such an agreement would do away with the supposed necessity of keeping up a body of armed men on either side, and diminish very greatly the chances for violence and bloodshed. I made no request in the matter. I had no right to make any request. It was simply a suggestion in the interest, as I thought, of peace, and to give a moment's quiet to the citizens of this excited city. Neither General Nicholls nor yourself thought it advisable to adopt it, and there it ended.

No occasion arose, for some weeks, for the exercise of military authority. On the 1st of March, Mr. Packard sent the following dispatch to President Grant:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, }
 NEW ORLEANS, March 1, 1877. }

To the President:

Statements are authoritatively made here that you have announced your purpose to withdraw United States forces from the various positions to which they have been assigned in the interest of peace, the public weal of this city and State, so soon as the electoral vote shall have been declared. It is further stated that assurances have been given on the part of Nicholls and his supporters—who, I may state, are identically the same organization, under the name of the White League, that rose in insurrection against the State Government in 1874, and were suppressed by your orders—that if the support of United States

troops be withdrawn, the Government of which I am the head would disintegrate, and Nicholls be installed without violence and bloodshed. It is currently reported and believed here on the other hand that the White League are under orders to attack the State-House, and will attack the State-House as soon as the soldiers are withdrawn from the city, their purpose being, by the annihilation of the officers of this Government, to leave no Republican State for your successor's recognition. The validity of my title as Governor having been passed upon by the only tribunal known to the State laws, and being now confirmed by the decision of the national tribunal, I deem it my duty to maintain the Government by all means at my command. I therefore most respectfully but urgently request to be informed whether any changes be contemplated by you in orders heretofore given to General Augur, commanding this department, in order that I may be able to take such measures as circumstances and my duty as chief executive of the State may seem to require; and I again most respectfully request at your hands the recognition of the legal State Government.

S. B. PACKARD.

The following in reply was sent both to Packard and to General Augur:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, March 1, 1877. }

Governor S. B. Packard, New Orleans, La.:

In answer to your dispatch of this date, the President directs me to say that he feels it his duty to state frankly that he does not believe public opinion will longer support the maintenance of State Government in Louisiana by the use of the military, and that he must concur in this manifest feeling.

The troops will hereafter, as in the past, protect life and property from mob violence when the State authorities fail; but under the remaining days of his official life they will not be used to establish or to pull down either claimant for control of the State. It is not his purpose to recognize either claimant.

C. C. SNIFFIN, Secretary.

The following relates to the same matter:

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1877.

To Governor F. T. Nicholls, New Orleans:

The President says he sent a dispatch to Packard, Thursday, notifying him that troops could no longer be employed to uphold either claimant, and that he does not believe that Packard would attempt any offensive operations.

The President sent the dispatch so that he (Packard) might have time to retire his pretensions, if disposed. The President says instructions have been issued which cancel all orders for the preservation of the *status quo*, and that neither you nor Packard are bound to observe it; that he means the people of Louisiana are as free in their affairs from Federal interference as the people of Connecticut, and that there will be no disposition to interference with them, any more than with the people of New York. The President concurs with us that you immediately issue a proclamation urging protection, amnesty, and peace.

Being asked if a posse executing process of Nicholls's court would be interfered with by the military, he replied: "No more than in any other State." Being asked if Nicholls's officers take possession of the offices in the State without mob violence, would there be military interference, he replied that there would be none; that the military would be used as it had been once in New York, and would be in any of the States, to overcome a mob too formidable for the civil power or State authorities.

We have submitted the foregoing dispatch, of yesterday, to the President, who has revised it with his own hands, and authorizes us to state that in its present form it is absolutely correct.

E. A. BURKE, E. J. ELLIS,
R. L. GIBSON, WM. M. LEVY.

United States Marshal Pitkin sent the following to Packard from Washington on the 2d:

WASHINGTON, March 2d—4.45 P. M.

To Governor S. B. Packard, New Orleans:

In company with Senators Howe, Logan, and others, I have just left three members of the cabinet, all of whom stated that the President's message to you, of to-day, in no manner changes, modifies, or affects the *status quo*. Any aggressive course taken by the Nicholls element will be promptly arrested. Burke and others teased the President to give Nicholls greater margin, but wholly failed. All we asked was a maintenance of the *status quo* till President Hayes's accession. This we have. Hon. W. H. Hunt accompanied the President-elect hither from Ohio, and authorizes me to say to you that Governor Hayes unqualifiedly states that he has given nobody warrant to indicate what will be his policy toward Louisiana. Do not permit your friends to feel any disquietude because Nicholls's agents here dispatch empty fictions by the yard. A member of the cabinet said to me, a few moments ago, "President Hayes would impeach his own title were he to refuse Governor Packard recognition." This is the view not only of all leading Republicans, but even Montgomery Blair editorially admits it.

J. G. R. PITKIN, United States Marshal.

On the 2d Mr. Nicholls had issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW ORLEANS, March 2, 1877. }

To the People of Louisiana:

I congratulate you upon your law-abiding conduct during the past months of unprecedented anxiety and trial.

The history of that period, so far as you are concerned, has been but the steady exhibition of the highest civic virtues.

The situation of your affairs at this moment demands, more than ever, the exercise of combined firmness, moderation, and devotion to principle.

We now have the assurance that our great commonwealth is about to resume her rightful position in the Union of States, and in the control of her own internal affairs.

You must, therefore, continue to maintain the public peace. Refrain from all violence, and leave to those who are charged with the duties of government the responsibility of enforcing the laws.

In the future history of our State, let us recognize and respect the fact that all class and race distinctions before the law are, and shall remain, abolished.

Let us honestly accord to each citizen, without any distinction, the full measure of his rights, and the equal benefit and protection of the law, to the end that all, under the blessing of God, may contribute to bring about an era of good feeling, peace, and prosperity.

Now, therefore, I, Francis T. Nicholls, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation, enjoining upon all persons the maintenance of peace, the observance of law, and a proper regard for the rights of all persons; and I recommend the cultivation of good feeling, and a spirit of harmony among all classes.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,

Governor of Louisiana.

During these weeks prior to the expiration of President Grant's official term, the Congressional Committees which had been sent into the State to investigate the circumstances of the election of 1876 had prosecuted their inquiries, returned to Washington, and made their several reports. Majority and minority reports were made by both the Senate and House Committees, in which a strictly party

view of events was presented, and conclusions reached in accordance with the party predilections of the members. The Republicans were convinced that the action of the Returning Board was legal and right, and the Republican electors and State officers duly chosen, while the Democrats were equally firm in their conviction that the Returning Board had falsified the result of the election.

Meantime, the two bodies, each of which claimed to be the Legislature of the State, remained in session. That which acknowledged the pretensions of Packard continued to occupy the State-House, and the other held its sessions in St. Patrick's Hall. (*See ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA*, 1876, p. 493.) A legal quorum consisted of 21 in the Senate, and 61 in the House. The Packard Senate had at no time a legal quorum in the Senate, the number present varying from 19 to 13. In the House the maximum number was 68, all holding seats on Returning-Board certificates. On the 10th of January, an election for United States Senator was held in joint convention of the two Houses. There were present 17 Senators and 66 Representatives. All the votes were for William Pitt Kellogg, and the result was announced in the following language:

That the Hon. William Pitt Kellogg, having received eighty-three votes, and that being a majority of the votes cast by a legal quorum of the joint session of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, was elected United States Senator from the State of Louisiana for the term of six years, beginning March 4, 1877.

An effort was afterward made to choose a Senator for the unexpired term, for which J. B. Eustis was elected in 1875, but without success. It was impossible to effect legislation for lack of a quorum in the Senate. Several persons were admitted to the House on contests for the seats to which those had been returned who were occupying places in the Nicholls Legislature. Others were expelled for continued absence from their places, and "the Governor" was notified of the vacancies, and requested to issue his proclamation for new elections. But all this time the Senate could do nothing, and several of its members deserted to the rival body. As early as January 13th, two Republican Senators had gone from the State-House to St. Patrick's Hall, accompanied by P. B. S. Pinchback and G. B. Hamlett, a prominent colored man of Ouachita Parish, and had been sworn in there. Hamlett and Pinchback, being accorded the privilege of addressing the Senate, spoke at some length, acknowledging the legality of the Nicholls Government.

The St. Patrick's Hall Legislature continued in regular session until March 1st, and was then immediately convoked for a special session, beginning the next day, which continued until April 26th. At the beginning there were 21 Senators, four of whom had no certificates from the Returning Board, and 62 Represent-

atives, several of whom held their certificates from the Democratic Committee on Returns. So far as numbers went there was a quorum in both branches, and legislation was proceeded with. One of the earliest acts of this body was to issue an address to the people, reviewing the circumstances of the late elections and maintaining its claim to be the legal and duly organized Legislature of the State. A "Declaration and Appeal" to the people of the United States was subsequently adopted, giving assurance of the course to be pursued by Nicholls and his supporters. The following statements were included in the declaration:

1. The maintenance, in the State of Louisiana, of the Government of Francis T. Nicholls will secure domestic tranquility, peace, contentment, and prosperity; and without discrimination insure to every member of the commonwealth full and perfect protection of all his rights as a citizen.
2. Free public education will be fostered, so that every child may receive all the benefits which the resources of the State can afford.
3. Corruption and speculation, whereby taxation has been unjustly increased, depriving the people of their resources, and diminishing their ability to employ and compensate labor, will be eradicated.
4. Labor will be encouraged, the relations of employer and employés be rendered more remunerative, thereby quickening mutual dependence and common interest, and destroying baneful antagonisms.
5. The multiplication of offices whereby the substance of the people has been wasted, and they have been wrongfully impoverished, will be strictly curtailed.
6. None but good, reliable, honest men will be appointed to office, and such only as will always recollect that they are servants, not masters.
7. The fraudulent tax-collecting system now prevailing will be changed, and the enormous charges now imposed be diminished so as to relieve the people and increase the revenue.
8. The expenses of the State will be reduced to their lowest point, and be kept strictly within the limits of the revenues.
9. The State debt, having been fixed by constitutional enactment, will be recognized in good faith, and every energy of the people directed to its prompt payment.
10. All obnoxious laws will be repealed, and the people will be let free to exercise the elective franchise and enjoy their rights under the amendments to the Constitution of the United States without obstruction or molestation.
11. As the executive officer of the State, Francis T. Nicholls will avoid all intrigues and coeries, and as the servant of the people be accessible to every class.

After further assurances as to the result of an administration of State affairs under Mr. Nicholls, the following appeal was made:

Hence, we appeal to the people of the United States to stay the hand of injustice and wrong, and we ask them in the name of what every American holds most sacred—self-government, home government; in the name of the indissoluble link which should bind man to man—liberty; in the name of common justice and of right, to revive kindly feelings, to restore peaceful relations, to establish good government by recognizing that Francis T. Nicholls is the rightful Governor of the State of Louisiana, and by sustaining us in efforts to maintain his government.

Shortly after the assurances given by Nicholls as to the treatment of colored citizens, already referred to, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the policy of kindness, fair and equitable treatment toward the colored people of Louisiana, announced by Governor Nicholls in his speech at Baton Rouge, and reiterated in his letter to the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback and others, of date the 18th instant, is fully indorsed, and will be strictly adhered to by the General Assembly of the State.

The following was also unanimously adopted in the House of Representatives:

We, the Representatives of the people of the State of Louisiana, duly elected by and direct from the people, fully aware from positive knowledge of the feeling and determination that impel and control them, do declare that, under no circumstances, will the people of this State pay tribute to any other State Government than that at whose head stands the man of their choice, their endeared and truly elected Governor, Francis T. Nicholls.

And we do further declare the utter impossibility of gathering the taxes by any other authority, and that any attempt to gather them by other authority than the Nicholls Government will not only prove abortive, but lead to lamentable civil strife, if not to bloodshed and actual war.

And we, the Representatives of the people of the State, do solemnly declare that we are in perfect sympathy with the people, and under all circumstances we will aid, encourage, and maintain them in their determination.

The remainder of the regular session was occupied with matters of general legislation. A ballot was taken in joint convention each day for United States Senator, without result.

On the accession of President Hayes, March 4th, it was understood to be his determination to withdraw all military interference from the State, and allow the complications to be settled by the people through such legal agencies as were established. General Grant's avowed purpose of removing the troops from the State-House had been in some way defeated or prevented, and an order issued to General Angur with that intent was never transmitted; but assurances had been given that the new President would not continue the policy of military intervention. This understanding seems to have been brought about through consultation between Mr. Charles Foster and Mr. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, on the one side, and Mr. John Y. Brown, of Kentucky, and General J. B. Gordon, of Georgia, on the other. The expectation raised by it was generally believed to have an important effect in preventing any persistent opposition in the House of Representatives to the completion of the electoral count under the decisions of the Electoral Commission. The following writing, in connection with this understanding, was afterward made public by Mr. Brown.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 17, 1877.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to the conversation had with you yesterday, in which Governor Hayes's policy as to the status of certain Southern States was discussed, we desire to say that we can assure you,

in the strongest possible manner, of our great desire to have him adopt such a policy as will give to the people of the States of South Carolina and Louisiana the right to control their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and to say further, that from an acquaintance with and knowledge of Governor Hayes and his views, we have the most complete confidence that such will be the policy of his administration.

Respectfully,
STANLEY MATTHEWS,
CHARLES FOSTER.

To Hon. JOHN B. GORDON and Hon. J. YOUNG BROWN.

On the 15th of March there was a meeting of white Republicans in New Orleans, which adopted an appeal to the people of the United States, containing the following statements:

The intimidation, violence, outrages, and murders perpetrated upon the Republicans in different parts of the State by the White League Democracy, are now matters of notoriety throughout the civilized world. Their policy has been to mislead the people in other States by reporting daily here what is known to be false: that they have control of the whole of the territory except an acre of ground in New Orleans, and that their authority is alone recognized throughout the State, and they ask to be let alone in order that the people may enjoy local self-government.

The facts are, that an illegal and armed military organization threatens the existence of the lawful government. Instead of Governor Packard's authority being acknowledged only at the St. Louis Hotel, it is recognized in the greater part of the State outside of New Orleans. In at least 28 parishes or counties of the State Republican officers were elected, and are in the exercise of their functions, and they everywhere recognize Governor Packard as the Governor of the State. Thirteen out of 17 District Judges outside of New Orleans were elected by the Republicans, and they have officially recognized Governor Packard. These insurgents boast that they will force the Government of the United States to abandon Governor Packard, and thus to disregard its sacred obligations to the State, or to establish a military government. If the President yields to this threat it will be only to encourage rebellion against the laws.

The question involved here is a question of fact and of law, and not of sentiment. There can be but one lawful government in a State, and when another asserts authority, it is the bounden duty of the President to furnish the needful assistance. It has been boastfully asserted that the tax-payers will pay cheerfully to Nicholls's appointees. The truth is, that not one of his appointees can lawfully collect any taxes, because they have not the tax-rolls; because the licenses, which are collectable at once, have to be indorsed by the State Treasurer, who holds the office from the 1874 election, and who does not recognize Mr. Nicholls's appointees. The funds raised have been by a sort of prestimos or forced loan.

We appeal, therefore, to our fellow-citizens of the loyal States not to heed the slanders published against us, and to exert their influence to hasten the assistance which should have come to us upon its wings of lightning. Justice delayed is oftentimes justice denied.

In conclusion, we respectfully but earnestly ask, as we have a right to demand, that the hand of justice be speedily extended to the lawful government in Louisiana, to the end that the Republicans of the State may not be forced to follow the example of the Nicholls party, and attempt to settle legal questions by the use of the rifle and cannon.

Protests against these and similar statements were made from various quarters.

On the 24th of March Mr. Nicholls issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW ORLEANS, March 24, 1877. }

To the People of the State of Louisiana:

The State Government being now complete in all its branches, and in full performance of all its functions, it becomes the duty of the people of Louisiana to promptly discharge their pecuniary obligations to it, in order that all just claims against it may be punctually met. To the ordinary motives inducing the payment of taxes is now added that of evincing by such payment confidence in the strength and stability of that Government, and just appreciation of the fact that it is the one chosen by the people. The evidence already received on this point is entirely satisfactory, and I confidently expect a continuance of the same patriotic action throughout the State. The people of Louisiana may rest confidently assured that the Government of which they have chosen me the executive head will not be imperiled or impaired by any compromise of their rights. The Government being now a fixed fact, I desire to publicly acknowledge the services of, and to thank on behalf of the people of Louisiana, the patriotic men, who, on the 9th day of January, 1877, responded to the call of the civil authorities of this State, to prevent the illegal attempts to oust them from their legal possession of the court buildings, and who have since quietly, thoroughly, and most patiently performed their duties as citizens. I desire to say that their great services are fully appreciated, and that in due time I shall seek occasion to make manifest the feeling of the people on this subject.

This was followed on the 26th by a proclamation by Packard, in which he denied the allegations of Governor Nicholls, and claimed that his authority not only had a legal foundation, but was recognized and supported by a large part of the people and the local authorities outside of New Orleans. In closing, he said:

The reign of political terrorism and disorder in this State is, I trust, rapidly drawing to a close. Official information reaches me, that in a few days a National Commission will visit this State and pass upon its condition. Confident of the justice and rectitude of my claim, I have no doubt of the result, and I am encouraged to believe that so soon as the legal State Government shall have received from the national authorities that recognition to which it is justly entitled, it will be enabled to draw to its support the active coöperation of a large class of conservative citizens, whose influence has heretofore been crushed under the tyranny of that intolerant oligarchy whose last desperate effort to govern by a minority we now witness. It will be my earnest purpose to so administer the government as to oppress none, and to maintain the rights of all, and I have confidence that justice will eventually prevail, and right be established.

The administration at Washington had been for some time considering upon its course, its aim being to effect a withdrawal of military interference without precipitating an outbreak of violence which would necessitate its exercise again, and to assist in a peaceful settlement of the existing difficulties. With this view, it was decided to send a commission to New Orleans to represent the President unofficially, and endeavor to carry out his purposes. It was appointed on the 28th of March, and consisted of General Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut; Judge Charles B. Lawrence, of Illi-

nois; General John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; Ex-Governor John C. Brown, of Tennessee; and the Hon. Wayne McVeigh, of Pennsylvania. Instructions for their guidance were drawn up by the Secretary of State, dated April 2d, and were as follows:

To the Hon. Charles B. Lawrence, Joseph R. Hawley, John M. Harlan, John C. Brown, and Wayne McVeigh, Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: I am instructed by the President to lay before you some observations upon the occasion and objects which have led him to invite you, as members of the Commission about to visit the State of Louisiana, to undertake this public service.

Upon assuming his office, the President finds the situation of affairs in Louisiana such as to justly demand his prompt and solicitous attention, for this situation presents, as one of its features, the apparent intervention of the military power of the United States in domestic controversies, which undoubtedly divide the opinions and disturb the harmony of the people of that State. This intervention, arising during the term, and by the authority of his predecessor, throws no present duty upon the President, except to examine and determine the real extent, form, and effect, to which such intervention actually exists, and decide as to the time, manner, and conditions, which should be observed in putting an end to it. It is in aid of his intelligent and prompt discharge of this duty that the President has sought the services of this Commission, to supply, by means of its examination, conducted in the State of Louisiana, some information that may be pertinent to the circumspection and security of any measure he may resolve upon.

It will be readily understood that the service desired of and intrusted to this Commission does not include any examination into, or report upon, the facts of the recent State election, or of the canvass of votes cast at that election. So far as attention to that subject may be necessary, the President cannot but feel that the reports of the committees of the two Houses of Congress, and other public information at hand, will dispense with, and should preclude, any original exploration by the Commission of that field of inquiry. But it is most pertinent and important, in coming to a decision upon the precise question of executive duty before him, that the President should know what are the real impediments to the regular, legal, and peaceful procedures under the laws and Constitution of the State of Louisiana, by which the anomalies in the Government there presented may be put in the course of settlement, without involving the element of military power as either an agent or a make-weight in such a solution. The successful ascertainment of these impediments, the President confidently expects, would indicate to the people of that State the wisdom and mode of their removal. The unusual circumstances which attended and followed the State election and canvass, from its relation to the excited feelings and interest of the presidential election, may have retarded within the State of Louisiana the persuasive influences by which the great social and material interests, common to the whole people of a State and the pride of American character as a law-abiding nation, ameliorate disappointments and dissolve resentments of close and zealous political contests. But the President both hopes and believes the great body of the people of Louisiana are now prepared to treat the unsettled results of their State election with a calm and conciliatory spirit. If it be too much to expect a complete concurrence in a single Government for that State, at least the President may anticipate a submission to the peaceful resources of the laws and Constitution of the State of all their dissensions, at once relieving themselves from reproach, and their fellow-citizens of the United States from anxieties,

which must ever attend a prolonged dispute as to the title and administration of the Government of one of the States of the Union.

The President, therefore, desires that you should devote your first and principal attention to a removal of the obstacles to an acknowledgment of one Government for purposes of an exercise of authority within the State, and a representation of the State in its relations to the General Government, under Section 4, Article 2, of the Constitution of the United States, leaving, if necessary, to the judicial or other constitutional arbitrament within the State the question of ultimate right. If these obstacles should prove inseparable from whatever reason, and the hope of a single Government in all its departments be disappointed, it should be your next endeavor to accomplish the recognition of a single Legislature as the depository of the representative will of the people of Louisiana. This great department rescued from dispute, the rest of the problem could gradually be worked out by the prevalent authority, which the legislative power, when undisputed, is quite competent to exert in composing conflicts in coordinate branches of the Government. An attentive consideration of the conditions under which the Federal Constitution and the acts of Congress provide or permit military intervention by the President, in protection of a State against domestic violence, has satisfied the President that the use of this authority in determining or influencing disputed elections in a State is most carefully to be avoided. Undoubtedly, as was held by the Supreme Court in the case of *Luther vs. Borden*, the appeal from a State may involve such an inquiry as to the lawfulness of the authority which invokes the interference of the President in the supposed pursuance of the Constitution, but it is equally true that neither the constitutional provision nor the acts of Congress were framed with any such design. Both obviously treated the case of domestic violence within a State as of an outbreak against the law and authority of the established Government which the State was unable to suppress by its own strength. A case wherein every department of the State Government has a disputed representation, and the State therefore furnishes to the Federal Government no internal political recognition of authority upon which the Federal Executive can rely, will present a case of so much difficulty it is of pressing importance to all interests in Louisiana that it should be avoided. A single Legislature would greatly relieve this difficulty, for that department of the State Government is named by the Constitution as a necessary applicant when it can be convened for the military intervention by the United States. If, therefore, the disputing interests can concur in or be reduced to a single Legislature for the State of Louisiana, it would be a great step in composing this unhappy strife.

The President leaves entirely to the Commission the conciliatory influences which, in their judgment, formed on the spot, may seem to them to conduce to the proposed end. His own determination, that only public considerations should inspire and attend this effort to give ascendancy in Louisiana to things that belong to peace, is evinced by his selection of commissioners who offer to the country in their own character every guarantee of public motives, and the methods of transaction which they have undertaken. Your report of the result of this endeavor will satisfy the President, he does not doubt, of the wisdom of his selection and his placing trust in the Commission.

A second and less important subject of attention during your visit to New Orleans will be the collection of accurate and trustworthy information from public officers and prominent citizens of all political connections, as to the state of public feeling and opinion in the community at large, upon the general questions which affect the peaceful and safe exercise in the State of Louisiana of all the legal and political principles conferred by the Constitution of the

United States upon all citizens; the maintenance and protection of those rights and privileges by all constitutional means, or by every just, moral, and social influence, are the settled purpose of the President in his administration of the government. He will hope to learn from your investigations that this purpose will be aided in, and not resisted by, the substantial and effective public opinion of the great body of the people of Louisiana. The President does not wish to impose any limit upon your stay in Louisiana that would tend to limit the full objects of your visit. He is, however, extremely desirous to find it in his power, at the earliest day compatible with a safe exercise of that authority, to put an end to even the appearance of military intervention in the domestic affairs of Louisiana, and he awaits your return with the confident hope that your report will enable him promptly to execute a purpose he has so much at heart.

The President desires me to add that the publication of the results of your visit he shall hope to make immediately after their communication to him.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,
WM. M. EVARTS.

The Commission arrived in New Orleans on the 5th of April. The same day Packard addressed an appeal to the President, in which he maintained at some length that it was essential to determine three points which were not covered by the instructions to the Commission, viz.: 1. Which is the legal Government entitled to recognition? 2. Which is the legal judiciary? 3. Do domestic violence and insurrection prevail, within the meaning of Section 4, Article 4, of the Constitution of the United States? His appeal closed with these words:

I earnestly urge that the investigation by the Committee be not confined to the narrow inquiry how Nicholls can be sustained and Packard starved to death for lack of money to support his Government. If the inquiry be thus restricted, a grave wrong will be done to those by whom I was called to the executive chair, and whose votes, cast often at the peril of their lives, have elevated your Excellency to the Presidency of the American people. In their name and on their behalf, I ask that the instructions given to the Commission may be so amended and enlarged that right can be ascertained, and that the Government thus found to be republican in form and to have been chosen by a majority of the people, according to the legal method sanctioned by the Constitution and laws, may be recognized and sustained.

The scope of the Commission's labors was not, however, extended. On the day after its arrival there was a largely attended mass-meeting of the citizens of New Orleans, to give expression to the popular feeling, and a long series of resolutions was adopted, declaring the loyalty of the people to the Federal Government, claiming the right of local self-government, dwelling on the wrongs and usurpations from which they had suffered, expressing confidence in the right of Governor Nicholls's claim to the office of Governor, and in the good results that would come from its recognition, denouncing Packard's pretensions, expressing satisfaction with the avowed purposes of the President, and welcoming the Commission. The Legislature appointed a committee to wait upon the visitors and extend to them the hospitalities of the State. The efforts of

the Commission were directed mainly to securing a majority of members, whose election was not questioned by either party, in both branches of what was known as the Nicholls Legislature, as there was no hope of effecting the same result in the rival body. On the 16th of April the Legislature adopted the following joint resolution:

Whereas, The people of the State of Louisiana, after years of suffering and misrule, have, with supreme satisfaction, seen the wise determination of President Hayes, as expressed in his inaugural and already happily executed in South Carolina, to restore local self-government to the Southern States, and peace and prosperity to the whole country by a return to a rigid following of the wise principles of constitutional government: therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1. That we cordially indorse the policy of the President as enunciated in his inaugural, and we pledge our hearty coöperation, aid, and support, in the execution thereof.

2. That the execution of the said policy in the State of Louisiana will prove the source of inestimable blessings to her people, lift up their burdened spirits, heal their wounded prosperity, renew their wasted fields, bring happiness to their homes, and give to the whole people, without distinction of race or color, a future of progress as well moral as material.

3. That as an earnest of our endeavors, we hereby solemnly declare that it is and will be the purpose of the Government of the State of Louisiana, represented by Francis T. Nicholls as its executive head:

1. To accept, in good faith, the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, in letter and in spirit.

2. The enforcement of the law, rigidly and impartially, to the end that violence and crime shall be suppressed and promptly punished, and that peace and order prevail, and that the humblest laborer upon the soil of Louisiana, throughout every parish in the State, of every color, shall receive the full and equal protection of the laws in person, property, and political rights and privileges.

3. To the promotion of the kindly relations between the white and colored citizens of the State, upon a basis of justice and mutual confidence.

4. The education of all classes of the people being essential to the preservation of free institutions, we do declare our solemn purpose to maintain a system of public schools by an equal and uniform taxation upon property, as provided in the Constitution of the State, and which shall secure the education of the children of white and colored citizens equally.

5. Desirous of healing the dissensions that have disturbed the State for years past, and anxious that the citizens of all political parties may be free from the feverish anxieties of political strife, and join hands in honestly restoring the prosperity of Louisiana, the Nicholls Government will discountenance any attempted persecution, from any quarter, of individuals for past political conduct.

6. That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States.

These were transmitted to the Commission, with the following letter:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF LOUISIANA, }
NEW ORLEANS, April 18, 1877.

To the Hon. Charles B. Lawrence, Wayne McVeigh,
John M. Harlan, Joseph E. Hawley, John C. Brown.
GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of joint resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana.

In so doing I desire to say that they express not

merely abstract ideas, but the conviction of our people, which will be practically executed by them through their representatives, their courts, and their executive government.

As the chief magistrate of the State it will not only be my pleasure, but my bounden duty, to give every assistance in my power to that end.

I am thoroughly satisfied that any course of political action traced on a narrower line than the good of the whole people, regardless of color or condition, must inevitably lead to disaster and ruin. My views on this subject were fully stated to the Convention by which I was nominated, and to the people by whom I was elected, and every day's experience fortifies me in the belief that any policy founded on these principles must necessarily result in the attainment of the ends for which all just governments are established.

I have earnestly sought to obliterate the color line in politics, and consolidate the people on the basis of equal rights and common interests, and it is a source of gratification to be able to say that this great object is about to be realized. I feel I do but speak the sentiments of the people when I declare that their government will secure:

1. A vigorous and efficient enforcement of the laws, so that all persons and property will be fully and equally protected, and should occasion require it, I will proceed in person where any disorders may menace the public peace, or the political rights of any citizen.

2. The establishment of a system of public education, to be supported by equal and uniform taxation upon property, so that all, without regard to race or color, may secure equal advantages thereunder.

3. The fostering of immigration in order to hasten the development of the great natural resources of the State.

Having thus committed our government and people to these great principles, I desire to add the most emphatic assurances that the withdrawal of the troops of the United States to their barracks, instead of causing any disturbance of the peace or any tendency to riot or disorder, will be the source of profound gratification to our people, and will be accepted by them as proof of the confidence of the President in their capacity for orderly self-government. Enjoying, under the blessings of Divine Providence, the happiness resulting from a government based upon liberty and justice, the people of Louisiana cannot fail to appreciate that their good fortune is largely due to the magnanimous policy so wisely inaugurated and so consistently maintained by the President of the United States.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS.

On the 20th of April the object of the Commission had been effected, several persons who had held seats in the Packard Legislature going over to that of Nicholls. The same day the following letter was addressed to the Secretary of War by the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, April 20, 1877. }

SIR: Prior to my entering upon the duties of the Presidency, there had been stationed, by order of my predecessor, in the immediate vicinity of the building used as the State-House, in New Orleans, La., and known as Mechanics Institute, a detachment of United States infantry. Finding them in that place, I have thought proper to delay a decision of the question of their removal until I could determine whether the condition of affairs is now such as to either require or justify the continued military intervention of the National Government in the affairs of the State. In my opinion there does not now exist in Louisiana such domestic violence as is contemplated by the

Constitution as the ground upon which the military power of the National Government may be invoked for the defense of a State. The disputes which exist as to the right of certain claimants to the chief executive office of that State are to be settled and determined not by the Executive of the United States, but by such orderly and peaceable methods as may be provided by the Constitution and laws of the State.

Having the assurance that no resort to violence is contemplated, but, on the contrary, the disputes in question are to be settled by peaceful methods, under and in accordance with law, I deem it proper to take action in accordance with the principles announced when I entered upon the duties of the Presidency. You are therefore directed to see that the proper orders are issued for the removal of said troops, at an early date, from their present position to such regular barracks in the vicinity as may be selected for their occupation. R. B. HAYES.

To Hon. GEORGE W. McCRARY, Secretary of War.

This was followed by an order to the general of the army, in these words:

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON CITY, April 20th. }

General William T. Sherman, Commanding United States Army.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication from the President of the United States, in which he directs that the detachment of United States troops now stationed in the vicinity of Mechanics Institute, in the city of New Orleans, be withdrawn to such convenient barracks as may be selected for their occupation. You are hereby charged with the execution of this order, and will cause the withdrawal to take place on Tuesday next, 24th day of April, at 12 o'clock meridian.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. McCRARY,
Secretary of War.

General Sherman gave the necessary directions next day to General Sheridan, commanding the Division of the Missouri, and he issued his order to General Augur, in command at New Orleans. On the 21st of April the Packard Legislature broke up and dispersed. Some of the members took their places in the other body, and others tendered their resignations. After these changes had been effected, there were in the Senate 20 Democrats and 16 Republicans, four seats being vacant; and there were present in the House 64 Democrats and 42 Republicans. The following statement of the membership of the House was furnished by the Clerk of the Commission:

Total number of constitutional House.....	120
Number returned by the Returning Board.....	117
Number thrown out by the Returning Board.....	3
Total.....	120
Number of Returning Board members now answering roll-call.....	86
Returning Board member dead.....	1
Number of members elected and not returned by the Board, but whose opponents have withdrawn and acknowledged their claims.....	11
Number elected and now occupying their seats, but not returned by the Board.....	9
Number elected and returned, but who have not answered to the call of the House.....	13
Total.....	120

The report of the commissioners to the President was made on the 21st of April, before they left New Orleans. It was as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, April 21, 1877.

To the President of the United States.

SIR: In accordance with your request, the undersigned have visited this city and passed the last 16 days in ascertaining the political situation in Louisiana, and endeavoring to bring about a peaceful solution of its difficulties. In view of the declaration in the letter of the Secretary of State, that we should direct our efforts to the end of securing the recognition of a single Legislature, as the depository of the representative will of the people of Louisiana, leaving, if necessary, to judicial or other constitutional arbitrament within the State the question of ultimate right, and in view of your determination to withdraw the troops of the United States to their barracks as soon as it could be done without endangering the peace, we addressed ourselves to the task of securing a common Legislature of undisputed authority, competent to compose the existing political contentions, and to preserve peace without any aid from the National Government. To this end we endeavored to assuage the bitterness and animosity we found existing on both sides, so as to secure public opinion less favorable to such concessions as were indispensable to our success in obtaining such a Legislature and such general acquiescence in its authority as would insure social order.

We have had full conferences with the two gentlemen who claim the gubernatorial office, and with many other members of their respective Governments in their Executive, Judicial, and Legislative departments. We have also conversed very freely with large delegations of men of business, with many of the District Judges, and with hundreds of prominent citizens of all parties and races, representing not only this city, but almost every parish in the State. We have also received many printed and written statements of fact and legal arguments, and every person with whom we came in contact has shown an earnest desire to give us all possible information bearing upon the unfortunate political divisions in this State.

The actual condition of affairs on our arrival in this city may be briefly stated as follows: Governor Packard (we shall speak of both gentlemen by the title they claim) was at the State-House with his Legislature and friends, and an armed police force. As there was no quorum in the Senate even upon his own theory of law, his Legislature was necessarily inactive. The Supreme Court, which recognized his authority, had not attempted to transact any business since it was dispossessed of its court room and custody of its records, on the 9th day of January, 1877. He had no organized militia, alleging that his deficiency in that respect was owing to his obedience to the orders of President Grant to take no steps to change the relative position of himself and Governor Nicholls. His main reliance was upon his alleged legal title, claiming that it was the constitutional duty of the President to recognize it, and to afford him such military assistance as might be necessary to enable him to assert his authority as Governor.

Governor Nicholls was occupying the Odd Fellows' Hall as a State-House. His Legislature met there, and was actively engaged in the business of legislation. All the departments of the city government of the city of New Orleans recognized his authority. The Supreme Court nominated by him and confirmed by his Senate was holding daily sessions, and had heard about 200 cases. The time for the collection of taxes had not arrived, but a considerable sum of money in the form of taxes had been voluntarily paid into his Treasury, out of which he was defraying the ordinary expenses of the State Government. The Nicholls Legislature had a quorum in the Senate, upon either the Nicholls or Packard theory of law, and a quorum in the House on the Nicholls, but not on the Packard theory. The Packard Legislature had a quorum in the House on its own theory of law, but, as already stated, not in the

Senate, and was thus disabled from any legislation that would be valid even in the judgment of its own party. The Commission found it to be very difficult to ascertain the precise extent to which the respective Governments were acknowledged in the various parishes outside of New Orleans, but it is safe to say that the changes which had taken place in the parishes after the organization of the two Governments on the 9th of January, 1877, were in favor of the Nicholls Government. The claim to the legality of the Supreme Court, composed of Chief Justice Manning and associates, who were nominated by Governor Nicholls and confirmed by his Senate, rests upon the same basis as the title of Governor Nicholls and his Senate. The claim to legality of the Supreme Court, composed of Chief Justice Ludeling and his associates, rests either upon their right to hold over in case the Nicholls court is illegal, or upon the legality of the Kellogg-Packard Senate which confirmed the Judges upon the nomination of Governor Kellogg, and while it had a Returning Board quorum.

We have briefly sketched the actual position as we found it. We will now state the legal question, upon which the rights of these respective Governments depend.

The Constitution of the State of Louisiana requires that "returns of all elections for members of the General Assembly shall be made to the Secretary of State." It also provides that "the qualified electors shall vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor at the time and place of voting for Representatives. The returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officers to the Secretary of State, who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the second day of the General Assembly then to be holden. The members of the General Assembly shall meet in the House of Representatives and examine and count the votes." It will be observed that this provision of the Constitution requires the returns of votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor to be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officers to the Secretary of State, and the same provision is made in substance as to the members of the General Assembly. But in 1870 the Legislature passed an act, amended in 1872, which created a body called the Returning Board, consisting of five members to be appointed by the Senate, and to "be the returning officers for all elections in the State." The act provides that the Commissioners of Election at each poll or voting-place shall count the votes, making a list of the names of all persons voted for, and the offices for which the votes were given, the number of votes received by each, the number of ballots contained in the box, and the number rejected, and the reasons therefor, and to make duplicates of such lists, and send one to the Supervisor of Registration of the Parish of Orleans and one to the Secretary of State. The law further requires the Supervisors of Registration to consolidate the returns received from the different polling-places and forward them, with the originals, to this Returning Board. The act further provides that, if there shall be any riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation and disturbances, bribery or corrupt influence at any place within said parish, at or near any poll or voting-place, or place of registration, which riot, tumult, acts of violence, intimidation and disturbance, bribery and corrupt influence, shall prevent or tend to prevent a fair, free, peaceable, and full vote of all the qualified electors, it shall be the duty of the commissioners to make a statement of such facts and to forward the same to the Supervisor of Registration, with his returns of the election, and the Supervisor of Registration shall forward the same to the Returning Board. The Returning Board is required to investigate the statements of intimidation, and to exclude from the returns which it makes to the Secretary of State the returns received by it from those polls or voting-

places where a fair election has been prevented by the causes above named.

The same law further declares: "It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to transmit to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and to the Secretary of State of the last General Assembly, a list of the names of such persons as, according to the returns, shall have been elected to either branch of the General Assembly, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk and Secretary to place the names of the Representatives and Senators elect so furnished upon the roll of the House and of the Senate respectively, and those Representatives and Senators whose names are so placed by the Clerk and Secretary respectively, in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, and none other, shall be competent to organize the House of Representatives or the Senate."

It is claimed by the counsel for the Nicholls Government that this act, so far as it interposes a Returning Board, exercising these powers of exclusion between the Parish Supervisor of Registration, with his consolidated returns, and the Secretary of State, is, when applied to the election of members of the General Assembly, of the Governor, and of the Lieutenant-Governor, a plain violation of those provisions of the Constitution of Louisiana which say that the returns of all elections for members of the General Assembly shall be made to the Secretary of State, and in reference to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the returns of every election shall be sealed up and transmitted by the proper returning officers to the Secretary of State, and who shall deliver them to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. On the other hand, it is insisted by the counsel for the Packard Government, that the Legislature has power to create this Returning Board and give it the authority with which the act clothes it. It is also claimed by them that the constitutionality of the act has been settled by the Supreme Court of the State. But the Nicholls party denied that the question was decided by the Supreme Court in a manner that could be considered authoritative.

It should be further stated that it is not claimed by the counsel for the Nicholls Government that the Legislature could not create a returning board and clothe it with these powers in regard to the appointment of Presidential Electors, since the provisions of the State Constitution, on which they rely, relate only to the election of members of the Legislature, of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. We quote the following sentences from one of their printed arguments:

"Indeed, as to Presidential Electors, then the mode of their appointment is by the Constitution of the United States left to the discretion of the Legislature of a State. Therefore, the General Assembly of Louisiana might create any tribunal whatever, and confide to it the appointment of Electors for President and Vice-President. Consequently it may properly authorize such a tribunal in case of the election of Presidential Electors by the people, to count the votes and decide and declare who were entitled to seats in the Electoral College."

As matters stood on our arrival here, the legal title of the respective claimants to the office of Governor depended upon the question we have stated. There was no judicial tribunal acknowledged to be authority by both parties, by which it could be solved, for reasons already given. The only hope of a practical solution was by the union of so many members of the rival Legislatures as would make a Legislature with a constitutional quorum in both the Senate and House of Representatives whose title to their seats is valid under either view of the law. With a Legislature of undisputed authority a settlement of the other questions could, as stated in the letter of instructions to our Commission from the Secretary of State, be gradually worked out by the prevalent authority which the legislative power, when undisputed, is quite competent to exert in composing

conflicts in the coördinate branches of the Government.

Within the last three days this first great step in restoring peace to the State has been accomplished. In consequence of the withdrawal of members from the Packard to the Nicholls Legislature, the latter body has now 87 Returning Board members in the Senate. Sixty-one members constitute a constitutional quorum in the House, and 19 in the Senate. It is proper that we should say in conclusion that it was in view of the foregoing facts, especially the consolidation of the Legislatures, and our knowledge of the condition of Louisiana, derived from personal contact with the people, that we were induced to suggest in our telegram of the 20th inst. that the immediate announcement of the time when the troops would be withdrawn to their barracks would be better for the peace of Louisiana than to postpone such announcement to some distant day.

The commissioners, holding various shades of political belief, cannot well concur in any sketch of the past or the probable future of Louisiana. We have forborne in this report to express any opinion on the legal questions arising upon the foregoing statement of facts, because our letter of instructions seemed to call for a statement of facts rather than an expression of opinion by the commissioners. We all, however, indulge in the confident hope of better days for all races in Louisiana. Among the reasons for these hopes are the resolutions of the Nicholls Legislature, and the letter of Governor Nicholls, herewith submitted, and which have already been given to the public, with an earnest hope that the adjustment which has been made of the political controversies of Louisiana will be of lasting benefit to that State, and will be approved by the patriotic people of all sections.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants,
CHARLES B. LAWRENCE,
JOSEPH R. HAWLEY,
JOHN M. HARLAN,
JOHN C. BROWN,
WAYNE MOVEIGH.

On the 24th of April the troops were withdrawn to their barracks, and the Nicholls Government, including two branches of the Legislature, took possession of the State-House. Governor Nicholls received congratulations from all parts of the country. On the following day S. B. Packard issued an address to the Republicans of Louisiana, in which he reviewed the events that had occurred since the 1st of January, with more or less of criticism and comment, and concluded as follows:

I therefore announce to you that I am compelled to abstain for the present from all active assertion of my government. I waive none of my legal rights, but yield only to superior force. I am not wholly discouraged by the fact that one by one Republican State Governments of the South have been forced to succumb to force or fraud or policy. Louisiana, the first State rehabilitated after the war, is the last State whose Government thus falls, and I believe it will be among the first to raise itself again to the plane of equal and honest representation. I advise that you maintain your party organization and continue to battle for the rights of citizenship and free government. We strive for these and not for man or men. It grieves me beyond expression that the heroic efforts you have made and the cruel sufferings you have undergone to maintain Republican principles in Louisiana have had this bitter ending. To those who have so gallantly stood by me in the long contest we have passed through I tender my heartfelt thanks. To all I counsel peace, patience, fortitude, and a firm trust that eventually right and justice will prevail. S. B. PACKARD, Governor.

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On the 24th of April, all question of the legality of the Legislature having been removed, Judge Henry M. Spofford was elected to the United States Senate, being the only candidate, and receiving 140 votes out of 153, the rest being blank. There had previously been 89 ballots without result. The 10th of May was observed as a day of thanksgiving throughout the State.

During the regular and special sessions of the Legislature, a considerable amount of important legislation was effected. Many existing laws were repealed or modified and new ones enacted, with a view to greater simplicity, efficiency, and economy in the administration of public affairs. Expenses in various departments of the State Government and in local administration were materially reduced, the saving in the State at large amounting to \$325,000, in the city of New Orleans to \$285,000, and in the several parishes to \$480,000, or \$1,090,000 in all. This was accomplished by cutting down salaries, reducing fees and costs, dispensing with unnecessary offices, and curtailing expenses in a variety of other ways. A new law regulating the assessment and collection of taxes was passed. The Superior Criminal Court of the Parish of Orleans was abolished. New laws were enacted in relation to the drawing of juries, providing for a commission in each parish, the determination of qualifications, exemptions, etc. The following is the comprehensive title of an act intended to bring the financial affairs of the State out of confusion:

An act to enforce effectually the constitutional amendments proposed January 24, 1874, ratified at the general election held on November 2, 1874, relative to the State debt, and the funding thereof; to protect the interests of the State and the holders of the bonds issued by virtue of said amendments; and for that purpose, to amend and reenact an act entitled an act to provide for funding obligations of the State by exchange for bonds; to provide for principal and interest of said bonds; to establish a board of liquidation; to authorize certain judicial proceedings against it; to define and punish violations of this act; to prevent certain officers diverting funds, except as provided by law, and to punish violations thereof; to levy a continuing tax, and provide a continuing appropriation for said bonds; to make a contract between the State and holders of said bonds; to prohibit injunctions in certain cases; to limit the indebtedness of the State, and to limit State taxes; to annul certain grants of State aid; to prohibit the modification, novation, or extension of any contract heretofore made for State aid; to provide for the receipt of certain warrants for certain taxes, and to repeal all conflicting laws, being act 3, approved January 24, 1874; to create a fiscal agent, and to define the duties of said agent; to prescribe and define the duties and powers of the Board of Liquidation, of the State Treasurer, and of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and make certain specific appropriations.

The election law of 1872 was repealed, and a new one was enacted in its place with the title: "To provide the time and manner of holding elections and making returns thereof: to define the powers and duties; to provide

for the appointment of commissioners and other officers of election; to provide for the maintenance of the freedom and purity of elections, and for the punishment of officers and other persons who may violate the election laws by making false returns, or altering returns, or by refusing, or neglecting, or failing to perform their duties; to punish persons for false, fraudulent, or illegal voting, and to punish violence or intimidation; to provide the manner of entering on the rolls of the House of Representatives, and to enforce article 103 of the Constitution, and generally to secure and provide for a free, fair, and peaceable election throughout the State, and to repeal conflicting laws."

This was additional to the very first act of the session, passed on January 8th, which contained the following provisions:

SECTION 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That a Board of Canvassers, to be composed of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and three Senators to be elected by the Senate from the different parties—a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum—is hereby created and empowered to canvass and make returns of the votes cast at the recent general election in this State for all officers other than Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and for and against the constitutional amendments.

SECTION 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the said canvass and return made by the board herein constituted shall be *prima facie* evidence of the election of the candidates returned by them, reserving to all other candidates the right to contest the said election and return by filing a petition for that purpose in the court of proper jurisdiction within their respective parishes, within a delay of thirty days from the official promulgation of the canvass herein provided for.

The sections of the revised statutes relating to public education, and the school act of 1870, were repealed and a new law passed, to regulate public education and provide a revenue for the same. Among the other acts passed was one dividing the parish of Carroll into the parishes of East Carroll and West Carroll; one incorporating Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad and Steamship Company, "to expedite the extension, construction, and maintenance of a railroad between New Orleans, Louisiana, and the State of Texas, and between New Orleans, North Louisiana, and Arkansas," and vesting in it "all powers incidental to and necessary for the building and maintenance of railroads to the State of Texas, and to North Louisiana, and to Arkansas." Concurrent resolutions were adopted, asking aid of the General Government to rebuild and repair levees, and to promote the construction of the Texas & Pacific Railroad. On the last day of the session a joint resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of joint committees to investigate the following matters during the recess:

1. Affairs of the Auditor's office.
2. Affairs of the Treasurer's office.
3. Affairs of the Superintendent of Education's office, division superintendents.

4. Affairs of the Land office.

5. Affairs of the Executive office under last administration.

On June 27th the grand jury of Orleans Parish recommended that "the honorable court will instruct the District Attorney to file the proper information against J. Madison Wells, Thomas C. Anderson, G. Casanova, and Louis M. Kenner, members of the late Returning Board, for perjury, forgery, and altering returns of the parish of Vernon and other parishes of the State." An information was filed on July 5th for uttering forged and counterfeited returns from the parish of Vernon of an election held November 7, 1876, for presidential electors, by which the votes for the Hayes electors were increased from 2 to 180 and those for the Tilden electors decreased from 864 to 469. The accused, on arraignment, pleaded not guilty. They were arrested and brought to trial in January, 1878.

The total State debt of Louisiana, after the funding operations are completed, will stand \$11,785,293.21. It consisted on January 1, 1878, of outstanding consols and fundable certificates issued at par in lieu of fractional parts of bonds, \$11,279,780.66; \$653,800 of old bonds to be funded at 60 per cent., \$392,280; and \$188,720.92 of general fund warrants to be funded at 60 per cent., \$113,232.55. This does not include unpaid interest coupons due January 1, 1874, and earlier, or outstanding interest warrants, amounting in all to about \$100,000. Neither does it include the "Property Bank bonds," which the Board of Liquidation has decided not to be fundable. The State warrants advanced in value from 55 cents in March to par at the end of the year. The assessment of property of the State is about \$180,000,000. There is a levy of 5½ mills on a dollar for payment of interest on the consolidated bonds, and four mills for the general fund. The bonded and floating debt of New Orleans amounts to \$21,894,714.74.

The public school system of the State has been put in operation under the new law, and bids fair to be successfully established. The law authorizes separate schools for white and colored children. In July the School Board of New Orleans decided to separate the schools of that city into white and colored. An injunction was applied for by Paul Trevique, a colored citizen, to prevent the carrying out of this action, on the ground that it was an abridgment of the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. An injunction was granted by the Sixth District Court, but afterward dissolved, on the two grounds that the plaintiff's petition disclosed no injury to himself and no cause of action, and the process of injunction was impossible of execution, as it prohibited doing what had already been done.

The Louisiana University and Agricultural and Mechanical College has been newly organized. It receives \$15,000 annually from interest on consolidated bonds formerly belong-

ing to the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and has also 136 \$1,000 bonds of the State, and one of the city of New Orleans, which formerly belonged to the university. No provision has been made for the payment of interest on the latter for some time. The Board of Supervisors of the institution directed the Secretary of State and State Treasurer, who were custodians of the bonds, to present them to the Board of Liquidation for funding, but they refused. A mandamus was obtained requiring them to do so, and then the Board of Liquidation declined to fund the bonds. Steps are to be taken to have the whole subject determined by the Supreme Court.

The Board of State Engineers, created by an act of the last Legislature, has in charge the business of constructing and repairing the levees. There is a three-mill tax specially levied to meet the expense of this work. The board had contracted before the close of the year for the construction of 1,030,000 cubic yards at an average cost of 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per yard. It is estimated that 1,475,000 cubic yards will have to be built in 1878. The contract with the old Levee Company has been annulled, and the settlement of accounts with it has been left to the Board of Liquidation.

There was a slight excitement in the parish of Calcasieu in the early summer, occasioned by the seizure by officers of the United States of timber in the lands of private persons, which, it was alleged, had been taken from government lands. There was at first some slight resistance to the action of the deputy marshals, but it speedily ceased. The timber taken, in the form of logs, was sold on government account, and further depredations prevented.

A meeting was held in New Orleans early in October by the "friends of immigration." A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a convention to be held January, 1878, at which delegates from all parts of the State should be present. The object of the convention was declared to be "to procure such action by the Legislature of the State as will invite, encourage, and foster immigration to the State of Louisiana."

The case of John C. Moncure against Antoine Dubuclet, involving the right to the office of State Treasurer under the election of 1874, to which reference was made in the preceding volume of this work, was decided in favor of Moncure by the Sixth District Court of the parish of Orleans. It was then removed to the United States Circuit Court, on petition of Dubuclet, but in December was remanded to the State court on the ground that no sufficient reason was shown for the transfer. Judge Billings in decision said: "There is no doubt but that the defendant here intended by his affidavit to admit that the laws and methods of proceeding in the courts of Louisiana were without any discrimination on the ground of race, for the laws and the Constitution make them available to all races alike. If there be

any discrimination from other sources than the system of laws, or the methods by which they are put in operation, it would not be a good ground for the removal under the law of Congress."

When the Legislature of 1878 met on January 8th, there were in the Senate 36 members of whom 20 were Democrats and 16 Republicans, the seat of one of the Republicans being contested; in the House there were 64 Democrats, 52 Republicans, and 2 Independents, while returns from two parishes had not been received. The right of six of the Republicans to their seats was contested. Speaking of the circumstances under which the session opened Governor Nicholls said in his message:

To-day peace and quiet prevail throughout the State. Political excitement has ended; the voice of the people is everywhere respected; the rights of all are fully guaranteed; the laws, through the instrumentality of the courts, are properly and impartially administered and enforced; and, in spite of the unpropitious season, which has disappointed the expectations of our agriculturists, and marred to some extent the bright material prospects of 1877, there exists a strong feeling of hope, relief, and content among all classes in Louisiana.

His message closed with the following protest:

I cannot close without entering my solemn protest against the action of a majority of the United States Senate, under the forms of the Constitution, in refusing to Louisiana the representation in that body to which she was entitled, by rejecting the claim to a seat therein of the Hon. Henry M. Spofford, who was elected by you in accordance with the Constitution and laws of this State and of the United States, with exceptional unanimity.

LOWELL, JAMES RUSSELL, appointed Minister to Spain by President Hayes, in June, 1877. Mr. Lowell is a member of one of the oldest and most distinguished families of Massachusetts. It is descended from Percival Lowell, a merchant, who emigrated from Bristol, England, in 1639, and settled in Newbury, where he died, in 1665. Among his descendants are: I. JOHN LOWELL (1743-1802), statesman and judge, who was the son of the Rev. John Lowell, the first minister of Newburyport; II. JOHN, lawyer and political writer, son of the preceding (1769-1840); III. FRANCIS CABOT, merchant, brother of the preceding (1775-1817); IV. JOHN, Jr., founder of the Lowell Institute in Boston, son of the preceding (1799-1836); V. CHARLES, clergyman, son of Judge John Lowell (1782-1861); VI. MARY, authoress, daughter of the preceding, and wife of Samuel R. Putnam, a merchant of Boston, who died in 1861 (1810-); VII. ROBERT TRAILL SPENCER, author and clergyman, brother of the preceding (1816-). VIII. JAMES RUSSELL is the brother of the two preceding, and was born in Cambridge, Mass., February 22, 1819. He graduated at Harvard College in 1838, and recited a "Class Poem," which was printed in 1839, and which contained many strokes of vigorous satire and much sharp wit. He studied law in Harvard University, was admitted

to the bar in 1840, and opened an office in Boston, but soon abandoned the profession and devoted himself entirely to literature. In 1841 he published a volume of poems entitled "A Year's Life," which has never been reprinted, though many of the poems, revised by the maturer taste and judgment of the author, have been incorporated into the subsequent collections of his writings. In January, 1843, he commenced, in conjunction with Robert Carter, the publication, at Boston, of *The Pioneer, a Literary and Critical Magazine*. Three monthly numbers were issued, containing articles from Poe, Neal, Hawthorne, Parsons, Story, and others, besides the editors, when the publishers, involved in debt by other publications, failed, and the magazine was discontinued. Mr. Lowell's next publication was a volume of "Poems" (Cambridge, 1844), comprising "A Legend of Brittany," "Prometheus," "Rhaecus," and numerous smaller pieces, among which were sonnets to Wendell Phillips and J. R. Giddings, expressing decided antislavery sentiments. A volume of prose, entitled "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets" (Cambridge, 1845), next appeared. It is a series of essays, in the form of dialogues, on Chaucer, Chapman, Ford, and poets and poetry in general, interspersed with remarks on politics, slavery, and other topics. A second series of his "Poems" (Cambridge, 1848) contained "The Present Crisis," "Anti-Texas," "On the Capture of Certain Fugitive Slaves near Washington," and others, which obtained great popularity among the opponents of slavery. In the same year were published, at Cambridge, "The Vision of Sir Launfal"—a poem founded upon the legend of the search for the Holy Grail—and the "Biglow Papers"—a witty and humorous satire, consisting of various poems in the Yankee dialect, ostensibly by Mr. Hosea Biglow, and edited, with an introduction, notes, glossary, index, and "notices of an independent press, by Homer Wilbur, A. M., pastor of the first church in Jaalam, and prospective member of many literary, learned, and scientific societies." This satire was mainly directed against slavery, and the war with Mexico in 1846-'47. It has passed through several editions in the United States, with additions, and has been twice reprinted in England. In 1848 also appeared, anonymously, "A Fable for Critics," an ingenious rhymed essay upon the principal living American authors. In July, 1851, Mr. Lowell visited Europe, traveling in England, France, and Switzerland, and residing for a considerable period in Italy. He returned home in December, 1852. In the winter of 1854-'55, he delivered a course of 12 lectures on the British poets. In January, 1855, on the resignation of Mr. Longfellow, he was appointed Professor of Modern Languages and Belles-Lettres in Harvard College. To qualify himself more fully for the duties of the office, he went to Europe in May, and after spending a year in study, chiefly in Dresden,

he returned home in August, 1856. From 1857 to 1862 he edited *The Atlantic Monthly*, in which many of his writings first appeared. In 1863, in conjunction with Charles E. Norton, he assumed the editorship of *The North American Review*, to which he had also been a frequent contributor, and retained the charge of it till 1872. In 1864 he published "Fire-side Travels;" in 1867, a new series of the "Biglow Papers" and "Melibæus Hipponax;" in 1868, "Under the Willows, and other Poems;" in 1869, "The Cathedral," a poem; and in 1870, two volumes of literary essays, "Among my Books" and "My Study Windows." He was appointed to write the poem to be delivered on "Commemoration Day" at Harvard University, when memorial ceremonies were held for alumni of the university who had fallen in the Civil War; and the "Commemoration Ode" then recited, one of the noblest of his poems, was afterward included in one volume with "Under the Willows," etc. In 1872 he again visited Europe, returning in 1874. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him in 1874 by the English University of Cambridge.

In 1844 Mr. Lowell was married to Maria White, who was born in Watertown, Mass., in 1821, and died in 1853. A volume of her poems was privately printed in Cambridge in 1855.

In recent years Mr. Lowell has taken a warm interest in public affairs, and in 1876 was a delegate to the Republican National Convention.

LUTHERANS. No complete and trustworthy statistics of the Lutheran Church for 1877 have been collected. A large number of the parishes failed to report their numbers, so that in many of the synods it is impossible to make an estimate which can be relied upon. The *Lutheran Church Almanac* (Lutheran Book-store, Philadelphia, Penn.) gives the following tables, which contain many blanks:

SYNODS.	Minist- ters.	Congre- gations.	Communi- cants.
GENERAL COUNCIL.			
Ministerium of Pennsylvania.....	190	841	62,995
Ministerium of New York.....	67	66	24,643
Pittsburgh Synod.....	65	188	11,225
Synod of Texas.....	28	26	4,002
District Synod of Ohio.....	20	67	6,468
Swedish Augustana.....	118	289	87,586
Michigan Synod.....	84	85	4,150
Canadian Synod.....	22	51	6,296
Indiana Synod.....	15	89	2,076
Holston Synod.....	14	24	1,899
Synod of Iowa (German).....	185	210	15,000
Norwegian-Danish Augustana.....	15	53	7,000
SYNODICAL CONFERENCE.			
Joint Synod of Ohio (6 synods).....	186	297	43,289
Joint Synod of Missouri (6 synods)..<	...	...	...
Synod of Wisconsin.....	80	143	35,537
Norwegian Synod.....	117	482	62,075
Synod of Minnesota.....	...	...	...
Synod of Illinois.....	29	85	5,752
Concordia Synod of Joint Synod of Ohio.....	...	...	...
English Conference of Missouri.....	...	...	...

SYNODS.	Minis- ters.	Congre- gations.	Communi- cants.
GENERAL SYNOD, SOUTH.			
Synod of South Carolina.....	...	...	.....
Synod of Virginia.....	24	53	3,902
Synod of Southwest Virginia.....	26	42	2,602
Mississippi Synod.....	...	...	.....
Georgia Synod.....	9	11	1,014
GENERAL SYNOD, NORTH.			
Synod of Maryland.....	69	88	11,805
Synod of West Pennsylvania.....	61	112	16,944
Hartwick Synod (New York).....	...	...	.....
East Ohio Synod.....	43	77	4,763
Franekean Synod (New York).....	26	34	3,381
Allegheny Synod (Pennsylvania).....	54	125	10,641
East Pennsylvania Synod.....	66	98	18,455
Miami Synod (Ohio).....	29	34	8,267
Wittenberg Synod (Ohio).....	43	61	6,119
Olive-Branch Synod.....	...	...	.....
Synod of North Illinois.....	...	...	.....
Synod of Central Pennsylvania.....	32	84	7,811
Synod of Iowa (English).....	23	24	1,112
Synod of North Indiana.....	42	61	8,449
Synod of South Illinois.....	19	23	1,183
Central Illinois Synod.....	22	29	1,898
Synod of New York and New Jersey.....	44	37	6,083
Susquehanna Synod.....	55	52	5,350
Pittsburgh Synod.....	24	52	4,047
Kansas Synod.....	...	...	.....
Swedish Ansari.....	18	10	850
Nebraska Synod.....	...	...	.....
German Augsburg Synod.....	...	...	.....
German Wartburg Synod.....	...	...	.....
INDEPENDENT SYNODS.			
Synod of North Carolina.....	...	...	.....
Tennessee Synod.....	...	...	.....
Buffalo Synod (Grabau's).....	15	16	2,900
Buffalo Synod (Von Rohr's), dissolved	...	...	.....
Hauge's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod.....	...	...	.....
Conference of Norwegian-Danish Lutheran Churches.....	59	227	16,000
Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America.....	17	45	2,400
German Synod of Maryland.....	...	...	.....

Kurtz's *Almanac* (Baltimore, Md.) makes estimates for all the synods, and gives to the General Synod 23 district synods, 812 ministers, 1,204 churches, and 116,299 members; to the General Council, 10 synods, 574 ministers, 1,091 churches, and 154,517 members; to the General Synod, South, 5 synods, 98 ministers, 167 churches, and 13,277 members; to the Synodical Conference, 6 synods, 1,071 ministers, 1,781 churches, and 264,955 members; and counts 12 independent synods, having 350 ministers, 761 churches, and 56,292 members; making the total for the whole Church 56 synods, 2,905 ministers, 5,004 churches, and 605,340 communicants. Some of the estimates of this work have, however, been shown to be so plainly erroneous as to impair the value of the whole calculation.

Brobst's *Lutherische Kalender* (Allentown, Penn.) also fills up the tables, and gives to the General Council, including the German Iowa and the Norwegian-Danish Augustana Synod, 12 synods, 724 ministers, 1,396 congregations, and 201,174 communicants; to the Synodical Conference, 7 synods, 1,079 ministers, 1,798 congregations, and 279,954 communicants; to the General Synod, North, 23 synods, 794 ministers, 1,206 congregations, and 116,484 communicants; to the General Synod, South, 5 synods, 96 ministers, 188 congregations, and

14,667 communicants; and counts 11 independent synods, with 221 ministers, 548 congregations, and 43,253 communicants; making the total for the whole Church 2,914 ministers, 5,136 congregations, and 655,529 communicants. These figures indicate an apparent increase, from 1876, of 133 ministers, 162 congregations, and 26,325 communicants.

The 16 theological seminaries returned a total of 41 professors, and 12 of them report a total of 455 students. Four seminaries, with 11 professors, and having 62 students in two of the seminaries, were attached to the General Council; five seminaries, with 11 professors and 82 students, to the General Synod; three seminaries, with 11 professors and 195 students, to the Synodical Conference; one seminary, with one professor and 13 students, to the General Synod, South. Three seminaries, with 7 professors, were connected with independent synods, of which Augsburg Seminary, Minneapolis, Minn., of the Norwegian-Danish Conference, had 103 students. Thirteen out of eighteen colleges returned a total of 1,724 students. Five of the colleges were connected with the General Council, 4 with the General Synod, 4 with the Synodical Conference, 2 with the General Synod, South, 1 with Grabau's Buffalo Synod, 1 with the North Carolina Synod, and 1 with the Synod of Iowa. The *Lutheran Almanac* gives lists of 22 academies, 7 seminaries for young women, and 74 periodicals, of which 24 are in the English language, 31 German, 9 Norwegian, 7 Swedish, and 3 Danish.

The 28th Convention of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States met at Carthage, Ill., May 30th. More than 175 delegates and clerical visitors were in attendance. The Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., of Washington, D. C., was chosen president. The boards and committees in charge of the missionary and benevolent enterprises of the Synod presented reports, of which the following are summaries:

Foreign Missions.—The contributions during the past two years had been larger than during any previous similar period; nevertheless, the work had labored under embarrassment occasioned by a deficit in the treasury resulting from erection of new buildings at Muhlenberg station, in Africa. Its indebtedness amounted, in February, 1877, to \$7,000, for the liquidation of which an appeal had been made for contributions of \$50 each. The Children's Foreign Missionary Society, organized in 1873, had been a very efficient auxiliary, and numbered about 16,000 contributors, who had so far given \$9,493. The Iowa Synod had begun the organization of the women of the church for the advancement of the missionary enterprise, and it was hoped that the plan would be generally adopted. In the India Mission, 1,263 communicants were reported, with 111 villages in which native Christians reside; 33 schools or prayer-houses; 1 chapel high-school, with 51

boarders; 3 caste girls' schools, with 101 pupils; and 29 ordinary mission-schools, with 429 pupils. The working-force of the mission embraced 5 ordained ministers, 2 native pastors, 3 catechists, 29 itinerant teachers, 4 colporteurs, and 2 women missionaries. The expenses of the mission for the last two years had been \$20,847.16. The number of baptisms since the mission was begun, 35 years before, had been 4,084, and the number of present candidates for baptism was 320. One hundred and three backsliders were reported. The African Mission, at Muhlenberg, was in good condition. Sixty children were registered as under its care. The expenditures of the mission had been \$15,831 nearly double what had been estimated.

Home Missions.—The total receipts of the Board from 21 synods, and from bequests and other sources, had been \$21,052. The present number of missions was 40, embracing 54 congregations with 3,363 members, 45 Sunday-schools with 4,677 scholars, 37 churches, and 9 parsonages. Forty-six missions had been under care during the two years, of which 3 had become self-sustaining, 2 had been abandoned by the missionaries, and 1 had declined further aid. These missions were distributed in the States as follows: Kansas 6, Missouri 2, Illinois 3, West Virginia 8, Pennsylvania 8, Ohio 6, New York 4, Iowa 6, Michigan, Kentucky, Maine, New Jersey, District of Columbia, and Nebraska each 1, and Massachusetts 2. The missions had contributed for pastors' salaries, church property, and the various funds of the Church, a total sum of \$74,699.58. Twenty-seven applications for aid had been received, ten from old congregations, 7 from Swedish congregations, and 1 from a German congregation, asking for more than \$5,000.

Church Extension.—The receipts of the Board for the two years had been \$17,680, and its expenditures during the same time, \$17,675. The total amount of its assets, consisting of notes due, was \$9,940. Loans to the amount of \$7,575 had been made, and gifts and bequests of \$10,686 had been received since the last meeting of the General Synod. Thirteen applications for aid had been received, which could not be granted on account of the lack of funds. The Board was in debt to the amount of \$14,200, and its report contained an estimate that it would need about \$30,000 during the next two years. Besides the amounts stated in the report of the Board, the reports of the district synods showed that \$6,376 had been contributed by them in one year to the work of church extension.

Publication Society.—The assets of the Society were estimated to amount to \$45,162, and the liabilities to \$15,938. The sales of merchandise for two years had been \$51,712, and the gifts to the Society during the same period amounted to \$3,712. Of the four journals, and lesser papers for Sunday-schools, issued periodically by the Society, the *Lutheran Sunday-*

School Herald, now in its 18th year, had a circulation of 33,000, and the *Augsburg Teacher*, in its 3d year, had a circulation of 5,500 copies.

Pastors' Fund.—The amount of the Pastors' Fund was only a little over \$6,000, the interest of which was disbursed among some needy superannuated ministers.

The committee on Sunday-schools reported no statistical tables, but stated that the schools were generally growing in numbers, intelligence, and efficiency. Three general conventions had been held, with good results. At the last general convention, held at Wooster, O., it was resolved to meet every alternate year, and to ask the synods to encourage synodical conventions in the intermediate years. It was arranged that the general conventions be held in the years between the meetings of the General Synod.

The committee on ecclesiastical correspondence reported that they had received communications from the Southern General Synod, from which it appeared that that body had commissioned the Rev. Dr. S. A. Repass as a delegate with fraternal greetings to the General Synod, on the condition that any existing resolutions of the latter body "compromising the Christian character of the ministers and churches represented by this General Synod (South) be rescinded." Dr. Repass was not present at the General Synod, but was awaiting its action on the subject. The committee, having given the subject careful attention, presented the following report upon it:

The only resolution of any of our General Synods, known to your committee, which would be affected by the request of the General Synod, South, is found on page 81 of minutes of our convention at Lancaster, in 1862. In the deliberate judgment of your committee the language of this resolution does not, either by fair or forced interpretation, compromise the Christian character of our Southern ministers and churches, and, therefore, the way to the completion of this friendly relation contemplated by the General Synod, South, is rendered not only possible but highly desirable. We offer the following:

Whereas, In the judgment of this General Synod, the action of former General Synods was not intended to compromise the Christian character of the ministers or churches of the general Church, South, and is not so interpreted by us; and

Whereas, If there be anything found therein that can rightfully be so construed (i. e., as compromising, etc.), we hereby place upon record the belief that such is not the sentiment of the body: therefore,

Resolved, That the duly commissioned delegate from the General Synod, South, be officially informed of the action, and be cordially invited to consummate the object of his appointment, by presenting his credentials in person.

Resolved, That the officers of this General Synod be and they are hereby authorized to appoint a delegate to return our most cordial fraternal greetings to the Southern General Synod, should the way for such appointment be opened by the acceptance of this overture.

At the last meetings of the Hartwick and Franckean Synods, New York, both of which are connected with the General Synod, committees were appointed by each body to pre-

pare a plan for the union of the two synods. The committees met at West Sand Lake, N. Y., October 30th, and adopted a plan for union to be submitted to the ensuing meetings of the two synods for their approval. The name of the *Hartwick and Franckean Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the State of New York* was selected as the designation of the new synod.

The 11th Convention of the *General Convention* of the Evangelical Lutheran Church was held at Philadelphia, Pa., beginning October 10th. The Rev. Charles P. Krauth, D. D., was chosen president. The Treasurer of the Foreign Mission Fund reported that he had a balance in hand of \$1,529.73. The committee had sent out \$4,000 to India during the past year, a sum which was declared sufficient to meet the deficiency in the previous year's accounts, and the current expenses of the year. The sum of \$1,000 would be sent in advance to meet the current expenses of the first quarter of the next year. The reports of the New York Immigrant Mission and of the Emigrants' House Association of New York stated that a debt of \$19,000 still rested on the Emigrants' House, the payment of which was very desirable, as the saving in interest effected thereby would enable many poor immigrants to continue their journey to the Western States and Territories. The whole amount received from October 1, 1876, to October 1, 1877, was, for the Emigrants' House \$4,434.55, and for the Immigrant Mission \$691.74. The whole amount paid out amounted to \$4,393.19, leaving a small balance in the hands of the Treasurer of the Emigrants' House, while the treasury of the Immigrant Mission was exhausted. The Treasurer of the Board of Home Missions reported that the Board was in debt to the amount of \$1,425.16. The consideration of the proposed constitution for congregations was taken up from the point at which the action of the Council of 1876 ended. The first section of article 5 was adopted, as follows:

The deacons are primarily the executive aid of the pastors in the work of Christ for and in the congregation, and may have assigned them any duties in keeping with this object, and with the divine and unchangeable duties and rights of the people and of pastors. They must be regular communicants, of good and established repute for personal character, wisdom, and energy. They may elect from their number a treasurer and secretary, and, if needed, assistants to both.

The sections of the 4th article which had been passed over by the previous General Council were adopted. They declare that the permanent and ordinary offices of the congregation shall be the pastorate and the diaconate, and that every pastor shall be or become a member of the synod with which the congregation is united. The attention of the Council was principally given to the discussion of the principles and meaning of the declarations on pulpit and altar fellowships adopted by the Council which met at Galesburg, Ill., commonly called "The Galesburg Rule." This declaration

asserted that the rule on those points was that Lutheran pulpits were for Lutheran ministers and Lutheran altars for Lutheran communicants only; that such a rule accorded with the word of God and the confessions of the Church, and that exceptions to it, when they should arise, should be regarded as belonging to the sphere of privilege, and not of right. The Church being divided in opinion as to the scope and meaning of the declaration, the Rev. Dr. Krauth had been requested by the previous General Council to prepare a series of views upon it, to be laid before the present meeting of the Council. The subject was also brought up in the shape of an appeal of the New York Ministerium, supported by the Synod of Michigan and other States, against the practice in regard to the rule within some synods connected with the General Council, "and in particular against the special violation of the rule, which took place in several cases of pulpit fellowship at the last meeting of the Classis of the Reformed Church at Reading, Pa., between members of the venerable Ministerium of Pennsylvania, and members of the Reformed Classis." The Council was requested to declare, in reference to the specified instance, whether such practice was approved. It adopted, by a vote of 29 to 23, the following reply:

Resolved, That while it is the duty of the General Council "to guard the purity of the faith and right administration of the sacraments" (and while it is in accordance with its confessional principles, laid down in the Galesburg Declaration, to disapprove and repudiate all practices endangering the purity of the Lutheran Church doctrine and life), nevertheless the Council "cannot pass its judgment upon any particular case that may be brought before it unless such case is specifically defined in the appeal and clearly comes within the compass of the Council's constitution, and that, as the appeal from the Ministerium of New York is not so defined, the Council cannot pass its judgment upon it in its present shape."

The theses submitted by Dr. Krauth in pursuance of the instructions of the preceding General Council were 105 in number, and gave a minute and complete analysis of "The Galesburg Rule" and a discussion of all its bearings. The discussion by the Council was opened upon the first thesis, which is as follows:

In the Galesburg Declaration the word "rule" is not used in the sense of "prescriptive regulation," but in the sense of "general principle," a principle of intrinsic validity and right. The rule is meant to assert, not legislatively what shall be done, but morally what ought to be held as true. It appeals to conscience, not to disciplinarian authority. The whole affirmation, in common with all that preceded it on the same themes, was meant to be educational, not coercive, to prepare the mind of the Church for right action by the nurture of right convictions.

It was continued during several days' sittings, after which the 2d thesis was taken up, and the Council informally laid the subject over till the next year.

The *Synodical Conference* met at Fort Wayne, Ind., July 10th. Sixty-seven delegates were present, representing the synods of Missouri,

Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Norwegian Synod. Prof. W. F. Lehmann was chosen president. The forenoon of each day was devoted to the continuance of a discussion of a series of theses on ecclesiastical fellowship, a number of which had been considered and adopted at previous meetings of the Conference. The following three theses were adopted:

11. It is furthermore inconsistent with confession when an ecclesiastical body is content to have its pastors receive not a regular, but only a temporary, call from their congregations, or when it even itself promotes this disorder by the license system.

12. It is a crying conflict with the Confession when an ecclesiastical body that calls itself Lutheran and wants to be such, manifests no earnestness and zeal in establishing, so far as lies in its power, orthodox congregational schools where these do not exist.

13. It is also in conflict with the Confession when a Lutheran organization does not exercise care that in its congregations only orthodox liturgies, hymn-books, catechisms, and books of instruction and edification are used, or does not use proper diligence to put away books that contain false doctrine and to introduce others that are sound in the faith.

In addition to these theses, the 9th of another series of theses on parochial boundaries, the consideration of which had been begun four years before, was discussed and adopted. Reports were received of the action of the several synods on a proposition which had been submitted the year before, looking to the formation of synods bounded by State lines, and the establishment of a theological seminary. The subject had received general attention, but further action upon it was not deemed necessary. The Conference resolved to begin its missionary operations without delay by establishing a mission among the colored people of the United States.

Scandinavian Lutheran Churches in the United States.—The Scandinavian Lutheran churches in the United States comprised, at the beginning of 1877, eight ecclesiastical bodies, 373 ministers, 1,071 congregations, and 117,552 members. The Swedish Augustana Synod, with 107 ministers, 246 congregations, and 33,265 communicants, is attached to the General Council; the Norwegian-Danish Augustana Synod, with 13 ministers, 53 congregations, and 7,000 members, sends delegates to the General Council, but has no organic union with it; the Norwegian Synod, with 117 ministers, 449 congregations, and 53,800 members, is attached to the Synodical Conference; the Swedish Ansari Synod, with 14 ministers, 10 congregations, and 850 members, is connected with the General Synod; and Hauge's Norwegian Synod, the Conference of the Norwegian-Danish Lutheran Church in North America, the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Mission Synod, and the Danish Lutheran Church in America, numbering together 122 ministers, 313 congregations, and 22,631 members, maintain an independent position. Of the 13 ministers com-

prising the *Norwegian-Danish Augustana Synod*, four were at the beginning of 1877 laboring in Dakota Territory, whither many of the younger members of the older congregations in Illinois and Wisconsin had emigrated. The Church was reported to be growing fast in this part of the Territory of the Synod, and a larger number of ministers was called for. The Synod had an academy at Marshall, Wis., which had recently been reopened, and was giving instruction to a class of "some seven or more" young men in theology. The *Swedish Augustana Synod*, at its meeting held at Burlington, Io., June 21st, received 18 new congregations into its connection. A report was read from the Rev. J. Teleen, the missionary to the American Indians, giving information in regard to the mission which the Synod had undertaken the year before among these people, to the effect that he had examined the opportunities offered, but had not yet established a mission; after which the Synod resolved to petition the Government for a regular Indian agency, or, if an agency cannot be obtained in a short time, for a station near Fort Sill, and to appoint a special committee to take charge of its application. It also resolved that Indian youths be received and educated at its Augustana College, and that the means for carrying out this purpose be collected through the Sunday-schools. A set of theses were adopted on the subject of divorce, based upon the affirmation of the principle that the only ground for a scripturally legal divorce is adultery.

A Free Diet of the Lutheran Church, "to discuss living subjects of general worth and importance to all Lutherans," was held in Philadelphia, Pa., December 27th and 28th. The programme of the proceedings was privately arranged before the calling of the Diet, and provided for the reading of essays on topics of interest to the Church, by members of several of the bodies into which the Church is divided, and for free discussions of the subject of each essay after its presentation. No subjects were permitted to be discussed other than those of the essays, and no vote was taken on any of the subjects considered. The Diet was understood to be without official or representative character, and to be designed simply to give to members of the different Lutheran bodies an opportunity of exchanging views. Besides the historical and doctrinal papers and discussions, the subjects presented which were of the most general interest were, "The Relations of the Lutheran Church to the Bodies around us," by the Rev. Prof. C. P. Krauth, D. D.; "The Four General Bodies of the Lutheran Church in the United States: wherein they agree, and wherein they might harmoniously cooperate," by the Rev. J. A. Brown, D. D.; and "Education in the Lutheran Church in the United States," by Prof. Valentine, of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.

M

MAINE. The public debt of the State of Maine on the 1st of January, 1878, was \$5,873,900, having been reduced \$46,500 during the year preceding. The sinking-fund amounted to \$911,436.04, having been increased \$120,142.23. This made the net indebtedness \$4,962,464. Of this, \$25,000 falls due March 1, 1878, after which no bonds mature until August 15, 1880. The receipts of the Treasury for the year were \$1,207,738.27, and there was a balance on hand at the beginning of \$394,422.27, making the total resources \$1,602,160.54. The expenditures for the year amounted to \$1,371,627.64, leaving cash on hand, December 31st, \$230,532.90. The sources of revenue were as follows:—

State taxes	\$871,573 49
County taxes	9,132 61
Tax on savings-banks	246,106 44
Tax on railroads	29,098 52
Tax on insurance companies	18,339 89
Land agent	16,691 43
Miscellaneous sources	56,490 84

The State tax is 3 mills on the dollar, a decrease from 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ mills in five years. An increase is regarded as necessary, as the receipts are falling below the expenses. The total resources for 1878, including the balance on hand, are estimated at \$1,241,556.23, or \$130,071.41 less than the expenditures of 1877.

The number of savings-banks in the State is 64, but 4 of these, the Winthrop, Solon,

Bucksport, and Lewiston, have passed into the hands of receivers, paying respectively 40, 85, 40, and 50 cents on the dollar. Of the remaining 60, 6 have paid no dividends during the year. The aggregate of deposits, on the 5th of November, was \$25,092,872.65, a decrease for the year of \$1,633,298.07. This decrease was doubtless due in part to the new law which prohibits the payment of dividends on more than \$2,000 in the name of a single depositor, and limits the dividends on all deposits to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. semi-annually. There was a noticeable increase in the amount of United States bonds and bank-stocks held by the banks, and a considerable decrease in railroad securities and loans on real estate.

During the year ending November 30th the land agent conveyed 20,300.66 acres of State lands, contracted 11,970.41 acres to settlers, and sold 77 islands belonging to the State. The number of acres under contract to settlers at the end of the year was 112,805.04. There remain unsold 19,567.39 acres of lands for settlement. The agent paid into the Treasury during the year \$8,000.52 on account of the permanent school-fund, \$6,800.46 on general account, and \$503.76 on account of reserved lands.

The following statement shows the changes in school statistics for the ten years ending with 1876:

STATISTICS.	1876.	1866.	Increase.
Number of children between four and twenty-one years	218,490	212,894	5,656
Number registered in summer schools	126,482	114,828	11,659
Average attendance in summer schools	99,106	88,748	10,368
Number registered in winter schools	123,903	123,756	6,147
Average attendance in winter schools	103,976	97,627	8,149
Average length of schools for year	21 w., 2 d.	18 w., 4 d.	2 w., 3 d.
Number of school-districts	8,972	8,771	201
Number of school-houses	4,461	3,727	534
Number of male teachers employed in summer	209	78	131
Number employed in winter	2,151	1,786	365
Number of female teachers employed in summer	4,284	3,721	563
Number employed in winter	2,351	2,084	267
Wages of male teachers per month, excluding board	\$35 45	\$28 20	\$7 25
Wages of female teachers per week, excluding board	\$4 26	\$2 54	\$1 72
Amount of school-money raised by taxation	\$82,285	477,132	405,153
Amount of permanent school-fund	400,558	214,736	185,822
Income of same apportioned to public schools	24,033	10,873	13,160
Bank-tax apportioned to public schools	123,965	7,626	126,339

The State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts had 118 students at the end of the year.

The number of inmates in the Industrial School for Girls, at Hallowell, on the 5th of December, was 38. The whole number received since it opened in January, 1875, is 71, of whom 38 have been sent to homes, and 16 indentured. The Reform School for Boys contains 147 inmates. The annual appropriation for its support is \$15,000. There were 207 convicts in the State-prison on the 30th of November. An extension containing 62 cells

has been built, and the institution has now a capacity for 250 inmates. The sales of carriages during the year amounted to \$47,700, and the sales of harness to \$11,000, but the income from all sources fell \$9,810 short of the expenses. There was also a deficiency on account of the extension and repairs, amounting to \$4,400.

The average number of patients in the Insane Asylum during the year was 411, or more than double the number 20 years ago, although the population of the State has not materially changed in that time. Improvements have

been made in the institution in the last two years, at a cost of \$22,620.23, which has been paid from its income. The price of board has been reduced from \$4 to \$3.75 a week. There is a large farm connected with the hospital, which is profitably cultivated.

The annual session of the Legislature began on the 3d of January, and came to a close on the 9th of February. There were 27 Republicans and 4 Democrats in the Senate, 97 Republicans, 52 Democrats, 1 "Greenbacker," and 1 Independent in the House, making the Republican majority 23 in the Senate, 43 in the House, and 66 on a joint ballot. There were 157 acts and 89 resolves passed. Two amendments to the constitution of the State were prepared, to be submitted to a vote of the people at the regular election in September. They were the following:

ELECTORS.—No person shall vote at any election in this State, unless he has paid a poll-tax within two years preceding the election in which he proposes to vote, provided said tax has been legally assessed upon him.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.—No city or town shall hereafter create any debt or liability, which singly, or in the aggregate with previous debts or liabilities, shall exceed five per centum of the last regular valuation of said city or town; provided, however, that the adoption of this article shall not be construed as applying to any fund received in trust by said city or town, nor to any loan for the purpose of renewing existing loans, or for war, or to temporary loans to be paid out of money raised by taxation during the year in which they are made.

Among the acts of the session, those worthy of mention were: one revising and consoli-

dating all the laws relating to savings-banks; one providing for the organization and management of loan and building associations; one to prevent incompetent persons from conducting the business of apothecaries; one against pool-selling and lotteries; one to encourage the manufacture of beet-sugar, and one increasing the annual appropriation for the normal schools to \$15,000. The savings-bank act provides for a bank examiner, and carefully guards the interests of depositors, by restricting investments and exacting rigid accountability on the part of officers and trustees. The act in relation to loan and building associations limits the capital stock of each to 3,500 shares, and the amount to be loaned on each share to \$200. Each shareholder is required to pay one dollar per month until the value of the whole fund shall be sufficient to divide \$200 to each share, and loans are made according to the premiums offered therefor by any shareholder, and as security he must assign to the association one share of stock for every \$200 borrowed. The act to prevent incompetent persons from conducting the business of apothecaries provides for three Commissioners of Pharmacy to issue certificates of competency, after making examination of applicants therefor. No one is permitted to engage in the business without such certificate, and a fine of \$50 is provided for violations of the law. The act to encourage the introduction of the manufacture of beet-sugar authorizes the Governor and Council to pay a bounty not exceeding one cent per pound on all beet-



PORTLAND.

sugar manufactured in the State, from beets raised in the State, but the amount to be paid in any one year is limited to \$7,000. Rockland was incorporated as a city and the name of the town of Lyndon was changed to Caribou during the session.

The action brought against the Maine Central Railroad Company, for the recovery of taxes assessed in 1875, resulted in a decision in favor of the State, but an appeal has been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Other suits for arrearage of taxes

have been brought against the Atlantic & St. Lawrence and the Dexter & Newport Railroad Companies. There were three trials for murder in the State during the year. Ianthe Morgan and Mrs. Sophronia J. Libby, her sister, were found guilty of murder in the first degree, for taking the life of an infant child of the former, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Isaac N. Cox, fourteen years of age, was convicted of manslaughter for killing his father, and sentenced to six years in the State prison. Edward M. Smith was found guilty of murder in the first degree, for killing Melisse T. Thayer, of Bucksport, in October, 1876. A motion in arrest of judgment in this last case was pending at the end of the year. In speaking of the relation of these cases to the abolition of the death penalty, the Governor expresses anew his "firm belief in its humanity and wisdom."

The volunteer militia of the State consists of one regiment and three unattached companies of infantry, and a battalion of light artillery. The Richards Light Infantry of Gardiner was added during the year. There is a cadet organization in the Colleges and High Schools, and several companies joined in the summer encampment at Augusta.

The marble statue of General William King, the first Governor of Maine, to be presented to the Government of the United States, and placed in the Statuary Hall at the National Capitol, has been completed by the artist, Franklin Simmons, at a cost of \$3,000. It was presented in January, 1878.

A Temperance Convention was held at Augusta on the 23d of January and two following days. Among the resolutions adopted were these:

Resolved, That the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor is a tremendous mischief in every community where it is tolerated. It is at war with every legitimate industry, eating out and wasting the wages and earnings of the people, and the wealth and resources of the State. It injures and ruins the health and destroys the lives of the people; and its sole effect is to spread poverty, pauperism, insanity, degradation and crime, broadcast in society. Its influence is to drive out from the community everything that is good, and to substitute for it everything that is bad. It spreads an inexpressible misery and wretchedness among hundreds of homes which would be prosperous and happy but for the malign influence of this active agent of evil.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every good citizen to yield obedience to the laws of the land—because that is necessary to the preservation of good order and peace in society. And that it is also the duty of Government to prohibit and suppress everything that is inconsistent with the welfare and happiness of the people.

Resolved, That more than any other evil—more than all other evils—the liquor traffic inflicts misery and mischief upon society; more than any other crime and more than all others, it deserves the reprobation of all good men and the punishment of law, because it is truly "The gigantic crime of crimes." And we respectfully and urgently call upon the Legislature for such further enactment as will effectually crush the crime.

The State Convention of the Republican party was held at Augusta on the 9th of Au-

gust. The following platform was reported by the Committee on Resolutions, of which Senator Blaine was a member:

The Republicans of Maine, assembled in State Convention this 9th day of August, 1877, make the following declaration of their political aims and principles:

1. The United States constitute a nation and not a mere confederacy. The successful issue of the Revolutionary war founded the nation; the successful issue of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion preserved it. The union of the States as one nation must be maintained for all time, against all foes, at any cost.

2. Citizenship is national. Its allegiance and obligations are national. The property of the citizen is taxed for the support of the National Government; his services are demanded, and if need be his person wounded and maimed and his life sacrificed in its defense. In return it is the most solemn, momentous and imperative duty of the National Government, by the extremest exercise of every constitutional power, to extend cordially protection to every citizen, native and naturalized, white and colored, whether menaced by tyranny abroad or by political persecution now shielded under the heresy of States' Rights at home.

3. Local self-government in all matters that are local must be strictly adhered to. In no community in the world has this been more completely attained than in the town governments common to the New England States, and the experience of wellnigh a century has taught every loyal and liberty-loving citizen that there never can be a conflict between the legitimate powers of the nation and the legitimate powers of each State.

4. The most kindly and fraternal relations should be cultivated between all sections of our common country, and peace, good-will, quiet and harmony have always been most cordially desired and labored for by the Republicans of Maine. They believe these great ends can be secured only by the freest exercise of political opinion, and the most unrestrained liberty of party organization. They view therefore, with solicitude and alarm, the complete consolidation of all political power in the sixteen Southern States in the hands of those who precipitated the rebellion, while white Union men are persecuted into silence or banishment, and the entire colored race so practically disfranchised by force and fear that, in Congressional districts where they have more than two-thirds of the voters, they are unable to elect one of their own race, or a white man in sympathy with their interests. The thirty-five representatives in Congress and the thirty-five electoral votes apportioned to the Southern States by reason of their colored population are thus wrested to the sole aggrandizement of Confederate power in the National Government, and the late rebel soldier in Georgia and South Carolina, in Mississippi and in Louisiana, is thus enabled to exert in the administration of Government more than double the political power of the Union soldier in any Northern State.

5. The action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing appropriations for the army, except upon conditions that deprived the commander-in-chief of the discretion vested in him by the Constitution, was wholly unjustifiable, dangerous, and revolutionary. And it is a striking commentary on this evil and perilous course that two of the States, whose entire representation in Congress aided in defeating the army bill, have been since compelled under the pressure and violence of mob-law to call on the National Government for such aid as only the army can render.

6. The Republicans of Maine are now and always have been in favor of every wise and salutary measure tending to the purification, integrity, and in-

dependence of the civil service; and to-day, with especial congratulation, they recall the fact that, during the sixteen years the Republican party has been in power, every appointee of the National Government in Maine has done his duty, and that during the whole period no officer has been guilty of misconduct, nor has a single cent of the public money been withheld, or in any way wrongfully appropriated.

7. The great industrial interests of the country, in agriculture, in manufactures, in mines, and in commerce, are entitled to encouraging legislation, with such incidental protection and development as wise systems of revenue may rightfully and properly afford.

8. A sound currency—based on coin and redeemable in coin—is essential to the prosperity of the people. Its attainment would impart confidence to capital, secure remunerative employment to labor, decrease the expenses of living, remove stagnation from trade, and greatly promote the development of commerce in which Maine is so deeply interested. We therefore demand that in the resumption of specie payment the promise of the National Government be kept in an honest, straightforward manner, and that no backward or sideway step be taken.

9. The Navigation Laws which were enacted in the infancy of the Republic have proved their wisdom by long and varied experience. They embody the matured judgment of three generations of commercial men. Any radical change in these laws, especially in regard to the registry and enrollment of shipping, would be detrimental to the highest interests of American commerce, and a damaging blow to the naval independence of our country.

10. The States of South Carolina, Florida, and Louisiana were fairly and legally carried by the Republicans at the November election of 1876, for the State and National tickets, and the undoubted right of President Hayes and Vice-President Wheeler to the electoral votes of those States was affirmed by the highest and most impartial tribunal that could be organized under the authority of the National Government—a tribunal to which the Democrats in both branches of Congress gave their deliberate assent. For the Democratic party now to raise the cry of fraud is both unmanly and dishonest—and if persisted in must be accepted as an indication that that party in its mad desire for power is willing to incur all the hazards of anarchy and revolution.

11. That we are opposed to any further land grants or subsidies for railroads by the general Government.

Touching matters relating especially to our own State, this Convention declares:

1. That economy, integrity, and fidelity preëminently distinguish all branches of the public service in Maine, of which the strongest proof is the steady reduction of taxation, even under the pressure of burdens inherited from the war for the Union. And, in the wide-spread depression of business and financial interests not only in the United States but throughout Europe, it is matter of sincere thankfulness that the people of Maine have retained as great a degree of comfort and prosperity as any community on the continent.

2. Taxation to be just must be equal and impartial. Our Legislature is renewedly urged to ascertain whether all forms of individual and corporate property within the State are now bearing their equitable share of the public burdens.

3. Our system of non-sectarian public education must be continued, developed and improved so that every child in the State may have, at the public expense, all the culture needed for honorable advancement and success in life.

4. Temperance among the people may be greatly promoted by wise prohibitory legislation; and it is a source of congratulation that the principle of prohibition, always upheld by the Republicans of Maine,

is now concurred in by so large a majority of the people that it is no longer a party question, the Democrats for several years having declined to contest it or dispute it.

5. With entire unanimity and with the most cordial indorsement, this Convention presents Selden Connor as a candidate for Governor. A pure and upright man, a gallant and suffering soldier, a faithful and honorable Executive, he combines in his person and in his history all the characteristics which commend him to the confidence and regard of the people of Maine.

The following resolution was presented by ex-Governor Chamberlain, now President of Bowdoin College, and advocated in a vigorous speech:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our unshaken confidence in the integrity, patriotism and statesmanship of Rutherford B. Hayes; and we cordially approve his efforts to carry out in good faith the principles avowed by the Cincinnati Convention.

Mr. C. A. Boutelle, of Bangor, offered the following as a substitute, and supported it by some spirited remarks:

Resolved, That this Convention declares its belief that Governor Packard of Louisiana and Governor Chamberlain of South Carolina were elected to their respective offices by the same votes that elected Rutherford B. Hayes President of the United States, and that both Governors were clearly entitled to recognition by the General Government; and that the failure to recognize them placed the National Government in the humiliating attitude of surrendering to rebels, threatening with arms in their hands to resist its legitimate authority.

After a conciliatory address by Mr. Blaine, both were laid on the table, and the platform adopted as reported by the Committee. Governor Selden Connor was unanimously renominated by acclamation.

The Democratic Convention was held at Portland, on the 14th of August. Joseph H. Williams was nominated for Governor on the third ballot. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Maine, in Convention assembled, hereby affirm and adopt the platform and principles adopted by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, in June, 1876.

Resolved, The reversal of the verdict of the American people, as expressed at the ballot-box in November last electing Samuel J. Tilden President of the United States, was the most monstrous political fraud recorded in history. The Democracy submitted to it in the interests of peace; it must not be repeated, and we call upon Congress to prepare and submit for ratification an amendment to the Constitution, which will render its repetition impossible, and consign conspirators attempting it to condign punishment.

Resolved, That the restoration to the common rights of citizenship of the people of three Southern States, long kept subject to military occupation, is a just acknowledgment of the wisdom of Democratic principles; that the Democratic party acts upon principle, makes no factious opposition, and opposes only what is wrong in an Administration in possession of the Government.

Resolutions were offered condemning the prohibitory liquor legislation of the last twenty years, and demanding legislation that should be in accordance with the bill of rights, and best

promote the cause of temperance, but they were defeated.

The election took place on the 10th of September. The whole number of votes cast was 102,058. Of these, Selden Connor received 53,585; Joseph H. Williams, 42,247; Henry O. Munson, "Greenback" candidate, 5,291; John C. Talbot, 736; other candidates, 199. Connor's plurality over Williams was 11,358; majority over all, 5,112. The proposed amendment of the Constitution regarding the qualifications of electors was defeated, the vote being 20,530 for and 25,242 against it. The amendment relating to municipal indebtedness was ratified by a vote of 39,300 to 5,882. The Governor issued his proclamation on the 20th of December, declaring that the latter would take effect and become a part of the Constitution of the State on the 1st of January, 1878.

MARYLAND. The total receipts from all sources into the State Treasury during the year ending September 30, 1877, were \$2,109,194, which, added to the balance in the Treasury September 30, 1876, of \$401,434, made a total of \$2,510,628. The expenditures during the same time, including the amounts disbursed from the "funds" so called, amounted to \$2,179,814, leaving a balance in the Treasury on September 30, 1877, of \$330,814. The receipts and disbursements of the "funds" comprise the Sinking Fund and Free-School Funds; the revenues from certain stocks held by the State being required by law to be distributed to the Free Schools in addition to the amounts they annually receive from general taxation. The sources from which the general receipts were derived are as follows:

Licenses	\$493,615 57
Taxes	1,038,958 54
Sale of State stock	219,315 00
War claims, United States	51,362 64
Northern Central annuity	90,010 00
Susquehanna canal	30,000 00
State live stock	13,443 00
Tobacco inspection	15,740 21
State wharves	4,055 15
Agricultural college	6,908 00
Baltimore and Ohio dividends	60,918 74
Excess of fees	18,639 82
Interest on debt	17,457 79
Fines and forfeitures	8,223 71
Grain weighers	5,956 83
Interest on bonds	6,300 00
Miscellaneous	2,252 65
Total	\$2,108,191 70

The purposes for which the disbursements were made were as follows: Agricultural societies in counties and State societies, \$6,500; charitable institutions, \$92,474; indigent blind, \$12,550; public buildings (construction and repairs), \$67,608; interest on public debt, \$645,275; redemption of, \$221,176; purchase of, for sinking fund, \$33,396; pensions, \$34,060; reformatory institutions, \$102,327; special appropriation, \$15,281; survey of Baltimore harbor, \$5,000; schools, including colleges and academies, \$647,344; expenses of State Government, including oyster navy, \$296,822; total, \$2,179,814. From the above it will be seen

that, deducting from the total expenditures the sums paid for interest on the public debt, redemption of the overdue sterling debt, and for the support of the public schools, academies, and colleges, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,513,795, there will be left a balance of \$666,018, of which \$369,196 was expended in donations, special appropriations, construction of public buildings, pensions, charitable and reformatory institutions, surveys, etc., and \$296,822 was used to defray the expenses of the State Government.

The treasury has suffered a severe loss during the last two years by the suspension of dividends on the State stock of the Washington branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and also from the failure on the part of that company to pay over to the State one fifth of the gross receipts derived from passengers by that route, in accordance with the terms of the contract with the State. The change made by the act of 1876, chapter 248, by which the license to foreign insurance companies was reduced to \$100, has produced a loss to the State of about \$40,000 a year. The Tidewater & Susquehanna Canal Company has, for the last year, failed to pay the interest on the mortgage due to the State, so that the loss to the treasury from the above-mentioned sources may be stated as follows: on State Stock of Washington Branch, two years, \$110,000; from reduction of insurance licenses, two years, \$80,000; Susquehanna & Tidewater Canal, one year, \$60,000; total, \$250,000. The funded debt of the State, September 30, 1877, was \$10,758,078. After deducting \$4,362,355, the value of stocks and bonds held by the State, on which interest is paid, and which are considered productive assets, there is left a net debt, on which interest must be provided, of \$6,396,323. It must be noted that among the assets claimed to be productive are included stock of the Washington Branch of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the mortgage of the Tidewater & Susquehanna Canal. As an offset to the funded debt given above, the State holds unproductive assets estimated at \$20,000,000.

The total valuation of the property of the State under the new assessment, authorized by the law of 1876, is as follows: assessed value, \$478,468,028; aggregate value, \$547,044,270.

The assessed value is the value of the property subject to a State tax; the aggregate value includes railroad property. The value of railroad property, as assessed under the act of 1876, is \$25,532,650. The assessed value of property in 1867 was \$492,653,472, and the aggregate value, \$523,809,534. During ten years there has been an increase of \$25,532,650 in the aggregate value.

A large amount of property, corporate and individual, real and personal, has for years escaped taxation in Maryland from legal exemption or otherwise. The principle sought to be established by the law of 1876 was, to do away with every exemption on which it could oper-

ate and thus recognise in its broadest sense the doctrine of the bill of rights, which declares that "every person holding property in this State ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the support of the Government according to his actual worth in real or personal property." The exemption of mortgages from taxation is supposed, by many, to have had a bad effect and to have thrown great burdens upon real estate. For purposes of education, Maryland spends more than \$1,500,000 a year, about one half of which is contributed by the State Treasury from direct taxation, and the rest is levied by the counties and the City of Baltimore upon the taxable basis within their limits. Of this large sum, the whole amount apportioned to the counties is intrusted to the Boards of County School Commissioners, who are required to publish annually a statement of their receipts and disbursements, and to forward a copy of the report to the State Board of Education. The condition of the public schools for the year ending September 30, 1877, is shown in the following statement, which does not include those in the city of Baltimore:

Number of schools.....		1,827
Increase over last year.....	74	
Total number of scholars enrolled during the year.....		104,46
Increase.....	2,280	
Highest number enrolled in one term.....		86,440
Increase.....	1,810	
Average daily attendance.....		47,804
Increase.....	817	
Number of teachers employed.....		2,142
Increase.....	23	
Number of men teachers.....		1,190
Number of women teachers.....		1,012
Total receipts from all sources, including balances on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, 1877.....		\$1,011,579 87
Increase.....	\$7,425 13	
Total expenditures.....		\$928,225 04
Balance on hand at close of fiscal year.....		88,854 83
Total.....		\$1,011,579 87
Decrease in expenditures as compared with last year.....	\$17,137 87	

This is the 10th year of the present system under the Constitution of 1867. The progress made during this period is shown by the following figures:

	1867.	1877.
Schools.....	1,205	1,827
Teachers.....	1,282	2,142
Pupils.....	71,069	104,462
Teachers' salaries.....	\$495,857	\$609,784
Building, repairing, and furnishing school-houses.....	\$40,978	\$108,451

During the year Dr. C. W. Chancellor, Secretary of the State Board of Health, pursuant to instructions received from Governor Carroll, made an extended inspection of the prisons, almshouses, and reformatories of the State. His elaborate report has attracted wide attention. The report gives details of the shocking condition in which many of the public institutions were found. It says:

In most of these places cleanliness is an unknown luxury; all is filth and misery and the most degrading unrelieved suffering. The inmates, sane and insane, were found in many instances huddled together, without discrimination of age, sex, or condition, commingling in unrestrained licentiousness, and with results shocking to all sense of decency and humanity.

The statistics accompanying the report show that there are in the almshouses and jails of the State more than 500 insane and idiotic persons for whom there exists no proper provision. "It is impossible," says Dr. Chancellor, "to imagine anything worse than the brutal degradation and cruelty to which the insane are subjected in some of the county almshouses." For this he does not reflect specially upon the "keepers," but attributes the fault generally to the system of which they are the agents, and urges as one of the features of a necessary change that every inmate of the establishment, capable of physical exertion, should be set to work as a means of inducing health and morality. For this purpose he recommends the establishment by counties of union almshouses which should also be workhouses. In 1870 the population of the State was 780,894. The number of insane was 733, and of idiotic 362; total 1,095. On May 1, 1877, the total number of insane was 1,051, of whom 752 were paupers. Dr. Chancellor condemns strongly the custom of placing children in almshouses and prisons in company with old criminals, and suggests the establishment of district "asylum schools" for the maintenance and education of pauper-children. Considerable space in the report is devoted to a discussion of the "tramp," who is characterized as a great and growing evil. The most stringent and severe measures, such as those in force among the ancients, are recommended as the best means of ridding society of these "willful paupers." At the Frederick County almshouses 8,000 of these vagrants were fed and lodged between October 1, 1876, and March 1, 1877.

The report says that there is probably no institution in the State so faulty in construction and so poorly adapted to the purposes for which it is used as the House of Refuge, its whole surroundings being gloomy and prison-like. The discipline of the House is, however, excellent, and the place is kept clean and in good order. The State Penitentiary is described as a model of its kind, but its removal from the city (Baltimore) is recommended, the House of Refuge being suggested as a suitable situation, with such additions to the present buildings as may be necessary. The condition of affairs exposed by Dr. Chancellor was brought to the attention of the Legislature of 1878 by Governor Carroll, who remarked that twenty-five years ago the almshouses and prisons of the counties of New York were in a similar condition. Those evils have been removed by the active interest of persons in the various counties who have formed volunteer

societies to visit and inspect the condition of the suffering poor. The presidents of these organizations, composed of both men and women, hold a commission from the Governor, and, while they are not authorized to interfere in any way with the management of the almshouses, are required to visit them regularly, and report to the county authorities any ill-treatment or neglect that may come under their observation, and annually to make a report which is published with that of the State Board of Charities.

If any such organizations could be formed throughout Maryland, and be authorized to report to "the State Board of Health," it cannot be doubted that the existing abuses would soon give place to effective management.



WASHINGTON MONUMENT, BALTIMORE.

The political canvass of the year created no little excitement, and long before the conventions were held general interest was aroused as to the position the respective parties would take relative to the exciting events following the presidential election of 1876 and the administration of President Hayes. The Republican convention met in Baltimore, September 20th, nominated Dr. Gabriel E. Porter for State Controller, and passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the United States possesses our entire confidence as a public officer, and commands our fullest respect for his high personal character. His patriotism was demonstrated by a four-years' service in the Army of the Union, and is still attested by the scars of honorable wounds. His probity and purity of character were proven by his blameless conduct and successful administration during three terms of office as Governor of Ohio. In determining upon a policy toward the people of the South, which imposes upon their leaders and public men the responsibility of establishing peaceable relations among all classes in every community, of building up strong and beneficent governments for the several States, under which justice may be impartially dispensed and freedom be universally enjoyed, and of selecting for all public places capable

and right-minded public servants, the President has evinced a praiseworthy desire to put an end to the sad antagonisms of civil strife, with all their attendant evils and disasters. The step taken by him was a patriotic endeavor to carry out in good faith the pledges of the Republican platform of 1876, and the explicit promises of his letter of acceptance. We, therefore, believe it to be due to the President, as well as to the Republican party, to declare that he has our cordial approbation in his undertaking to restore just and salutary governments throughout the South, and the kindest relations among all its inhabitants, so that law may be everywhere obeyed, life may be everywhere held inviolable, and genuine liberty be made the actual possession of the least and lowliest of the American people.

Resolved, That we recognize, in the steady diminution of the premium on gold and the correlative appreciation of national currency, the wisdom and courage of the Republican party in opposing all forms of inflation and repudiation, and that the statesmanship which was based on honesty and a deference to economic laws is surely but gradually bringing about the resumption of specie payments. We are, therefore, unwilling to unite with demagogues in favoring the repeal of the resumption act of 1875, feeling assured by the restoration of prosperity to the country through a revival of our commerce, manufactures and agriculture, of which numerous and healthy signs are already visible, that before January 1, 1879, the resumption of specie payments will be deemed by all honorable and sensible men as absolutely necessary to the stability of our trade and the due development of all our industries. The efforts of the Democratic party to impugn the title of Rutherford B. Hayes as President of the United States is only equaled by their audacity in claiming that John Lee Carroll is the legally elected Governor of Maryland; and while the title of the former was confirmed by a high tribunal, composed of Republicans and Democrats, and created by Democratic votes, the title of the latter has never been acknowledged by any respectable majority of the people in the State, and was only acquiesced in because there was no tribunal in the State that was willing to decide upon the proofs of fraud and violence through which he only became a governor. We denounce as shameful the conduct of the Democratic officials, charged under their solemn oaths faithfully and honestly to administer the election laws.

1. In permitting fictitious names to be placed on the registration lists.

2. In not striking from the lists the names of hundreds of dead men, whose names are annually voted upon by repeaters.

3. In omitting from the lists hundreds of colored and white Republicans, who are thus disfranchised.

4. In appointing partisan judges of election, who either wink at fraud, or are in direct complicity with hired repeaters. In contrast to this shameless conduct of the Democrats, we call attention to the Republican counties of the State, for the fairness with which judges are appointed, the elections conducted, and the election laws enforced, and we appeal to the honest element of the Democratic party to insist that the members of the next Legislature shall repeal the present laws on registration, and enact others providing for a new registration throughout the State, under a registration board in which all parties should be equally represented.

We hold the Democratic party of the State responsible for the high taxes now imposed upon the people. The lavish expenditure of the public money, the creation of useless offices in order to maintain their organizations, compelled it to pass the law of 1876 for a reassessment of property. This law introduced a vast army of officials, who, in order to increase the basis of taxation, have over-estimated the value of real estate, and have taxed divers spe-

cies of personal property heretofore excluded from the tax levies.

We are in favor of a repeal of the laws creating the establishment of the so-called oyster navy. This establishment gives employment to a number of men who are ostensibly engaged in protecting the oyster-beds of the State, but who really fatten on the hard earnings of a poor and worthy class, who have no means of livelihood aside from the catching of oysters.

We also favor a modification of the oyster laws, so far as they apply to citizens of Maryland, because they are oppressive and bear heavily on those who are compelled to pay excessive licenses in order to maintain a superfluous oyster-police force; and we ask for such further legislation as will protect the oystermen from the unnecessary seizures and harsh treatment.

We are in favor of a repeal of the inspection laws of the State, and affirm that the State tobacco warehouses have become nurseries for Democratic repeaters, and the amount annually paid by the grower and producer is a tax paid to maintain useless offices, and retards the free exportation of tobacco.

We are in favor of increased facilities for educating the masses through a uniform system of education. We ask that the school-fund for the several counties shall be increased, so that every child in the State of the proper age shall receive its benefits.

We believe it is better and cheaper to spend the public money in the erection of school-houses, and the employment of competent teachers, than in enlarging our jails and penitentiaries, and in building houses of correction; and that our next Legislature be recommended to so revise the present laws that the election of school commissioners in the counties be vested in the people.

We are opposed alike to exorbitant tolls on the Chesapeake & Ohio canal, and to unjust discrimination in freights on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. We hold that our great works of internal improvement, whether canal or railroad, were built for the benefit of the people, and that freights and tolls should be so regulated as not to discriminate against local traffic, or for or against special private interests.

We are in favor of obeying all laws, and of suppressing, by force if need be, all lawlessness; that the laws made by the representatives of all classes ought to be observed by all; that we hold in equal respect the rights of capital to control its investments and of labor to regulate its compensations by peaceable means, but we deprecate any resort by any class to any mode of violence to subserve its demands, and we declare it to be the privilege of every man to assert his rights only within the bounds of law. At the same time we remind the voters of Maryland that the Republican party through its protective tariff and other proper legislation has fostered as far as legislation can do so the interests and industries of the laboring classes.

The Democratic Convention was held in Baltimore, September 27th. Thomas J. Keating was nominated for Controller, and the following platform was adopted:

The Democratic Conservative party of Maryland, through its delegates in convention assembled, do hereby declare:

That the platform of principles enunciated by the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis, in 1876, is hereby reaffirmed and adopted.

That we congratulate the Democrats and Conservatives in the Forty-fourth Congress upon their successful efforts in the reduction of the annual expenditures of the various departments of the Government by more than thirty millions of dollars, and we insist upon the most rigid economy in the conduct of all our public affairs.

That it is a cause of congratulation to the country at large, and especially of pride and satisfaction to the Democratic party, that its pacific policy of home-rule and non-intervention in the local affairs of the States has become a cardinal rule of action even in an administration whose title to office is not derived from an election, according to constitutional methods, but exists by the adjudication of a tribunal unknown to the Constitution, but whose award has been acquiesced in by a peace-loving people.

That the withdrawal from the States of Louisiana and South Carolina of the federal army, which had been a standing menace for years to their citizens, and the recognition of the Democratic Governors of those commonwealths as their lawful executives, merit our approval and shall receive our support.

That justice and sound policy forbid the fostering of one branch of industry to the detriment of others, and we demand a revision of our present tariff laws to the end that no more revenue shall be raised than is necessary to defray the expenses of the Government frugally administered, and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

That we protest against the donations or loans of money, lands or bonds, or the pledge of the public credit, by Congress in aid of associations or corporations engaged or purporting to be engaged in public or private enterprises, and we insist that the opposition of the Democratic party to subsidies of all kinds shall be faithfully carried out by the representatives in Congress whose election is due to the support of the party.

That condemning all lawlessness and supporting the public authorities in the suppression thereof, but acquitting the true workingman of all complicity therein, and sympathizing with those poorly rewarded for labor, we have no new promises to make, but we affirm the resolutions adopted by our State Convention of 1873, in the following words, viz.: "That the wealth of the country is mainly derived from the product of her labor, and every just measure to improve the condition and promote the advancement of the laboring classes should receive sympathy, and will command our cordial support."

That we recommend to the next General Assembly of Maryland proper legislation for the encouragement of colonization in our own State. Thousands of acres are laying waste in our State, and wise measures would not only enhance the value of our property, but give also relief to many who intend to exchange the workshop for the field, and to secure to themselves homes more in accordance with the changed condition of things in our country.

The election resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket, 80,710 votes being cast for Keating, and 50,231 for Porter. The majority of the former, therefore, was 30,479.

The peace of Maryland was greatly disturbed during the past year by the lawless proceedings and riots growing out of the great railroad strike. (*See LABOR STRIKES.*)

In December an important decision was rendered by the Court of Appeals, holding that a negro was not entitled to be admitted to practice as a lawyer in that court. The application was made by Charles Taylor, a colored citizen of the State of Maryland. It was opposed on the ground that the statute of 1876, chapter 264, section 3, limits the privilege of admission to the bar to *white* male citizens above the age of twenty-one years. On behalf of the applicant it was argued that the provision of the statute which excludes colored citizens from the privilege of admission to the bar is repugnant to the fourteenth amendment

of the Federal Constitution, and is therefore inoperative and void. But the court held that they were bound by two decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, which were against the construction contended for by the applicant. In the "Slaughter-house cases" (16 Wall, 36) the latter court held that the fourteenth amendment had reference only to the rights and immunities of citizens of the United States as such, as contradistinguished from those belonging to them as citizens of a State.

The Supreme Court was again called upon to construe the fourteenth amendment in the case of *Mrs. Bradwell* (16 Wall, 180) who had applied for admission as an attorney in the Supreme Court of Illinois, claiming that the right of admission was a privilege or immunity belonging to her as a citizen of the United States, that it was guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, and that the State could not abridge it. The court held that the right to be admitted to practice law in the courts of a State was not one belonging to the citizens of the United States *as such*, and hence was not within the protection of the fourteenth amendment, but depended on the laws and regulations of the State. The Court based its decision on the principles affirmed in the "Slaughter-house cases," and said:

The right to control and regulate the granting of license to practice law in the courts of a State is one of those powers which are not transferred for its protection to the Federal Government, and its exercise is in no manner governed or controlled by citizenship of the United States in the party seeking such license.

The Court of Appeals held that "these decisions are conclusive of the present case."

They determine that the fourteenth amendment has no application. It follows that the provisions of the code are left in full force and operation, and must control our action. We cannot set aside or disregard the provisions of the statute. The Legislature alone can change the law. The privilege of admission to the office of an attorney cannot be said to be a right or immunity belonging to the citizen, but is governed and regulated by the Legislature, who may prescribe the qualifications required, and designate the class of persons who may be admitted. The power of regulating the admission of attorneys in the courts of a State is one belonging to the State and not to the Federal Government. As said by Mr. Justice Bradley in *Bradwell's case*: "In the nature of things, it is not every citizen, of every age, sex, and condition, that is qualified for every calling and position. It is the prerogative of the legislator to prescribe regulations, founded on Nature, reason, and experience, for the due admission of qualified persons to professions and callings demanding special skill and confidence. This fairly belongs to the police force of the State." (16 Wall, 142.) Application refused.

The increased trade of the city of Baltimore has been a source of pride to the people of Maryland. The total value of the exports from this port has increased from \$24,683,083 in 1875 to \$39,815,286 in 1877. The increase in the receipts of grain for ten months of 1877, as compared with the four preceding years, is shown by the following figures:

GRAIN.	1877. (10 mos.)	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat...	5,617,945	3,945,247	4,409,670	6,456,834	2,810,917
Corn.....	17,415,682	24,684,280	9,567,141	9,355,467	8,330,449
Oats.....	762,442	810,212	977,514	1,149,188	1,255,072
Rye	101,012	112,160	74,529	118,684	100,519
Total...	23,897,081	29,551,349	15,028,854	17,080,128	12,496,957

The following shows the receipts of grain at Baltimore, both by water and rail, since 1870:

YEAR.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1870	8,089,357	8,381,676	1,243,720	77,778
1871	4,076,017	5,735,921	1,833,409	88,956
1872	2,457,100	9,045,465	1,959,161	90,938
1873	2,810,917	8,330,449	1,255,972	100,519
1874	6,456,834	9,355,567	1,149,188	118,684
1875	4,409,670	9,567,141	977,514	74,529
1876	3,945,247	24,684,280	810,212	112,160
1877*.....	5,617,945	17,415,682	762,442	101,012

The shipments of petroleum have increased from 3,470,995 gallons in 1873 to 40,812,598 in 1876. All this would indicate a great prosperity, in spite of the depressed condition of business for the past four years.

MASSACHUSETTS. The annual session of the Massachusetts Legislature began on the 3d of January, and came to a close on the 17th of May, having occupied 135 days. There were 252 acts and 69 resolves passed. Of the acts, 217 were of a public character, and 55 related to private property, persons, or corporations. An election of United States Senator, for the term of six years from March 4, 1877, to succeed the Hon. George S. Boutwell, was effected on the 19th of January, after seven ballots in joint convention, occupying several days. On the preliminary vote in the two Houses, George S. Boutwell received 17 votes in the Senate, and 78 in the House; George F. Hoar, 12 in the Senate, and 76 in the House; Josiah G. Abbott, 7 in the Senate, and 55 in the House; Alexander H. Rice, 4 in the Senate, and 15 in the House; A. H. Bullock and Julius H. Seelye, each 4 in the House; and Charles Devens, John E. Sanford, and Henry L. Pierce, each 1 in the House. On the first joint ballot, Boutwell received 95, Hoar 88, Abbot 62, Rice 19, and other candidates 11. On the last ballot, Mr. Hoar received 146 out of 278, Mr. Boutwell having 47, Judge Abbott 62, Governor Rice 19, Bullock 2, Seelye 1, and Paul A. Chedbourne 1.

The amendment of the Constitution, proposed by the preceding Legislature, making officers and instructors of Harvard College eligible to the Senate and House of Representatives, was approved, and submitted to the people for ratification. A new amendment was proposed, giving the "General Court" power "to divide any town into election districts, and prescribe the manner of calling and holding public meetings of the legal voters of such town, in such districts, for the election of officers under the

* Ten months.

Constitution, and the manner of receiving and returning the votes given at such elections."

The subjects which most largely occupied the attention of the Legislature during the session were the regulation of the sale of liquor, the management of the Hoosac Tunnel, and investigations of the management of the Reform School at Westborough, and the construction of the new Insane Asylum at Danvers.

A prohibitory liquor law underwent protracted discussion, but was defeated. Then a local-option measure was introduced and passed as a compromise, but was vetoed by the Governor. He set forth his objections at length, the chief of which was, that the existing law was working well and ought not to be changed. In this connection he presented the following facts, contrasting the results of the license system and that of prohibition, which preceded it:

As already observed, the State issues no licenses whatever; the question being now one entirely of local option. The first inquiry, therefore, is, What proportion of the cities and towns have granted licenses under this option? The whole number of cities and towns in Massachusetts is 342, and of these less than 100, or less than 30 per cent. of the whole number, had granted any licenses at the close of the year 1876. The present law is, therefore, absolutely prohibitory in more than 70 per cent. of the whole number of municipalities in the State. If liquors are sold in these towns, the sale is in violation of law, and the local authorities have power to enforce the penalties. I have not full returns from the cities and towns where licenses have been authorized, but from returns furnished by the Chief Detective of the Commonwealth at the beginning of the present year from the 235 towns and cities, or from some more than two-thirds of the whole number, it appears that the whole number of arrests for drunkenness in these places was

In the year 1874.....	25,740
In the same places like arrests in 1876.....	18,696

Showing a decrease of.....	7,044
between the last year of the prohibitory law and the first year of the license law, in these 235 towns.	

The Chief of Police of Boston sent in the following statistics of results in this city for the year 1876:

Number of arrests for drunkenness in 1874...	11,880
Number of arrests for drunkenness in 1876...	8,564

Showing a decrease of.....	3,316
Total number of prosecutions under liquor law	4,023
Total number of gallons of liquor forfeited....	26,883
Total number of places abandoned as to sale in 1876.....	619

That visible drunkenness has diminished in our streets will be admitted by every candid observer; indeed, an intoxicated person is now seldom seen abroad, and there is a growing sentiment against intemperance. Drunkenness is no longer condoned in respectable society, and the fashion of the times, as well as the moral sentiment of the people of all classes, is forming against it. The use of liquors is no longer considered essential to occasions of public hospitality, and recent significant examples have been given of their entire disuse. It would not be true to attribute the whole of this gratifying progress of temperance to the existing laws; but the law is one of the conditions of society wherein this awakening has taken place; and to me it seems inexpedient to supplant so serviceable and so acceptable an instrumentality in order to try chances in a new field of experiment with the hazard of losing all that has been gained and all that may be reasonably hoped for.

Several new schemes for the utilization of the Hoosac Tunnel were presented and debated at length before committees, where public hearings were given, and in the two Houses. The most conspicuous were the "Crane plan," involving connecting lines of railroad from Boston to Chicago, under State management, and ultimately to be owned by the State, and the "Burt plan," which contemplated free competition through the tunnel, and a new western connection. These were defeated, and a measure continuing the "toll-gate" plan for a term of seven years, in order to make contracts secure for that period, was vetoed by the Governor, which left the subject where it was at first. The question of reforming the system of taxation was also the subject of much debate and several propositions, but no change was effected. Shortly after a strike on the Boston & Maine Railroad, the Railroad Commissioners submitted five separate bills, providing penalties for an abandonment of trains by the employés of any railroad corporation; for obstruction of trains on any railroad; for carelessness or neglect in the management or control of engines or cars; for the use of violence, intimidation, bribery, or other means, against employés of any road, by persons, or combinations of persons, to induce them to leave the employ of such roads; and for refusal to aid in moving the cars or trains of another road over the lines of that on which persons guilty of such refusal may be employed. None of these bills were passed.

A prolonged hearing was given on the question of amending the Constitution, so as to give to women the right of suffrage, and a resolution was reported in favor of the amendment, but it was defeated without a count of votes.

The investigation into the management of the Westborough Reform School was occasioned by charges of cruel and unnecessary punishments. A majority and two minority reports were submitted. Six of the ten members of the joint committee, after reviewing the allegations and evidence, announced their conclusions as follows:

1. Corporal punishment has been too frequently resorted to, and in some cases unnecessarily severe, and the manner of its application in many instances objectionable.

2. The use of what has been called the sweat-box we consider an objectionable form of punishment, liable to abuse, and had better be abandoned, although no boy appears ever to have been injured by its use.

3. The application of water as a punishment for an offense has been used but a very few times, and then not in a manner to do any bodily harm to the boys. We advise its use only to quell insubordination existing at the moment, and for such a purpose we should consider it a most efficient and proper remedy.

4. Too much power and discretion has been allowed to subordinate officers, and we advise that only such officers as are particularly authorized by the trustees should ever administer punishment, and only in such manner as they shall direct.

Finally. We believe the institution is, in most re-

spects, in excellent condition, and the superintendent conscientiously endeavoring, under very trying circumstances, to promote the welfare of those under his charge; and, although the discipline is strict as the law requires, and in some cases unneccessarily severe, we do not consider that it has been, or that it will be, either brutal or cruel.

A change in the discipline of this institution was contemplated as soon as the new building should be occupied, and we believe the suggestions herein offered will render any special legislation unnecessary. We, therefore, report that the accompanying bill ought not to pass.

Three members of the committee joined in a report in which the discipline of the institution was discussed and condemned, and legislation favored. The Chairman of the Committee on the part of the House made a separate report, and submitted two bills, one providing

for a new Board of Trustees, and the other declaring that corporal punishment should be inflicted only under such rules and by such methods as should be prescribed by the Trustees and by direction of the Superintendent, and that in every case a record of the offense and the mode and extent of the punishment should be made and presented to the Trustees. The latter of these was passed.

The Danvers Hospital investigation related to the expense involved in the construction of that institution. A majority of the committee reported that there had been no "jobbery," but there was evidence of bad judgment and extravagance. They recommended that the hospital be turned over to a Board of Trustees to have charge of its management, who should



MATTHEWS HALL (SHOWING ALSO MASSACHUSETTS, HARVARD, AND HOLLIS HALLS), CAMBRIDGE.

also attend to the completion of the building. The minority of the committee justified the action of the commissioners and favored leaving the completion of the work in their hands. A bill passed both Houses in accordance with the recommendation of the majority, turning the institution over to the Board of Trustees in its unfinished condition, but it was defeated by a veto of the Governor. A bill, however, became a law, authorizing the appointment of a Board of five Trustees, to take charge of the government of the institution and all work upon it after the completion of existing contracts.

A Commission for revising the Judiciary System of the State, appointed by authority of the previous Legislature, made a report suggesting a variety of changes. The only one adopted at this session gave general equity jurisdiction to the Supreme Court.

Among the important laws enacted during

the session, was one abolishing the coroner system, and providing for separate medical examinations and legal investigations in cases of death from unknown causes. This provided for medical examiners in each county, with fixed salaries, to make inquiries into the cause of death, and to notify the District Attorney or justice of the local court in case it has resulted from violence. The court is then to prosecute the judicial portion of the investigation, and report when, where, and by what means the death was caused. The justice is also required to issue process for arrest of the person charged in his report with the commission of violence, if he is not already in custody. An amendment of the election law was made, requiring that when the right of a person to vote is challenged, his ballot shall be received, with his name and residence signed to it, and also that of the person making the challenge. An act was passed establishing an Advisory Board

vestment. Twenty companies made no net income. The amount paid in dividends was \$5,429,183.31, for interest \$3,437,026. Only 28 of the companies paid dividends, and these ranged from 1 to 10 per cent., the average being 7.17 per cent. The average earnings per mile was \$11,735.22, average cost of operation \$8,494.18.

The Troy & Greenfield Railroad and Hoosac Tunnel remain under State management. The façade at the eastern portal of the tunnel, the stone arch at the western portal, the brick arching throughout, and all other work connected with the line, with the exception of certain improvements in the station accommodations at Greenfield and North Adams, have been completed. A new method of collecting tolls was adopted on the 1st of July, a percentage of two-thirds of the gross receipts being charged instead of a fixed rate per ton. During the three months following, the receipts and expenses were as follows:

Gross Receipts:

From Fitchburg Railroad.....	\$36,353 80
From Troy & Boston Railroad.....	8,846 15
	<hr/>
	\$45,199 95
Expenses for the same period.....	16,485 26
	<hr/>
Net receipts for three months of 1877.....	\$28,714 69
Net receipts for the same months, 1876.....	7,296 50
	<hr/>
Gain in 1877.....	\$21,418 19
The net receipts for nine months, from January 1 to October 1, 1877, were.....	\$63,966 47
Total net receipts from January 1 to October 1, 1876.....	23,394 36
	<hr/>
Gain in nine months over preceding year.....	\$35,572 11

The State also has an investment of \$3,600,000 in the New York & New England Railroad, arising from a conversion of what were known as the Berdell mortgage bonds of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad, held by the State as security for loans, into certificates of stock of a like amount of the New York & New England Company. The State also holds a note of the same company for a loan of \$250,000.

On the 1st of November, there were 176 savings-banks in the State, an increase of three for the year, though there were three which went out of business. One of these latter, the Jamaica Plain, voluntarily closed its affairs and paid depositors in full; the other two, the Mechanics', of Boston, and the North Bridge-water, at Brockton, were placed under injunction and compelled to liquidate. Seven others were either suspended or under temporary injunction at the date of the commissioners' report. The total deposits in all the savings-banks, October 31st, amounted to \$244,596,614.18, being an increase of \$1,255,971.45 for the year; the amount of surplus was \$5,182,570.86. The amount deposited during the year was \$42,595,232.58, or \$7,181,538.50 less than during the previous year. The amount of withdrawals was \$47,918,238.87, or \$4,202,285.15 less than the previous year. The number of open accounts at the date of report was

739,757, an increase of 468 for the year. Investments in public funds show a large increase, and loans on mortgages or real estate a considerable decrease. Loans made at 7 and 8 per cent. show a large decrease, and those from 4 to 6 per cent. a corresponding increase. Dividends are limited to 5 per cent., and many of the banks have reduced them to 4 per cent.

The public institutions of the State are in a flourishing condition. The new State-prison at Concord is far advanced toward completion, and it is expected that the property will be turned over to the authorities about April, 1878. The new Hospital for the Insane at Worcester has been finished and occupied. The cost of construction was \$1,102,417.44; of furnishing, \$26,556.99. At the end of the year it contained about 400 patients, most of whom were removed from the old hospital in the same city, which is retained as "a temporary asylum for the chronic insane." The new hospital at Danvers was substantially



APPLETON CHAPEL, CAMBRIDGE.

completed on the 1st of October, when it was transferred to the trustees. It cost \$1,423,843.52 for construction, and the appropriation for furnishing was \$50,000. It was not occupied at the end of the year. It is said to be the most perfect institution of its kind in America. In the old State-prison at Boston, there were, on the 1st of October, 771 convicts. The receipts of the institution for the year preceding were \$85,070.45, expenses \$126,978.38, leaving a deficit of \$41,907.93. The cost of the support of each convict was \$170.57; income for each, \$114.34. The Reformatory Prison for Women, at Sherborn, has been completed, and was opened on the 7th of November. The superintendent, physician, and chaplain are women, the only male officer

being the treasurer and steward. The number of inmates of the Industrial School for Girls, at Lancaster, was 104 at the end of the year. The receipts were \$29,719.53, and a balance of \$1,636.01 remained over. The trustees recommend the erection of new buildings. The State Primary School, at Monson, contained 529 children on the 1st of October; 127 had been placed out in families. The total expenditures were \$47,348.87. New

longing to the several counties of the State is \$3,699,421, and the average number of prisoners in county prisons, jails, and houses of correction, was 2,466.

The total cost of pauperism in the State, for the year ending March 31st, is calculated at \$1,790,624, of which \$1,450,624 was paid by cities and towns. Of the 342 cities and towns in the State, 222 provided for the paupers in almshouses, and the aggregate number in those

establishments for the year was 6,166, and the average number 3,747. The cost of almshouse support was \$453,835, the average per week for each person being \$2.44. One hundred and twenty cities and towns kept the paupers in hospitals or families, the number of persons thus supported being 2,505, and the cost of support \$343,542, or an average of \$3.48 per week for each person. The aggregate number receiving partial support or relief was 74,384, from which, it is estimated, about 12,000 should be deducted for duplications. The expense for relief and partial sup-



GORE HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

officers have been placed in charge of the institution, whose efforts are commended by the inspector. Larger school-rooms, better ventilation, and improved appliances for instruction are recommended by the same official. The Ladies' Advisory Board suggest that the condition of the school is not creditable to the State, and many changes and improvements are recommended. The Lunatic Hospital at Taunton contained 374 male and 402 female patients on the 30th of September, and the whole number of different persons under treatment during the year preceding was 1,244. The daily average was 727, while the institution is designed to accommodate only 550. The expenditures for the year were \$141,694.87. The number of patients in the Lunatic Hospital at Northampton, on the 30th of September, was 475, of whom 229 were men, and 246 women. The whole number treated during the year was 603, daily average 476. The expenditures of the year amounted to \$97,573.45. At the Almshouse at Tewksbury there were 919 inmates at the end of the year. The total number for the year was 3,238, weekly average 924. The gross expenditures were \$96,576.41; cost of support for each person per week, \$2.01. New buildings have been added at an expense of \$5,000. The present valuation of the property is \$372,174.19. The valuation of prison property be-

port was \$728,163.

The cost for overseers, and miscellaneous items connected with care, of paupers, is put at \$82,215, making the whole cost to cities and towns \$1,611,755, from which \$161,131 is deducted for reimbursements.

The whole number of persons in State lunatic hospitals and asylums, on the 30th of September, was 2,539, and the whole number of cases treated during the year preceding 3,688, representing 3,501 different persons. The whole number of insane persons in the State is estimated at 4,000.

A commission was appointed, under an act of the last Legislature, "to inquire into the expediency of revising the system of administration of the public charities and reformatory institutions of the Commonwealth, and all the existing statutes in regard to pauperism, crime, and insanity, with a view to securing greater simplicity, economy, and efficiency, in said administration." The commission, in making its report to the Legislature of 1878, submitted the following recommendations:

1. That the Board of State Charities, the Boards of Trustees of the several State Lunatic Hospitals, of the State Reform and the State Industrial Schools, the Inspectors of the State Almshouse, of the State Workhouse, of the State Primary School, and of the State-prison, the Board of Police Commissioners, and the various Advisory Boards of Women, be abolished.

2. That the government of the several lunatic hos-

pitals be vested in a board of nine trustees, to be appointed by the Governor and Council; the said board to have full control of the hospitals, with power to select their officers, determine all salaries, to transfer from one hospital to another, and to succeed to the trusts, duties, and liabilities, held or exercised by the present boards of trustees of the hospitals at Worcester, Taunton, Northampton, and Danvers.

3. That the government of the State Reform School, of the State Industrial School, and of the State Primary School, be vested in a board of seven trustees, to be appointed by the Governor and Council for five years (two for one year, two for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years); the said board to have full control of the schools, to select their officers, determine all salaries, and succeed to the trusts, duties, and liabilities of the present boards of trustees or inspectors. Three of these trustees shall be women.

4. That the duties now by law vested in the visiting agent be vested in the board of trustees of the schools; and that they shall have the power to select such officers as may be necessary to comply with the provisions of the law.

5. That the State Workhouse at Bridgewater be abolished, and that the buildings be used as an almshouse for men; that all the male paupers at Tewksbury be transferred to Bridgewater, and that the almshouse at Tewksbury be used entirely for women; and that the government of the two institutions shall be vested in a board of five inspectors, two of whom shall be women, and appointed by the Governor and Council for five years, one member to retire annually; that the said board shall have full control of the almshouses, select their officers, and determine all salaries. Also, that the court at Tewksbury be abolished, and that all cases requiring detention by a sentence be tried before a regular court, where they may have the means of a proper defense; and all cases sentenced shall be sent to the several houses of correction. All cases heretofore sentenced to the workhouse by regular courts shall hereafter be sentenced to houses of correction. Those now in the workhouse, under sentence, to remain until their terms expire.

6. That the chairmen of the Boards of Trustees for the Insane, Schools, and Almshouses (as above), shall be a board in whom shall be vested the authority, powers, and duties now vested by law in the general agent of the Board of State Charities; the said board to have the power to appoint a general agent, and all officers necessary to enable them to comply with the law, and to determine all salaries.

7. That the government of the State-prison be vested in a board of three inspectors, to be appointed by the Governor and Council, with full control, including power to select their own officers and to determine all salaries.

8. That the government of the Reformatory Prison for Women be vested in a board of five inspectors, of whom three shall be women, to be appointed by the Governor and Council, with full control, including power to select their own officers and determine all salaries.

9. That annual appropriations be made from the Treasury of the Commonwealth for the support of all the institutions, and that all income be paid into the Treasury; and that an officer be appointed by the Treasurer of the Commonwealth, whose duty it shall be to act as disbursing officer for the several institutions, paying all bills and pay-rolls, thus relieving the superintendents of receiving and paying out any funds on account of their various institutions.

10. That all the returns now required by law to be made to the Secretary of the Board of State Charities, and the returns from city and county prisons now required by law to be made to the Commissioners of Prisons, be made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

A report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, presenting the results of investigations in cities and towns producing 86 per cent. of the total products of the State, shows an average decrease in wages since 1875 of about 9 per cent., a general increase in the working time and the number of hands employed, and a considerable increase in the amount of production.



MONUMENT AT LEXINGTON.

The second volume of the census of 1875 has been published, and contains the statistics of mechanical industries in detail. The whole number of manufacturing establishments is 10,915; total value of buildings, \$80,997,503; value of average stock on hand, \$89,061,506; machinery, \$73,434,914. Of the machinery in use, not more than \$5,120,488 in value was imported during the decade 1865-'75, while during the same period not less than \$80,000,000 worth was made in the State. The amount invested in buildings, stock, and machinery, in 1875, was \$243,493,923, the total capital invested in manufacturing industry being \$267,074,802. The number of persons occupied in manufacturing and mechanical industries was 316,459, of which 233,252 were males and 83,207 females. Of the males, 228,469 were above fifteen years of age, 4,725 between ten and fifteen, and 58 below ten; of the females, 77,238 were above fifteen, 5,863 between ten and fifteen, and 106 below ten. The average yearly wages of both sexes and all ages was \$475.76; of males above fifteen, \$568.13; females above fifteen, \$343.42; of both sexes below fifteen, \$146.65. The returns of wages paid are on the basis of 266,339 employes in cities and towns, and show a total for one year of \$126,711,583. The highest average of yearly wages in a single occupation is \$866.09, in the manufacture of musical instruments; lowest, \$249.59, in the manufacture of bags and bagging. In cotton-mills there were 3,859,237 spindles, 80,964 power-looms, and 30 hand-looms; in woolen-mills, 1,383 sets of machin-

ery, 8,412 power-looms, and 181 hand-looms; in making worsted goods, 191 sets of machinery were employed, 5,114 power-looms, and 3 hand-looms; in making linen and gunny cloth, 15,606 spindles and 605 looms; silk-works, 500 spindles; webbing, 288 looms; braiding machines, 2,194; knitting, 82 power and 6 hand machines. The whole number of newspapers and periodicals in the State was 341, including 26 dailies, with an annual circulation of 83,389,028 copies; 222 weeklies, with an annual circulation of 47,650,250; and 58 monthlies, circulating 7,504,224 copies annually; total annual circulation of all periodicals, 141,774,382 copies. The whole number of vessels engaged in fisheries and coastwise and ocean commerce, in 1875, was 2,274, with an aggregate tonnage of 422,895 tons. The amount invested in fisheries was \$7,269,442; annual product, \$7,684,716. The grand total of the value of industrial products in 1875 is as follows: Manufactures and fisheries, \$600,016,678; agriculture and mining, \$43,461,599; total, \$643,478,277. In 1865 it was: Manufactures and fisheries, \$444,524,353; agriculture and mining, \$51,149,576; aggregate, \$495,673,929. Reduced to a gold basis, the aggregate for 1875 is \$574,534,175; for 1865, \$315,715,877: a gain of about 82 per cent. The increase in population at the same time was from 1,267,030 to 1,651,912, a gain of 30.38 per cent.

The educational statistics of the year 1876-'77 are as follows:

Number of public schools.....	5,556
Number of children between five and fifteen years of age.....	296,875
Number of pupils in public schools during the year.....	807,892
Average attendance.....	222,704
Number of children under five years attending school.....	2,058
Number of persons over fifteen attending schools.....	28,190
Number of male teachers in public schools.....	1,176
Number of female teachers.....	7,544
Number of teachers who have attended normal schools.....	1,898
Average term of public schools.....	8 months 15 days
Average wages of male teachers per month.....	\$32 22
Average wages of female teachers per month.....	\$34 20
Amount raised by taxation for support of public schools.....	\$4,331,675 85
Income of funds appropriated for public schools at option of towns.....	\$59,229 01
Expense of superintendence.....	\$131,804 39
Amount of local school funds.....	\$1,898,891 19
Income of local school funds.....	\$119,968 26
Income of State school fund.....	\$76,320 07
Amount expended in erecting and repairing school-houses.....	\$956,488 39
Number of high-schools.....	216
Number of high-school teachers.....	494
Number of high-school pupils.....	19,160
Number of evening schools.....	92
Number of teachers in evening schools.....	545
Average attendance.....	5,805
Expense of evening schools.....	\$73,350 58
Number of incorporated academies.....	44
Average number of scholars.....	3,989
Aggregate tuition.....	\$131,692 99
Number of private schools and academies.....	885
Average attendance.....	15,228
Aggregate tuition.....	\$439,608 11
Total cost of public education.....	\$5,532,519 23

The State Normal Schools are as follows: At Framingham, 180 pupils, cost of support to the State \$12,160.68; at Westfield, 170 pupils, cost of support \$12,397.14; at Bridgewater, 211

pupils, cost \$13,000.03; at Salem, 312 pupils, cost \$13,160.33; at Worcester, 156 pupils, cost \$12,784.99; Normal Art School, Boston, 225 pupils, cost \$9,669.04. Total State appropriation for normal instruction, \$76,000.

The volunteer militia of the State consists of 3,775 enlisted men, and 373 commissioned officers, a total force of 4,148 men. The 61 companies of infantry contain 48 men each; the three companies of cavalry, 81 men each, and the three companies of artillery, 80 men each. The two corps of cadets contain 272 men, and there are 92 non-commissioned and staff officers. There was a full parade of the militia on the 26th of June, on the occasion of the reception of the President of the United States in Boston, and again at the dedication of the Army and Navy Monument, in the same city, September 17th. The enrolled militia of the State numbers 217,239.

The political canvass of the year opened with a convention of the "Greenback" party, held in Boston, on the 5th of September. The following ticket was put in nomination: For Governor, Wendell Phillips, of Boston; Lieutenant-Governor, Dyer D. Lum, of Northampton; Secretary of State, Nathan Clark, Jr., of Lynn; Auditor, H. M. Bearse, of Boston; Treasurer, W. F. Whitney, of South Ashburnham; Attorney-General, Israel W. Andrews, of Danvers.

The platform adopted was as follows:

Whereas, By the vicious and reckless financial policy of our National Administration since the commencement of the late war, *money*, the medium of exchange, the unit and measure of credit and liability in all contracts, has been so reduced in quantity, so rapidly and completely changed and appreciated in value, as compared with property and labor, that all bonds, notes, mortgages, and other money liabilities, have been so increased as to render bankruptcy the only alternative of the debtor class. By the suicidal policy of contraction, increasing the measure of the dollar as a unit of liability, property mortgaged but a few years ago to the extent of two-thirds or one-half of its value, now fails to satisfy the mortgage. The weight of national, State, and municipal debts has been increased nearly 50 per cent. in the last four years. Thus, the real property of the country is rapidly centralizing in the hands of money-lenders, and all the resources of taxation are required to meet the obligations of the public creditors. The increasing scarcity of circulating medium, causing, as it does, the steady depreciation of prices, has made all investments in productive enterprises unprofitable, reduced production to the limited demand of absolute daily necessity, and brought upon us the paralysis of trade, and the destitution and enforced idleness of the laboring classes.

1. We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and the rescue of our industries from the disaster and ruin resulting from its enforcement; and we call upon all patriotic men to organize in every congressional district of the country, with the view of electing representatives to Congress who will legislate for and a chief magistrate who will carry out the wishes of the people in this regard, and thus stop the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

2. We believe that to the legal tenders we owe the successful termination of the war. We do not believe that a currency so potent in disaster is worthless in times of peace. Neither do we believe it right or expedient to pursue further a policy, every step of which

is marked by failure and distress; which has crippled every industry, trade, and profession, except that of the money-lender on real estate, at one-third of its value, who is rapidly acquiring the property for default of interest and taxes. We believe that the consolidation of property now going on under this policy is dangerous; that if persevered in it will end in revolution.

3. We believe that any and all money issued by the Government, whether of gold, silver, or paper, should be a full legal tender, and at all times convertible into Government bonds, bearing a low rate of interest, not over 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; said bonds to be convertible into such lawful money. And we hold that it is the duty of the Government to provide such a circulating medium, and we insist, in the language of Thomas Jefferson, "that bank paper must be suppressed, and the circulation restored to the nation, to whom it belongs."

4. It is the paramount duty of the Government, in all its legislation, to keep in view the full development of all legitimate business, agricultural, mining, manufacturing, and commercial.

5. We most earnestly protest against any further issue of gold bonds, for sale in foreign markets, by means of which we would be made, for a longer period, hewers of wood and drawers of water for foreign nations.

6. We demand that the silver dollar, which has been a full legal tender for all debts, both public and private, from 1792 until February 12, 1873, which was demonetized at the suggestion and in the interest of the foreign creditors of the nation, be restored to its original position as a full legal tender, and that its free coinage and circulation be encouraged.

7. *Resolved*, That the present system of taxation on mortgaged property is unjust, as against the person holding the fee in the property, and should be abolished.

8. *Resolved*, That we demand a reduction of public expenditures, the rapid payment and extinction of all outstanding State and municipal debts, to the end that the burdens of taxation borne by the present and future generations may be reduced to the lowest possible limit.

9. *Resolved*, That we demand the abolition of all class legislation; of the iniquitous system of land grants and subsidies to corporations and private individuals, which has spread the sinister influence of the lobby, and sown the seed of official corruption throughout our whole political fabric, which has subjected the public welfare and the general good to a hostile and dangerous oligarchy of private interests.

The nominations of the "Greenback" party were afterward accepted by the Labor Reform and Workingmen's parties.

The Prohibitionists held a convention, at Worcester, on the 12th of September. Judge Robert C. Pitman, of New Bedford, was nominated for Governor; Elijah A. Morse, of Canton, Lieutenant-Governor; D. B. Gurney, of South Abington, Secretary of State; Orin T. Gray, of Hyde Park, Attorney General; D. N. Skillings, of Winchester, Treasurer. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we congratulate the Prohibitionists of Massachusetts upon the increasing signs that our party is making good the declaration of last year, that we organized not merely for the campaign but for the war.

Resolved, That we meet for political action against a traffic which obstructs every object of good government—a traffic which makes paupers, increases taxes, promotes crime, disturbs the public peace, enslaves labor, destroys the home, impairs the purity of the ballot, and imperils every interest of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That the policy of the State toward a traffic so deadly to its interests, and at the same time so powerful, can never be settled without an open avowed party issue and a distinct, unquestioned decision at the polls.

Resolved, That no such issue can be made inside of a party that is divided between license and prohibition; that a party so divided can accept neither one side nor the other without losing the votes of the minority; that it will therefore make no such issue; that when compelled to act it can never act higher than its average sentiment, and must at the best adopt a weak, wavering, undecided, and inefficient policy, and that for this reason a political party making the suppression of the liquor traffic an open, avowed issue is an indispensable necessity.

Resolved, That no State issue is presented to the people of the Commonwealth except that which we present, and that no incidental effect of the State election upon national politics, even if there were any well defined issue between the old parties, could in any way justify the indorsement or even the tolerance by a Christian people of the dram-shop system now upheld by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That in the deliberate judgment of this Convention, assembled at a time when the rights and interests of labor and capital are the special subject of national consideration, it is incumbent on us to say distinctly and with emphasis, in the language of the illustrious French Republican, Gambetta, that "capital and labor are the inspirers of each other," and with the heartiest sympathy for the great industrial community we emphatically declare that the real remedy for the distress of the times and for the relief of labor and industry, as well as of capital, is to save by legal prohibition the annual waste of \$700,000,000 now spent by the country at large in the demoralizing liquor traffic.

Resolved, That the career of Governor Rice has confirmed all that was said by us at the outset, and that his proposed renomination should be regarded as an open challenge to every Prohibitionist still remaining in the Republican party, and should be responded to as such with alacrity.

Resolved, That we bid God-speed to the Women's Temperance Union and to the reform clubs of the State. There can be no higher or holier work than theirs. But under a licensed liquor traffic reformed men can never be safe; that reform will be temporary and spasmodic; that the traffic will shortly regain its supremacy, keep up its quota of victims, until it shall be abolished by the omnipotent moral suasion of votes and the educational discipline of law.

Resolved, That we are pledged to the ballot for women not only by past affirmations but by present convictions and the clearest self-interest.

Resolved, That while it is a satisfaction to us to present the name of our tried friend, Robert C. Pitman, and with him to place before you as his associates men of character and ability, we ask you to lift this contest far above all personal considerations, and give them one and all a vote worthy of the cause for which they stand.

A resolution approving of the administration and policy of President Hayes was defeated. The candidates of the Prohibitionists were accepted by the Women-Suffrage party, at a convention held in Boston on the 9th of October. On the same occasion the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention reaffirms the principles of universal justice and impartial liberty as the basis on which we claim equal rights for women as for men.

Resolved, That the Democratic party, by the silence of its Convention, the vote of its members in the last

and previous Legislatures, and the pronounced opinions of most of its leaders, has proved itself false to those principles of true Democracy upon which the party professes to be founded.

Resolved, That the Republican party is now recalcitrant to its former avowed principles and promises, and has proved its degeneracy by acting in direct opposition to its professed principles, and by breaking its solemn promises as made in its previous platforms.

Resolved, That while thus the Democratic and Republican parties have ignored the woman-suffrage issue, and have nominated candidates hostile to the suffrage movement, the Prohibitory party has unequivocally adopted woman-suffrage as one of the leading issues, has invited women to participate in its caucuses and conventions on equal terms with men, and nominated avowed suffragists for its candidates; by this action it has irrevocably made itself a woman-suffrage party.



MEMORIAL HALL, CAMBRIDGE.

The Democratic Convention was held at Worcester, on the 13th of September. The ticket put in nomination was as follows: For Governor, William Gaston, of Boston; for Lieutenant-Governor, William R. Plunkett, of Pittsfield; for Secretary of State, Weston Howland, of Fairfield; for Treasurer and Receiver-General, David N. Skillings, of Winchester; for Auditor, John E. Fitzgerald, of Boston; for Attorney-General, Charles P. Thompson, of Gloucester. The following platform was adopted:

We reaffirm and announce the National Democratic platform of 1876 as the authoritative exposition of the principles of our party, and we congratulate our political brethren of the whole country that these principles were indorsed in the national canvass by the suffrages of a decided majority of the American people.

We believe the people fairly elected a majority of the Electoral College in favor of the Democratic candidates. And while in the high interest of the public tranquillity we submit to the authority of the constituted Federal Administration, we denounce upon the guilty Republican party stern retribution for the great public crime by which the public were defrauded of their right to be governed by rulers of

their choice and the elective principle was wounded in its most vital part. We challenge for it the opprobrium of history and the indignant judgment of all honest men.

We congratulate the country and the supporters of free government everywhere upon the happy results of restored public order and reviving industrial prosperity, in inaugurating the new reign of domestic peace and liberty regulated by law in the Southern section of the Union, that have ensued upon the adoption of Democratic principles and measures of administration by the Executive Department of the Federal Government in reference to the Southern States.

We recognize in these auspicious results the signal vindication and practical triumph of the constitutional doctrines so faithfully contended for by the Democracy in late political contests, and the statesmanship of the wise fathers which seeks the welfare of the public by the support of the coequal rights and dignities of all the States in the Federal Union. We trust that hereafter there will be no Southern policy, no Northern policy, but one common policy for the whole Union in the equality of the rights and duties of all men before the law.

Resolved, That the present depression of industrial, commercial, and financial interests of the country is largely due to our inability under present laws to dispose of the surplus products of our industry—products which the other countries want, and which, but for restrictions and injurious legislation, the United States would to a great extent produce and sell cheaper than any other nation.

Resolved, That the interests of the Commonwealth require the removal of the obstacles to our extended reciprocal trade with foreign countries. The opening of

the liberal reciprocity with Canada and Mexico would promote our productive energies and stimulate our carrying trade by land and sea, enlarge the markets of all the varied industries of the Commonwealth, and give to her merchants, mariners, and laborers a valuable accession of employment.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the honest payment of the public debt, and of a currency on a gold basis.

Resolved, That the practice of borrowing money for other objects than those of strict public necessity has generated schemes of extravagant expenditure, until taxation has become wellnigh an intolerable burden. Honesty, economy, and "pay as we go" should be the rules in all appropriations of the people's money. The power of the State, counties, cities, and towns to borrow money ought to be rigidly limited, so that an end may be put to the system which "anticipates the labor of coming ages and appropriates the fruits of it in advance; which coins the industry of future generations into cash, and snatches the inheritance from children yet unborn."

Resolved, That the present system of taxation in Massachusetts is unequal, unjust, and oppressive, and manifestly inconsistent with principles of political economy, and the time has come for a thorough reformation of the laws regulating the levying of taxes.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the reenactment of the prohibitory law.

Resolved, That we view with concern the depression under which the laboring interests of this Commonwealth now suffer. We recognize the fact that the condition of labor and the welfare of the laboring men, the just relations of capital and labor, are pressing questions yet to be solved. We favor such measures as will tend to the great consummation—the elevation of labor and the improvement of the condition of the laboring man—and we oppose all legislation with regard to labor and capital which gives an unjust preference to either over the other, or tends to make labor dishonorable.

Resolved, That we regard with alarm, as dangerous to the best interest of the people, the insidious and constant measures of the Republican party in our Legislature, in restricting the right of suffrage. The exercise of this right instead of being checked should be encouraged; the registry laws should be so framed as not to be the means of disfranchising citizens, to the end that the largest possible portion of the community may be brought under the educating influences of a participation in public affairs, and of a proper voice in the making of the laws by which they are governed.

There is imperative need in this Commonwealth of progressive administrative reform, and to that end we appeal to all good citizens of Massachusetts, regardless of their politics or party associations, to join in sustaining the nominations of this Convention, in whose integrity, virtue, and capacity they have the fullest confidence.

The Republican Convention took place, at Worcester, on the 19th of September. Governor Rice and the entire board of State-officers were renominated as follows: Governor, Alex. H. Rice, of Boston; Secretary of State, Henry B. Pierce, of Abington; Auditor, Julius L. Clark, of Newton; Treasurer, Charles Endicott, of Canton; Attorney-General, Charles R. Train, of Boston. The platform adopted was as follows, by a nearly unanimous vote:

Resolved, That we reaffirm first of all our unwavering allegiance to the fundamental truths and principles which have inspired the triumphs of the Republican party. We accept the responsibility of national administration, again committed to Republican hands, as a trust to be exercised for the welfare of all the people, without distinction of race, color, locality, or creed. The armed struggle for the Union and equal rights is at an end. The grand results attained are accepted facts in the national history. Watchfully guarding and firmly maintaining all that has been achieved, we do not propose to abandon the helm or drift with the tide, but to address ourselves with vigor and courage to pending issues, and to insist upon their settlement in the interest of good government, national progress, and enduring union.

Resolved, That we congratulate the country upon



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the rightful accession of a Republican President whose conspicuous integrity, honesty of purpose, wisdom, moderation, and firmness deserve and command the confidence of the people for the assurance of a firm, economical, and beneficent administration of public affairs, and thus afford the opportunity and encourage the prospect of a speedy restoration of confidence and the revival of business activity.

Resolved, That we hail with unspeakable pleasure every sign and promise of the final and permanent pacification of the Southern section of the country under local self-government, based upon the full recognition of the equal rights of all by all; and we cordially approve the spirit and measure of the Administration as wisely adjusted to hasten this result, as dictated by a just sense of constitutional right and duty, as tending to promote a spirit of peace and conciliation between citizens of all sections, and as already largely justified by the bettered feeling and condition of the country.

Resolved, That the faith of the nation is solemnly

pledged to the early resumption of specie payments. Public honor and private interest alike demand the fulfillment of this pledge. We approve the steps already taken and rejoice at the progress already made. We insist upon the adoption of all measures necessary to insure resumption on a day not later than that now fixed by law, and that it is the duty of the Government to maintain its coin and currency at all times at par with the gold standard of the commercial world.

Resolved, That the work of reforming and improving the civil service, which the Republican party has undertaken and to which it alone stands fully committed, ought to be persistently and resolutely carried forward. We fully indorse the utterances of the Cincinnati platform and of the letter of acceptance of President Hayes on this subject: That nomination to office ought to be made upon the sole responsibility of the Executive Department, without the dictation or control of members of Congress; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the

only claim and qualification for office; that partisan service should not be expected or desired from public officers, who should give their whole service to the Government and the people; and that tenure of office should depend upon untarnished personal character and the satisfactory performance of official duties, and not upon political changes; and we cordially sustain and approve the policy and action of the President in conducting his administration in fulfillment of his distinct pledge, upon these principles, recognizing that the work of correcting the abuses that have crept into the civil service is only begun, and that much remains to be accomplished in Massachusetts as well as elsewhere in order to show convincingly that the principle of civil service reform is accepted as an enduring principle and not a temporary method of administration. We call upon all departments of the Government to give the President their cordial and effective support in making the reform thorough, radical, and complete.

Resolved, That the order recently promulgated by the President for the purpose of restraining executive officers of the Government from exercising an undue and improper influence upon the action of the people in the election of candidates for office, and in the management of political affairs, is in accordance with the principles and practice established by the founders of the Government. We heartily indorse the order as the first and a most important step toward a practical reform of the civil service, and we assure the President of our cordial support in its enforcement.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States has already passed a reasonable limit in grants of land and money in aid of private enterprises, that the nation demands that no more grants shall be made either from the public domain or the public Treasury as subsidies to private corporations, and that appropriations for Government works shall hereafter be limited by the strict rule of necessity.

The main issue in the canvass was the approval of the national Administration and the Southern and civil service policies of the President. The election occurred on the 6th of November, and resulted in the choice of the Republican candidates. The total vote for Governor was 184,454, of which Rice received 91,255; Gaston, 73,185; Pitman, 16,354; Phillips, 3,552; and all others, 108. The vote for Treasurer was: 87,532 for Endicott, 83,456 for Skillings, 1,689 for Whitney, 858 for John C. MacCreedy, of Cambridge, 345 for Lum, and 260 for all others. The amendment of the Constitution making the officers and instructors in Harvard College eligible to seats in the Legislature was ratified by a vote of 23,839 to 6,505. The Legislature of 1878 consists of 35 Republicans and 5 Democrats in the Senate, and 171 Republicans and 69 Democrats in the House; the Republican majority being 30 in the Senate, 102 in the House, and 132 on a joint ballot.

The town of Marblehead was visited by a disastrous conflagration, on the 25th of June, which destroyed 30 shoe-factories and 42 dwellings. The total value of property destroyed was about \$500,000; insurance, \$200,000.

MCCLELLAN, GEORGE B. The canvass made by General McClellan, in 1877, for the Governorship of New Jersey, and his election to that office, brought him again prominently before the public. (For the particulars of his

nomination and election *see* NEW JERSEY.) The career of General McClellan has been a remarkable one. He was born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1826. He studied at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1842 entered the Military Academy at West Point where he graduated second in his class in 1846, and was assigned to duty as brevet second-lieutenant in the corps of engineers. He served with distinction during the Mexican War, and was successively brevetted as first-lieutenant and captain. In 1851-'52 he was assistant engineer in the construction of Fort Delaware; in 1852-'53 chief engineer in the Department of Texas, having in charge the surveys of the coasts of that State; in 1853-'54 engineer for the exploration and survey of the western division of the proposed Pacific Railroad; and in 1854-'55 he was on special service in collecting railroad statistics for the War Department. In 1855-'56, having been made captain of artillery, he was a member of the Military Commission to visit the seat of war in the Crimea. He resigned his commission June 16, 1857, to take the post of chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, of which he was chosen vice-president in 1858. In 1860 he became president of the St. Louis & Cincinnati Railroad.

At the opening of the Civil War he was commissioned as Major-General of Ohio Volunteers, and was placed in command of the Department of the Ohio, comprising the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia. He was made major-general in the regular army May 14, 1861, and commanded in several engagements in Western Virginia, which resulted in clearing that region of the Confederate forces, for which he received, on July 15th, the thanks of Congress. On July 22d, the day after the Federal defeat at Bull Run, he was summoned to Washington and was placed in command of the division of the Potomac, and shortly after of the Army of the Potomac. On the retirement of General Scott, November 1st, he was appointed General-in-chief of the Armies of the United States. He took the field in March, 1862, and having in the mean time been relieved of the command of all the forces except the Army of the Potomac, he set out for the peninsula of Virginia, and laid siege to Yorktown, which was abandoned by the Confederates as soon as his batteries were ready to open fire. The retreating Confederates, under General J. E. Johnston, made a stand at Williamsburg (May 5th), long enough to enable their trains to get off, and fell back toward Richmond; McClellan, moving slowly, reached the Chickahominy about May 20th, and opened the campaign against Richmond, which was brought to a virtual close by the battle of Malvern Hill (July 1st), after which he fell back to Harrison's Landing, where he intrenched himself. General Halleck, having in the mean time been made General-in-chief, ordered McClellan, August 24th, to return with his whole army to Fortress Monroe and York-

town. General Lee, almost simultaneously, moved from Richmond to threaten General Pope, who had been placed in command of the Union forces in Northern Virginia. The result was the defeat of Pope at Bull Run, August 29th and 30th. Pope, at his own request, was relieved from the command of the forces at and about Washington, which was conferred upon McClellan. The Confederates then undertook the invasion of Maryland, which was brought to a close by the battle of Antietam, September 16th and 17th. They then crossed the Potomac, and fell leisurely back toward the Rapidan. Great dissatisfaction was felt at the slowness with which McClellan followed them, and on November 7th, when he appeared to be making preparations for an attack in force, he was superseded in command by General Burnside. McClellan was directed to proceed to Trenton, N. J., there to await future orders, and took no further part in the war. (See ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA, 1861 and 1862.)

The Democratic National Convention, held in Chicago in 1864, nominated him for the Presidency. He received only the 21 electoral votes of Delaware, Kentucky, and New Jersey, the remaining 212 electoral votes admitted being cast for Abraham Lincoln. Of the popular vote 2,223,035 were cast for Lincoln and 1,811,754 for McClellan. The latter resigned his commission in the army on the day of the election, November 8, 1864, took up his residence in New York, and afterward went to Europe. In 1868 he returned and took up his residence near Orange, N. J., and engaged in practice as an engineer. By the will of Mr. Edwin A. Stevens, he was placed in charge of the Stevens floating battery which had for a number of years been in course of construction at Hoboken. He was also made superintendent of the construction of the railroad bridge over the Hudson River near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and superintendent of docks and piers in the city of New York, but resigned the latter office in 1872.

General McClellan has translated from the French "A Manual of Bayonet Exercises," adopted for the use of the United States Army (1852), and written a volume of the Government reports of the Pacific Railroad Surveys (1854); a volume of the reports of the European Commission, "The Armies of Europe," etc., printed by order of Congress (1861), and "Report on the Organization and Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac" (1864).

MCCLOSKEY, JOHN, an American cardinal, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 20, 1810. He graduated at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Md., and studied theology in the seminary there. Having been raised to the order of priest, January 9, 1834, he was sent to Rome, studied for two years in the Roman College, spent another year in France, and on his return was appointed assistant priest of St. Joseph's Church, in New York, and six months after became priest of the parish. In 1841 Bishop Hughes nominated him first president

of St. John's College, Fordham, but in 1842 he resumed the charge of St. Joseph's. At the solicitation of Bishop Hughes, he was appointed his coadjutor, November 21, 1843, with the title of Bishop of Auxerre, and was consecrated March 10, 1844. In the division of the diocese of New York which took place in 1847, Bishop McCloskey was nominated first Bishop of Albany, May 21st. His zeal, eloquence, and popularity obtained him the means of building churches in every city and town, and of creating institutions of charity and education. He introduced into his diocese the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, the Sisters of Charity, the Sisters of Mercy, the Gray Sisters, Hospitalers from Montreal, the Sisters of St. Joseph, and those of the third Order of St. Francis; also the Jesuits, Oblates, Augustinians, Franciscans, and Capuchins. He began and completed the cathedral of Albany, devoting to it a large part of his own income. During his last years in that city, he purchased extensive buildings in Troy, destined to be used for a general theological seminary for the dioceses forming the ecclesiastical provinces of New York, and obtained for it from the University of Louvain a staff of trained professors. After the death of Archbishop Hughes he was appointed to the See of New York, May 6, 1864, and took possession of it August 21st. Besides a large number of spacious churches built in the city and elsewhere, the archbishop has established a foundling asylum in Sixty-eighth Street, an asylum for female deaf mutes at Fordham, homes for destitute children and young girls attached to St. Stephen's and St. Ann's Churches, homes for aged men and women, and new orphan asylums outside of New York City. To direct these institutions and to cooperate with the secular clergy, he has established communities of Dominicans, Franciscans, Capuchins, "Little Sisters of the Poor," and German Franciscan Sisters for the German hospital. He has also labored strenuously to complete the new cathedral begun by his predecessor, for which he has given \$10,000 from his own private purse, and to procure materials for which he visited Rome in 1874.

On March 15, 1875, Archbishop McCloskey was made a Cardinal of the Order of Priests, he being the first American cardinal ever appointed. On the death of the Pope, in February, 1878, he was summoned to Rome to attend the conclave of cardinals for the election of a successor of Pius IX.

McCRARY, GEORGE W., Secretary of War, was born at Evansville, Ind., in 1835, and the next year went with his parents to Wisconsin Territory. After receiving a common-school education, he was admitted to the bar in 1856, and began practice at Keokuk, Iowa. He at once took a prominent position in that city, and in 1857 was elected to the State Legislature. From 1861 to 1865 he was a member of the State Senate, and took an active part in the legislation of that period. He resumed the

practice of his profession, which he continued until 1868, when he was elected to Congress. He was reelected in 1870, 1872, and 1874, but was not a candidate in 1876. At different times during his congressional career he was chairman of the Committee on Elections and of that on Railways and Canals, and he served on the Committees on Naval Affairs, Revision of Laws, and the Judiciary. On December 7, 1876, Mr. McCrary introduced into the House the bill which was the first step in the legislation for creating the Electoral Commission. The resolution, which provided for a joint committee of Congress to consider the mode of counting the electoral vote, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, of which he was a member. It was passed, and Mr. McCrary became a member of the joint committee on the part of the House. He advocated the Electoral bill, and appeared before the Electoral Tribunal. He was one of the first to support the Republican position in the Florida case, and argued against the power of Congress to go behind the returns. When President Hayes formed his cabinet, Mr. McCrary was chosen as Secretary of War. He is the author of a work recently published on the "Law of Elections."

MECHANICAL IMPROVEMENTS AND INVENTIONS. There has not been any remarkable event to chronicle in the history of mechanical engineering for the past year. No year passes, however, without many improvements and inventions, and a steady progress in the understanding of mechanical principles, and new victories over the forces of Nature. No art or science can show more plainly a progress from year to year; no art can chronicle more certain, conspicuous, and important annual advances than mechanical engineering. Considerable attention is being paid in Europe to the various forms of continuous brakes, and careful experiments have been made with them. There has been much debate as to the relative merits of the English and American types of railroad engine. The English engine, with a rigid wheel-base, in which the entire dead-weight is supported by the driving-wheels, is, no doubt, much more economical on such straight and level roads as are found in England, and in some parts of the Continent; but in no other part of the world is it adapted to the railroads as they are now laid; and as the American bogie engine, of flexible wheel-base, has supplanted the other form in Canada, and other British colonies, and is now preferred in Russia, so will it probably be found preferable in India, and all countries where engineering works cannot be as thoroughly made as in England. The progress made in machine puddling is not rapid, and the attention of iron-masters is more taken up with the progress in the manufacture of steel, or steel-process iron, which may yet entirely supplant puddled iron.

The study which has been given to the steam-engine of late years is leading to a bet-

ter knowledge of the true properties and action of steam. Isherwood first pointed out that the limit to the economy of fuel by the application of the principle of expansion was soon reached. The Gallatin experiments proved that considerable loss resulted from a measure of expansion as great as 10 to 1. The construction of boilers which preserve the steam from condensation is the aim now of engineers, and this end is best subserved by the use of jackets of a proper kind, and cylinders with the thinnest possible walls, and by a double set of ports for the ingress and escape of steam. The advantages of steam-jacketing, which was invented by Watt, have been of late rejected in favor of the illimitable benefits which were hoped for from working steam expansively, and for the greater work which it was supposed could be obtained from high pressure. Recent experiments show that the economy in properly steam-jacketing the cylinder is very great, that the same work can be attained under a much lower head of steam, by preventing condensation and keeping the interior of the cylinder dry, and by perfecting and increasing the vacuum. The jacket is most efficient when the cylinder walls are the thinnest, and is almost useless when they are as thick as they often are, and when the cylinder covers are not included in the jacket. Hirn, experimenting with a vertical cylinder engine, found that under the same pressure, and the same measure of expansion, the steam-filled jacket gave 23.5 per cent. more power; and he calculated the actual economy at 22.2 per cent. Hallauer, with duplicate Corliss engines, at Mulhouse, found an economy in the weight of steam consumed per hour per total horse-power of 23.75 per cent.; and Leloutre, in recent experiments under various conditions, at the same place, reports an economy of 15 to 25 per cent. in favor of steam-jacketing. M. Cornut, an eminent French engineer, reports, as the result of a careful trial, that a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. can be obtained by the employment of a well-constructed jacket, receiving its steam direct from the boiler, when the steam is cut off at $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ of the stroke from the beginning.

The Belgian commissioners for the inspection of boilers ascribe interior corrosion, which appears in small separated circular holes, often near the centre of an otherwise perfect plate, to the presence in the feed-water of chlorides or alkaline salts, and not to acids in the water. External corrosion, which is one of the principal elements in the decay of boiler walls, they declare to be caused by the deposit on the plates of soot impregnated with sulphuric acid; the soot adheres only to damp portions of the plates.

The report of the Special Committee of the United States Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, in a series of experiments made in September, 1875, on the principal forms of safety-valve in use, shows that under

ordinary conditions the common safety-valve is as effectual in relieving the pressure and closing quickly as any of the special forms. The special devices were divided into six classes: reactionary, having a lip or stricture, that the reaction may push the valve farther from its seat; disk safety-valves, having a disk of greater area than the valve-opening; annular, with two seats and an annular opening; double-seated combination safety-valve, with small secondary valves, or a combination of levers; piston safety-valves, with a piston to assist the valve to rise. The rule adopted by the committee for calculating the evaporation per hour, in pounds, was as follows: Multiply the number of square feet of grate-surface by 112 for natural draught, and by 168 for forced draught. The area of valve-opening required, according to the rules of the committee, for a pressure of 70 lbs., is 10 inches. (Rankine's rule gives 12 inches; that of the English Board of Trade, 11.8; Molesworth's, 18.88; the French Government's rule, 6.75; Thurston's 1st rule, 8.3; his 2d, 29.) Common valves should be of sufficient size, but not to exceed 10 square inches; and when a greater area is required, two or more should be used. In the experiments with the common valves, the pressure gradually increased to the maximum after the valve had opened, and the valve promptly closed when the pressure fell to the point at which it was set. Several of the special forms, of larger area than the common valves, allow the pressure to increase as much as or more than the common valves before opening; and nearly all of them allow the pressure to fall below the opening point before closing again. Of the special devices Ashcroft's, Crosby's, and Richardson's reactionary valves gave the best results. For marine engines in rough weather, and for locomotives, some of the special forms may be employed to advantage.

Several devices for mechanical stoking are now in use in England. The Frisbie feeder, and Holroyd Smith's helix stoker, supply the fuel upward from the bottom of the furnace, the latter continuously. The advantages of this method are, that the gases and smoke are consumed in passing up through the burning coal. Regan's stoker, for small coal, feeds the furnace from a hopper above the bars, which rotate slowly. Regan's joggle-bar furnace, for marine engines, permits of a constant shaking of the bars, which are placed transversely, and are easily removable. Henderson's stoker has a hopper from which the crushed coal is thrown evenly upon the fire by fans, while the bars are given an oscillating motion. In Dillwyn Smith's stoker two grates are placed crosswise, one above the other, in the same fire, so that the gases escaping from the first are completely consumed in the second. In some stokers even the filling of the hopper is accomplished by mechanical means.

No important improvements have been made in mechanical appliances for street-car traction.

The use of superheated water, tried by Mr. Lamm, in America, and Mr. Bede, in Brussels, is attended with some difficulties, which render it less practicable than the other methods; fireless steam locomotives have, however, been in use for many months in New Orleans. They are built by Theodore Scheffler, of Paterson. The hot water is held in a cylinder containing 300 gallons; the whole weight of the engine, charged, is 8,700 lbs. The driving-wheels are 39 inches in diameter, and the leading-wheels 20 inches. The cylinders are $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and 10 inches long. The valve-gear consists of the main valve, which always works at full stroke and controls the exhaust, and a steam-valve on top which controls the admission; a single link works both valves. The tank is charged from a stationary sectional boiler, the water having a temperature of 390° , which gives a pressure of 220 lbs. per square inch. The engines thus charged can draw a street-car with an ordinary load six miles, the final pressure being 40 lbs. per inch. The peculiar valve-gear, patented by Mr. Scheffler, regulates the supply of steam by the cut-off alone, the separate cut-off allowing a wider range of cut-off. Scott-Moncrieff's car, driven by compressed air, has a valve-gear which allows the compressed air to escape from the reservoir at a constantly uniform pressure, which can be varied at the will of the driver. The air is always exhausted at the atmospheric pressure, which prevents the production of excessive cold in the exhaust, which prevents also all noise, and utilizes the power to the utmost. The reservoir and machinery are by no means bulky. On the Vale of Clyde tramway the Scott-Moncrieff car performs a journey of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles each way at every charge of air. Mekarski's compressed-air tram-car allows the pressure, at which the compressed air issues, to be regulated by the driver. Hot water is used to keep up the temperature of the exhausted air. A special cylinder is employed in starting, and the impetus acquired in descending grades is turned to account in providing additional compressed air. Mr. Lamm proposes a new kind of stored-up heat. A cylinder on the top of the car, which is filled with hot water, will inclose another cylinder containing liquid ammoniacal gas, obtained from sal-ammoniac heated by the action of the hot water, with hydrate of lime. The gas, thus generated, passes into working cylinders, and then is conducted into the hot-water chamber, imparting heat, as it is absorbed, to the water, which rises in temperature, instead of falling, during the trip. Steam propulsion, however, has on the whole proved so far the most satisfactory for street-cars. The Grantham car, in which the boiler and condensers are placed in the middle of the carriage, and the cylinders and machinery underneath, is one of the most successful form yet tried. It has two pairs of wheels, one pair for driving and one pair provided with a radial axle for preventing

strains on the curves. It can be run backward or forward, and is provided with brakes which stop it almost instantly. By an improvement a bogie truck at the opposite end from the driving-wheels reduces the rigid wheel-base to three feet, and has an apparatus connected by which the car can be guided upon the sidings without employing movable switches, and can also be turned off the rails when necessary and brought back upon them again. The exhaust steam is conducted into a copper chamber fixed in the uptake of the boiler, and expands and escapes superheated. The arrangement for condensing the steam makes the car noiseless. A comparison of expenses has been made which shows that steam tram-cars of either the Grantham or Merryweather pattern afford a saving of 33 to 50 per cent. over horse-traction. A novel device, which has been worked up by General John A. Imboden, consists in a steam motor which can be attached to an ordinary horse-car. It has four driving-wheels, with a wheel-base of four feet. It can be attached to a car by a pivot, after removing a pair of the car-wheels.

The tooth-wheel system of locomotive engine, in which cogs in a central wheel under the locomotive fit into indentations in a third track, has proved the best so far for grades too steep for the adhesion of the wheels on a smooth track. This system, which has been many years in use on the excursion roads up the Righi in Switzerland and up the side of Mt. Washington, has never until the present been utilized for goods transportation since the very infancy of steam locomotion, when, in 1811, the Englishman Blankinsop constructed a tooth-wheel locomotive which propelled a coal-train up an incline of 7 in 100. After the triumph of Stephenson's system this method of propulsion was forgotten, until, in 1852, Baldwin constructed a similar engine in America, and in the same year Marsh proclaimed his project for a tooth-wheel track up Mt. Washington, with an inclination of 1 in 3; this scheme was treated as the greatest folly, and it was not until 1868 that it was carried out. In the mean time Riggensbach had been advocating a railroad up the Righi, and when it was known that the American road had been built, his scheme was first listened to. In 1871 the Righi inclined railroad was built, according to the models patented by Riggensbach in 1862. Between two ordinary rails is a third one, similar to a ladder, with teeth, in which the cogs of the toothed wheel catch. The power required to pull the train, with this arrangement, is considerably less than where the propulsion is by friction, and the weight of the engine can be greatly reduced. An incline of 1 in 4 can be ascended with a tooth-wheeled locomotive, and on lesser grades a much greater load can be drawn. This system has lately been employed on the Höllenthal Railroad in Germany. The engines are calculated to draw $3\frac{1}{2}$ times their weight up a grade of 5 in 100. The

locomotives are constructed to run on ordinary roads by means of common driving-wheels, the toothed wheel remaining then idle. The velocity, when the toothed wheel is in use, is much less than on the level road, but the ascent is made in as short a time as, or shorter than, if the road had been built with an ordinary grade in a serpentine course, while the amount of fuel consumed, the wear and tear of the machinery and road, and the cost of construction, are very much lessened.

The great importance of the continuous system of railway brakes to the security of the traveling public is being recognized in Europe, where continuous brakes have not yet been generally introduced. The Governments of Germany, Great Britain, and Belgium instituted experiments on the different forms of brake offered in the market, which have been performed within the year, and the general results of which are given below. The Smith and Westinghouse brakes, which are rivals for the supremacy, are both of them American inventions; the former has been some time in use in England. The report of a Belgian commission appointed to examine into the merits of safety railroad brakes designates the Westinghouse automatic and Smith's vacuum brakes as the most perfect. The Westinghouse in five experimental trips brought the train to a standstill in an average distance of 781 feet, while running at an average speed of 39 miles an hour; while the vacuum brake, applied at an average rate of speed of 38.5 miles, arrested the train at an average distance of 1,153 feet: they thence calculated the retarding force of the automatic brake as 728 kilogrammetres, and of the vacuum as 437 kilogrammetres. The cost of the vacuum brake is more than 40 per cent. less than the automatic, but the commissioners consider that the difference is more than counterbalanced by the greater expense of keeping in repair and working the former, which requires a greater amount of steam and fuel. A British commission appointed for the same purpose by the Board of Trade in 1874, reported recently that it was necessary to introduce continuous brakes on British roads, without recommending any special kind. Sir Henry Tyler, who was the first to introduce this question, 12 years ago, has estimated that during the 12 years past as many as 600 deaths have resulted from railway accidents of a kind which might have been prevented by the use of continuous brakes. A case in which two trains were saved from serious accidents by the use of the Westinghouse brake occurred on the Midland Railway in August. In a trial of continuous brakes at Cassel, made at the command of the German Government, special attention was paid to the rapidity with which the brake affects the speed of a train. The experiments were made with the Westinghouse automatic, Smith's vacuum, Steel's, and Heberlein's brakes, upon a down grade and on a level, at 75 and 90 kilometres (46.6 and

55.9 miles) an hour, and other speeds, and under differing brake pressure, and other varying conditions. Under a brake pressure of 50 per cent. of the tire pressure of the wheels, on a declining grade of 1 in 125, at the speed of 46.6 miles an hour, the loss by momentum in 133 metres (437 feet) was, with the different forms, as follows: With the Westinghouse, 17.82 per cent.; Heberlein, 13.65 per cent.; Steel, 12.26 per cent.; Smith, 11 per cent. At a speed of 55.9 miles per hour, distance 656 feet on a level, the retarding effect was registered: Westinghouse, 25.74 per cent.; Steel, 21.93 per cent.; Smith, 20.4 per cent.; Heberlein, 19.96 per cent. At 46.6 miles an hour, and 87 per cent. brake pressure, the results were: Westinghouse, 59.43 per cent.; Steel, 40.85 per cent.; Heberlein, 39.67 per cent. At a speed of 46.6 miles on a level, after a distance of 984 feet, brake pressure 50 per cent., the results were as follows: Westinghouse, 54.70 per cent.; Smith, 41.89; Heberlein, 39.13; Steel, 35.13.

The wire tramway, invented by Mr. Hodgson, is a very useful contrivance for transporting light goods over short distances, which is coming into general use in England. An improvement, consisting of a peculiar kind of grip, which prevents the load from slipping on the rope when ascending or descending a grade, allows of the tramway being worked on inclines as steep as 1 in 3. It has been successfully applied to the loading and unloading of vessels whose anchorage is too distant from shore to admit of the construction of a pier. The terminus is connected with a group of piles placed in deep water; the wooden posts which support the ropes are driven at distances of 60 yards apart. The power which works the carrying ropes can be transmitted over them at the same time, so as to work the cranes at the terminus which are used in shipping or unshipping the cargo.

Laing's overhead sewing-machine is an English invention, by which the ordinary stitch of hand-sewing is reproduced, the thread passing through and around the edges of the seam. The needle is of spiral shape, passing three times around a central spindle; the thread is caught by a hook at the latter end of the needle, and by a special apparatus, when the thread on a spool is exhausted, another spool is automatically brought in place, and the needle threaded without any stoppage of the work. The stitch is precisely identical with hand-sewing, but beautifully and perfectly regular. The fabric is fed by a spiked chain with a velocity which can be regulated at pleasure; the greater the velocity the longer being the stitch, the elasticity of the needle allowing it to elongate. The length of feed can be regulated, and the depth of the edging of the seam is determined by a guard on the feeding-plates.

An English inventor, George Jenkins, has planned a system of hydraulic machinery for

lifting ships up inclined slips, by which the action is consecutive, and the injurious intermittent arrests accompanying the strokes of the ram in the ordinary apparatus are avoided. It consists of two pairs of hydraulic cylinders, one before the other; the rams of each pair are connected with a crosshead, through which the traction links pass; two posts are placed on each crosshead, connected above by a horizontal bar, in the centre of which is keyed a double segment; at one end of the horizontal shaft it is worked by a hand-lever; one arm of the segment has a weight, and the other an iron stopper attached to a chain, which fits, when the segment is lowered, between pairs of links placed at proper intervals in the traction rod. When the stopper of one pair of cylinders is lowered into position between a pair of links, and against the crosshead, the rams are set in motion, and before the stroke is completed the stopper connected with the other pair of rams is inserted between the next pair of links, the weight drawing out the first stopper as the force of the second pair of rams carries the traction rod farther and relieves the strain on the first stopper. When the second pair of rams have nearly completed their strokes, the first stopper is again lowered, and the first pair of rams, which have been in the mean time run back, carry the cradle up the distance of another interval between the links in the traction rod.

The Berlin pneumatic postal dispatch system comprises 15 stations, and 26 kilometres of tubing, which is laid about one metre below the surface of the ground. The pipes are of wrought-iron, with a diameter of 65 millimetres. Letters and cards to be sent are to have a fixed size; they are inclosed in iron boxes made to hold 20 each; 10 or 15 boxes form a train, with one behind with a leather ruffle to fill the tube and prevent the passage of any air. Exhausting machines and apparatus are placed at four of the stations. Both condensed and rarefied air, or a combination of the two, are employed in propelling the load. Steam engines of 12-horse power, two at each of the four stations, are required to condense and rarefy the air, the condensing and rarefying apparatus being connected with large reservoirs. The condensed air has a tension of three atmospheres; the rarefied air of 35 millimetres of mercury. The reservoirs are surrounded by water to cool the condensed air, which is heated by the operation to a temperature of 45° C. The velocity with which the messages are transmitted averages 1,000 metres per minute; the loads are dispatched at intervals of 15 minutes. The system is divided into two circuits, each of which is traversed in 20 minutes, including stoppages. The estimated cost of the entire work is a million and a quarter marks.

Jablochkoff, whose electrical candle already assumes a high position among artificial illuminators, has made important improvements in his

invention. He has discovered a method of subdividing the electrical current, so that a large number of small lights can be produced, whose intensity depends upon their number. In these smaller candles carbons are not used. The current can be indefinitely subdivided, and the lights made of any desired intensity, and each one is as steady and uniform as any known source of illumination. By his former process no more than eight lamps could be illuminated by an ordinary Gramme machine. His first experiment on a non-combustible substance was to pass the current generated by the dynamo-electric machine through the inner wire of a Ruhmkorff induction-coil, and allowing it to act upon small bars of kaolin, placed between the terminals of the outer coil. Obtaining a low degree of luminosity, he improved his conductors, connecting them with the edge of the kaolin bar, which became white hot, emitting a fine light, a very small portion of the substance being consumed. The light thus produced by the secondary wire of the induction-coil has the form of a luminous band, and is considerably larger than the spark produced through the Ruhmkorff coil alone. By employing different sizes of induction-coils, the intensity of the light may be varied from 1 to 15 Argand burners. When machines producing alternate currents are employed, no contact breakers or condensers are needed for the coils; around the primary wire of the Ruhmkorff coil as many secondary coils may be wound as there are lights required, and each of these may be extinguished or lighted independently.

Mr. Van der Weyd has devised an apparatus for the utilization, for photographic purposes, of the electric light generated by a magneto-electric machine. The light is placed in the focus of a parabolic reflector turned toward the object to be photographed, which has a diameter of 40 inches. The direct rays are stopped by a metal disk, while the reflected rays are concentrated on the object by a Fresnel lens (one constructed by the superposition of concentric rings of prisms), which covers the mouth of the reflector.

A new process of electro-plating has been invented by Prof. A. W. Wright, of Yale College. In a hollow vessel, from which the air has been partially exhausted, are placed opposite to each other the two poles of an induction-coil, between which the article to be electro-plated is suspended. A small piece of the metal which is to be deposited on the article is attached to the negative pole. Grove cells of 3 to 6 inches are used to produce a spark 2 to 3 inches long, which renders gaseous, or volatilizes, a portion of the metal. The volatilized metal, as it condenses on the cooler surface of the object of glass or other material, forms a perfectly clear and even deposit, which can be made as thin or as thick as is desired by continuing the action of the electricity a shorter or longer time. By this

important new process mirrors of the most brilliant and uniform character have been produced with gold, silver, platinum, bismuth, and iron. Prof. Wright obtains curious colors from the metals, which vary according to the thickness of the deposit. Gold has been laid on in a film of only .000183 mm. in thickness, and platinum in a layer only .000174 mm. thick. Prof. Wright can produce, by his process, unalterable telescopic and heliostatic mirrors, by precipitating a layer of platinum upon silver. In the glass globe, within which the operation is performed, a vacuum is maintained with an air-pump. Iron, when thus spread in an exceedingly thin coating, exhibits a singular chemical stability, not oxidizing when exposed for several months to moist air, and withstanding for a few moments the action of nitric acid; and even when exposed to nitro-hydrochloric acid, it only exhibited the same behavior as platinum.

Mr. Egerton, who planned a ship built on pontoons, for conveying trains of cars across the British Channel, has invented a tidal pier, which will permit of trains running directly on board at any tide. His pier is built in sections, supported at the points of connection by pontoons, which are set in guides, and can be protected from the action of the waves by a breakwater. The roadway is connected with the pontoons by a huge kind of lazy tongs, which changes its position at every change in the tide, and affords a perfectly straight though not rigid road. The inventor claims that the same principle can be applied with great utility to all piers, and also to bridges; and he proposes it for the Thames, as a relief for the overcrowded London Bridge, and for the Mersey, between Liverpool and Birkenhead.

Sir William Thomson exhibited before the British Association an instrument of his invention, with which soundings can be taken on a steamer or other vessel at full speed. Ordinarily it requires half an hour's time, and a quarter of an hour's actual detention, to take a sounding of less than 100 fathoms. With this machine soundings have been made in 100 fathoms, on steamships making over 15 knots an hour, in five or six minutes. The depth is indicated by the pressure of the water upon a column of air in a glass tube, instead of by the length of line paid out. The 22-lb. sinker is attached, by a 9-foot rope, to a steel piano-wire 380 fathoms long, connected by an iron ring with the rope. The sinker is furnished, as usual, with tallow, to receive a specimen of the bottom, or an impression if it is a rocky bottom. Sir William Thomson also called attention to the necessity of having continuously-moving magnets connected with the compass on iron ships, to counteract the changes in magnetism which occur on all iron vessels in different latitudes and through the lapse of time, and also to correct the compass when it is disturbed, as frequently happens, by the firing of guns. He showed a magnetic com-

pass with an arrangement of magnets for corrections according to this principle.

William de Normanville, an English inventor, has produced a new ship's log or speed-indicator, which exhibits the vessel's rate of sailing on a dial-plate, with numbers which give the number of knots made per hour. A screw or rotator, with a shaft 12 inches long by 1 inch in diameter, is drawn after the vessel by a line about 150 feet long, which conveys the rotary motion to the indicator on the deck. The screw travels through the water about 8 feet below the surface. The mechanism of the instrument is rather complicated, but the principle is quite simple. The rotary motion of the line is communicated to an axis through a coiled spring which acts as a regulator, giving the mean rate of rotation free from sudden changes. In the middle of the axis are pivoted at their centre two arms, with weights at each end. The centrifugal action of these arms, as they diverge more or less, according to the velocity of rotation of the axis to which they are attached, compresses a set of springs connected with the arms, moving a collar on the axis, which bears, through the medium of a friction roller, on a lever connected with a small chain which moves the index.

MEHEMET ALI PASHA, the successor of Abdul Kerim Pasha, as commander-in-chief of the Turkish armies in Bulgaria, is the son of a poor trumpeter in Magdeburg, Germany, named Detroit, and was born about 1830. While yet a boy, he ran away to sea, and, during the stay of his ship at Constantinople, he escaped on board a konak belonging to Ali Pasha, the celebrated statesman. The latter afforded him his protection, and in 1850 sent him to the Military School, where Mehemet Ali distinguished himself by diligence and intelligence. He entered the army in 1853, and took part in the campaign of the Danube against the Russians. At Oltenitza he was under fire for the first time, and soon gave proofs of intrepidity and even daring, winning universal commendation. Omer Pasha noticed the conduct of the young officer, and placed him on his staff; and in this capacity he went through the Russian war, and, later, the campaigns in Montenegro, Arabia, and Bosnia. He became a colonel in 1863, and in 1865 was made a pasha, with the rank of liva or brigadier. He was employed with distinction during the insurrection in Crete, and again on the Montenegrin frontier. In 1873 he was given the chief command of the forces in Thessaly, in order to put an end to the excesses of the banditti, which had become intolerable. Mehemet Ali acquitted himself of this difficult task with great ability. He remained here until, in 1875, the insurrection broke out in the Herzegovina, when he was called to Bosnia. During the war with Serbia he had his headquarters at Sienitza. In 1877 he was intrusted with the invasion of Montenegro from the northeast. At the close of June he led his troops in forced

marches from the Montenegrin border around the southern point of Serbia, up to Nissa, from there to Sophia, and from there to the southern slope of the Balkans. Here he was met by the order to repair to Constantinople, where he arrived on July 18th. He was received by the Grand Vizier and Safvet Pasha, who led him directly to the Sultan, who announced to him his totally unexpected appointment to the chief command. On October 4th, however, he was removed to make way for Suleiman Pasha. In November he was put in command of the army of Sophia.

METALS. Allotropic Gold.—Investigations made by Julius Thomsen go to show that gold presents allotropic modifications, according to the nature of the solutions from which it is obtained, and the reagent from which it is precipitated. The modifications examined by him are gold precipitated from solution of the chloride and bromide respectively by sulphurous acid, and that precipitated from the sub-chloride, sub-bromide, and sub-iodide. These modifications differ in the amount of heat evolved by each in similar reactions. As the energy shown by the gold precipitated from solution of the chloride by sulphurous acid is less than in the other cases, this amount is taken as the standard. The energy of the gold precipitated from the bromide is greater by 3.2 heat-units, and that precipitated from the sub-chloride, sub-iodide, or sub-bromide by 4.7 heat-units per atom.

Crystallization of Metals under the Action of Galvanic Currents.—The crystallization of metals under the action of galvanic currents was the subject of a report made by Shidlovsky to the Russian Chemical and Physical Society. Placing on the object-glass of the microscope two fine metallic plates, the edges of which are about one-quarter of a millimetre distant, immersing them in a drop of water, and passing a current through, the author watched the growth of small ramified threads of metallic crystals transported from the cathode to the anode plate. The growth of these tree-like agglomerations goes on with great rapidity; their branches spread out to the anode plate, vibrate on reaching it, and collapse, while another ramified tree grows from the cathode, spreading out to the anode; this goes on until the space between the plates is filled with a spongy metallic mass. Each of the metals experimented on—lead, silver, zinc, tin, copper, and iron—gives its own characteristic ramifications, and if the two plates be of different metals, the tree has ramifications characteristic of the metal of which the anode plate is made. Gold and platinum do not exhibit any appearance of crystalline trees, nor does the crystallization appear when the anode is gold or platinum. Iron submitted to a continuous current does not show a transport of crystals, but the phenomenon appears immediately when the currents are originated by a Ruhmkorff coil or by a Holtz machine. Iron-powder sus-

pended in water undergoes a rapid motion under the influence of a strong induction-current, forming threads which spread out from the cathode to the anode plate.

New Method of obtaining Copper from Copper Pyrites.—A new process of obtaining copper from copper pyrites with the aid of two waste products is offered by Mr. H. M. Wilson. First, burnt ore from the pyrites kilns is treated with waste chloride of manganese liquor from the chlorine stills, which is pumped on to a layer of the ore several successive times. Much of the copper in the ore is thus extracted by the free acid always present in the still liquor. The chloride of copper solution is then run on to a sufficient quantity of soda-waste to convert the whole of the copper into sulphide by means of the sulphureted hydrogen disengaged from the waste. The manganese and calcium salts now in solution can easily be separated from the sulphide of copper, which is thrown on to a drainer, well washed, and afterward heated on iron plates in order to convert it into sulphate of copper, which is then treated with boiling water and allowed to crystallize. At chemical works, where the chloride of manganese liquor is treated according to Weldon's method, a modification of the above would be necessary, as that liquor could not in that case be employed. The burnt ore might be ground fine and calcined with common salt in a blind roaster furnace, and then, after separating the copper chloride by lixiviation, the treatment continued as above described.

The pyrites used in charging the burners for the above process should be treated in the following manner: The large lumps are crushed in a stone-crushing machine, and the dust and smaller portions sieved away from the larger pieces, which are then ready for use. The dust and smaller lumps are ground into a paste with water, spread on iron plates, and allowed to dry at a gentle heat. Before the mixture of pyrites and water is dry it can be marked out into the required size for charging the kilns, viz., about two inches square. The sulphur ore thus prepared has the advantage of being uniform in size, of burning spontaneously as it were, no additional heat being required to decompose it when once the burners are red-hot, and of costing no more to obtain it in that form than by adopting the ordinary process of breaking the large lumps with hammers.

A modification of the process described is being carried on on a small scale; but it is not generally known, or it would be extensively adopted, owing to the simplicity and efficiency of its nature.

Increasing the Elasticity of Metals.—Uchatius's invention of "steel-bronze" cannon rests on the observation that "all metals—lead and zinc excepted—gain an increase of elasticity, after undergoing a continuous weighting above their first limit of elasticity." Later experiments by the inventor of the steel-bronze cannon appear to show that even homogeneous

bronze is capable of a great increase of its elasticity, through simple stretching without condensation. It is only a stretching of the metals beyond their limit of elasticity, whereby the molecules, brought to a state of flow, glide over each other, and assume a wholly new position, more favorable to resistance, that causes the increase of elasticity. A simple condensation produces merely an increase of the absolute solidity and diminution of the tenacity, but no real increase of elasticity. The limit of elasticity may be raised nearly to the breaking consistence, so that, in many cases, it is six and seven times the original. Mere stretching for a short time is of little use; the tension must last a considerable time. It is also well to apply a gradually-increasing weight.

New Method for Toughening and Hardening Copper.—In order to add hardness, toughness, and homogeneity to copper and copper alloys, Mr. W. E. Everett, of Birmingham, takes oxide of manganese—preferably the black oxide—in a state of fine powder, in the proportion of from 1 to 6 parts by weight to 100 parts of the copper or the alloy to be operated on. He puts the two together into the melting-pot, and when the copper is melted, stirs the oxide of manganese well into it. When the dross and scum have risen to the surface, the copper or alloy is ready to be poured into moulds. In treating brass he proceeds as described with respect to copper, adding the required percentage of zinc to the melted copper. The alloys of copper to which the invention is specially applicable are alloys of copper and zinc, but it may be applied to all alloys of which the essential metal is copper. Besides rendering copper and alloys of copper tougher, harder, and more homogeneous, the treatment described facilitates the rolling of alloys of copper at a red heat, and thereby effects an economy of time and labor in the rolling process. Copper and brass treated according to the invention are admirably fitted for the manufacture of steam boiler-tubes, bearing shafts or axles, axle-boxes, sheathing for ships, and bolts and nails for the same, as well as for sheet-brass and brass-wire. Although in practice he has found the native black oxide of manganese to answer well, yet he does not limit himself to the use of that particular compound of manganese, as other oxides of that metal, or compounds which on being heated yield oxide of manganese, may be employed with like results.

Wearing Qualities of Aluminium.—The comparative resistance of aluminium to change of color and wear, when brought into daily use, has been made the subject of observation by Dr. O. Winkler, who finds that it is inferior to silver in retaining color and lustre, being about on a par in that respect with German silver; while it wears more rapidly than silver, but less rapidly than German silver. Spoons made of all three materials, each having exactly the same weight, were used a year under precisely similar conditions, being

placed in the same soups, sauces, sour salads, etc., and exposed alike to hot, acid, and alkaline solutions, and subjected to similar methods of cleaning. The aluminium turned to a dead bluish-gray color, and lost its lustre; the German silver changed to a grayish-yellow; the silver lost only in color, retaining its lustre. Weighed at the end of the year, the silver spoon had lost 0.403 per cent., the aluminium spoon 0.630 per cent., and the German-silver spoon 1.006 per cent. For small coins, Dr. Winkler thinks that aluminium is to be preferred to either nickel or silver alloys.

Nickeliferous Iron Ores of Brazil.—An analysis of some native iron from Brazil, made by M. Damour, shows an extraordinarily high proportion of nickel, namely 38 per cent., or considerably above the ordinary proportion in meteoric iron. The metal, which has a very fine grain, and a lustre like that of steel, exhibits the so-called Widmanstätten figures when its polished surface is acted on by an acid. Strange to say, it resists for an indefinite length of time the combined action of air and water, without showing the least sign of oxidation. The results of Damour's experiments with this iron having been laid before the Paris Academy of Sciences, Boussingault remarked that, according to Berzelius, meteoric iron is not oxidizable by moist air. He also called attention to certain experiments he had himself formerly made with a view to render iron unoxidizable by incorporating with it nickel. Having added successively 5, 10, and 15 per cent. of nickel, he very unexpectedly found that the alloy was more oxidizable than pure iron. But if 38 per cent. of nickel—the proportion found in the iron from Brazil—be added, the alloy is absolutely unoxidizable. M. Stanislas Meunier hereupon observes that if Berzelius's proposition be true then Boussingault's explanation is insufficient, for in meteoric irons the nickel is in the proportion of only 8 per cent., and of course they should be very oxidizable. Some specimens of the Brazil iron were presented to the Academy by M. Daubrée. They are of interest, owing to the intrusion of magnetic pyrites, or pyrrhotine, which they present. These specimens were broken off from great masses of the iron found in the province of Santa Catarina. The iron appears to be of terrestrial origin.

The Melting-points of Metals.—The following method of determining the melting-point of metals, and other good conductors of heat, is offered in *Poggendorff's Annalen*, by Dr. Himly: First a U-shaped tube, with arms about 10 centimetres long, is required, the glass of which, for the sake of durability, should not be too thin. The arms should be parallel and close to each other. The bore of the tube should not be much larger than the bulb of the thermometer employed. The metal or alloy to be experimented upon is to be cast in the form of small bars, about the same thickness as the bulb of the thermometer. Besides

this, an iron bowl or crucible is wanted, which can be slowly heated by means of a spirit-lamp or a gas-burner. The thermometer itself is made with a thin ogival bulb, which latter is chemically coated with silver. As the silver coating is very easily damaged, it is well to strengthen it with a coating of copper in the ordinary way, by means of a weak galvanic current and a solution of sulphate of copper. Before this, however, a fine annealed copper wire is to be wound round the thermometer tube a little above the bulb. The wire is then to be laid along the side of the thermometer tube and fastened to it by an India-rubber band, to avoid all jerks on the wire, as the latter is afterward to be connected with a galvanic cell. The coating of copper is allowed to extend above the point where the wire is attached, by which means a better metallic contact is insured. For the determination of the melting-points of metals, or alloys and good conductors of electricity, the copper coating may be somewhat thicker for the sake of durability, while in the case of investigations with non-conductors, the copper coating should be thin, or may be dispensed with altogether.

According to the height of the melting-point to be determined, the crucible is to be filled with mercury or some fusible alloy. To carry out the experiment, the thermometer with its attached wire is to be placed in one arm of the U-tube, and the small bar of metal to be tested in the other. The bar should be pushed in quite up to the bend, so that the bar and the bulb of the thermometer are as near together as possible without touching. A conducting wire reaching down to the bend of the tube is placed by the side of the metal bar, the wire being of such a length as to admit of being conveniently connected with a galvanic element. The whole arrangement with the U-tube is attached to a convenient support with clamp, so that the U-tube can be immersed in the bath of mercury or melted alloy. An electric bell (with galvanic element) is inserted in the circuit between the two wires attached to the thermometer bulb and metal bar respectively. The complete circuit is therefore only broken at the bend of the U-tube, and as long as this interruption lasts the bell is silent. When, however, the heating of the metallic bath in which the U-tube is immersed has gone so far that the metal bar in the tube melts, then the melted metal closes the electric circuit. At the same instant the bell rings, and the reading of the thermometer is taken. When it is considered that the thermometer and the metal bar are exposed under perfectly similar conditions to the source of heat, the accuracy of the melting-point thus determined must be self-evident. This method of experimenting is of course applicable only to substances which are conductors of electricity, and whose melting-points are such as to permit the use of a mercurial thermometer. This principle would also be applicable to metals with high melting-

points, provided the U-tube were made of some refractory material, and a suitable pyrometer substituted for the thermometer.

The New Metal Lavæsium.—The discovery of a new metal, called *lavæsium*, in honor of Lavoisier, was announced to the Bordeaux Society of Natural Sciences, by M. Prat. Lavæsium is of a silvery-white color, malleable and fusible. It forms crystallizable and colorless salts. Some of its reactions are as follows: When treated with potassa, a hydrated white precipitate is obtained, insoluble in an excess of the precipitant. Ammonia gives a precipitate very soluble in excess. Ferrocyanide of potassium gives a characteristic precipitate similar to the color of the petals of *roses du Bengale*. With hydrosulphuric acid, a brown coloration is first obtained; the precipitate afterward changes to a fawn color. Tannin gives a deep yellow-green precipitate. In the spectroscope the new metal gives: 1. In the indigo-blue two sets of characteristic lines. 2. In the bright-green two other sets of simpler lines, also characteristic. 3. Some blue, violet, and green secondary lines; in all twenty-three lines. These characteristic lines exactly coincide with those of copper, which would seem to show that the new metal contains copper. Its silvery-white color, however, and some of its reactions, especially those with ammonia and ferrocyanide of potassium, constitute properties which distinguish it from any other known metal. According to M. Prat this body is much more common than he at first supposed, it having been found in many minerals, and especially in iron pyrites.

Determination of Nickel.—A new and ready method for the estimation of nickel in pyrites and mattes is offered in the *American Journal of Science*, by Margaret S. Cheney and Ellen S. Richards. The authors point out the difficulties and disadvantages of the methods in common use. These methods require considerable analytical skill, and the operations they involve are very tedious; besides, the ore or matte to be operated on is limited to inconveniently small quantities. Among the numerous tests made by the authors for a more ready way were those depending on the solubility of the sulphates in alcohol, and upon the behavior of the oxalate; but no satisfactory results were reached in this way. Finally, a systematic series of tests were made with the phosphates, in the course of which it was found that phosphate of nickel is completely soluble, while phosphate of iron is almost insoluble, in acetic acid, in the presence of an excess of phosphate of soda. Upon this fact the authors' process is based. It is as follows:

The ore or matte is dissolved in hydrochloric acid, with the addition of a little nitric acid. All the metals of the arsenic and copper groups, if present, are separated by means of hydrogen sulphide. The filtrate is boiled to drive off the excess of hydrogen sulphide, the iron is oxidized by nitric acid, and ammonium hydrate is added until a permanent precipitate begins to form, but not until complete pre-

cipitation is effected. Acetic acid is then added until the precipitated ferric hydrate is redissolved, and the liquid is of a deep-red color, though not transparent. To this boiling-hot solution ordinary phosphate of soda is added in excess, and the nearly white precipitate is filtered and washed with hot water containing acetic acid. The filtrate is heated nearly to boiling, and caustic potash added until the odor of ammonia is distinctly perceptible. The apple-green precipitate of phosphate of nickel is partially washed, dissolved in a little diluted sulphuric acid, the solution rendered strongly alkaline by ammonium hydrate, and the nickel precipitated by the battery. If the ore contains more than 3 per cent. of nickel, it is necessary to dissolve the precipitate of phosphate of iron in hydrochloric acid, dilute this solution somewhat, render it nearly neutral by ammonium hydrate, add 25 or 30 cubic centimetres of acetic acid, and reprecipitate by phosphate of soda. The filtrate is added to the first filtrate. The advantages of this method are: 1. The concentration of the solution. It may contain 10 to 15 grammes of ferric oxide in a half litre, instead of 1 gramme as in the basic acetate method, and thus larger quantities of a poor ore may be operated on. 2. A great saving of time. The nickel may be weighed in 8 or 10 hours from the time the ore is pulverized and ready for solution. This saving of time is mainly due to two causes: 1. Less care is required in case of precipitating as phosphate than as basic acetate. 2. In precipitating phosphate of nickel by caustic potash it is not necessary to concentrate the solution nor to expel all the ammonia as is the case in precipitating as hydrated oxide. An unexpected advantage is the more ready battery precipitation of the nickel from the solution of the phosphate. Two of the so-called quart carbon cells, each half filled with the solutions (bichromate of potassium and sulphuric acid) were found quite sufficient to precipitate the nickel completely in 2 hours. If a strong current was used, the nickel was precipitated in a black, spongy form. A solution containing .375 gramme Ni as chloride, and 1.183 gramme Fe as chloride, was made up to 250 c. c.:

	Found.	Theory.	Per cent.
100 c. c. of which.....	.1486	.150	99.06
100 c. c. ".....	.149	.150	99.88
50 c. c. ".....	.0748	.075	99.73

To the first portion, the phosphate of soda was added first, and the acetic acid afterward.

METHODISTS. I. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The following is a summary of the statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as they are given in the "Annual Minutes of the Conferences" for 1877:

CONFERENCES.	Traveling Preachers.	NUMBERS IN SOCIETY.		
		Members.	Probationers.	Totd this Year.
Alabama.....	85	5,080	518	5,548
Arkansas.....	88	4,519	682	5,201
Austin.....	11	400	67	467
Baltimore.....	194	29,579	4,088	33,652
California.....	186	8,088	1,761	9,849
Central Alabama.....	41	5,869	670	6,539
Central German.....	116	11,225	1,185	12,410
Central Illinois.....	209	21,201	1,886	23,087
Central New York.....	184	20,964	2,514	23,478
Central Ohio.....	167	23,860	1,920	25,780
Central Pennsylvania.....	219	34,840	5,366	40,206
Central Tennessee.....	89	.....	.....	.....
Chicago German.....	69	6,029	922	6,951

CONFERENCES.	Traveling Preachers.	NUMBERS IN SOCIETY.		
		Members.	Probationers.	Total this Year.
Cincinnati	190	34,330	2,501	36,831
Colorado	44	1,916	203	2,119
Columbia River	24	1,557	384	1,971
Delaware	64	12,653	1,291	13,946
Des Moines	139	20,835	2,247	23,132
Detroit	245	25,037	3,116	28,153
East German	44	3,223	533	3,767
East Maine	94	6,517	2,579	11,396
East Ohio	25	41,627	2,504	44,431
Erie	197	23,459	2,257	30,716
Florida	38	1,988	571	2,559
Genesee	12	29,247	3,273	32,525
Georgia	36	2,459	290	2,730
Germany and Switzerland	78	8,637	2,270	10,907
Holston	106	13,400	2,579	20,979
Illinois	262	35,901	2,530	41,491
Indiana	145	39,959	2,968	33,927
Iowa	130	20,416	1,441	21,357
Kansas	107	9,505	2,405	11,910
Kentucky	98	15,592	3,651	19,243
Lexington	70	7,001	969	7,970
Liberia	20	2,200	244	2,444
Louisiana	78	9,201	1,969	11,170
Maine	133	11,941	2,611	14,552
Michigan	229	26,300	3,983	30,283
Minnesota	157	12,549	2,090	14,639
Mississippi	97	21,775	3,314	25,089
Missouri	131	14,705	3,033	17,759
Montana	5	243	16	264
Nebraska	33	8,089	1,156	9,195
Nevada	13	709	72	781
Newark	204	35,103	4,303	39,911
New England	243	27,549	3,776	31,325
New Hampshire	140	12,515	2,033	14,598
New Jersey	131	31,905	5,093	36,993
New York	274	42,624	6,080	48,704
New York East	265	39,602	4,153	43,755
North Carolina	49	3,723	1,279	10,007
Northern New York	239	23,855	4,631	28,536
North India	33	1,231	787	2,033
North Indiana	156	26,952	6,904	33,756
North Ohio	169	23,256	1,557	24,813
Northwest German	77	4,991	1,093	6,084
Northwest Indiana	150	25,002	2,102	27,104
Northwest Iowa	71	4,955	1,005	5,960
Northwest Swedish	35	3,643	468	4,111
Norway	28	2,654	546	3,500
Ohio	132	41,417	2,977	44,394
Oregon	63	3,732	596	4,378
Philadelphia	241	41,969	6,236	48,205
Pittsburgh	166	30,556	1,960	32,546
Providence	153	19,426	2,932	22,358
Rock River	233	25,473	2,330	28,303
Saint Louis	117	13,125	1,973	15,098
Savannah	67	10,950	3,221	14,171
South Carolina	87	25,032	4,512	29,544
Southeast Indiana	126	25,468	1,690	26,158
Southern California	26	1,479	132	1,661
Southern German	25	924	169	1,093
Southern Illinois	100	23,605	2,302	26,407
South India	30	1,275	456	1,761
South Kansas	114	12,141	8,094	15,235
Southwest German	133	9,805	1,059	10,864
Sweden	47	4,171	2,090	6,261
Tennessee	41	10,323	1,311	11,639
Texas	77	7,374	1,512	9,336
Troy	267	32,372	4,276	36,648
Upper Iowa	192	20,562	2,271	22,333
Utah	9	143	12	155
Vermont	129	11,443	2,216	13,659
Virginia	48	5,661	1,164	6,825
Washington	117	23,953	3,037	27,040
West Texas	35	4,524	1,025	5,549
West Virginia	155	23,535	2,373	26,008
West Wisconsin	137	12,095	1,411	13,506
Wilmington	133	24,903	3,339	28,297
Wisconsin	130	14,106	1,718	15,824
Wyoming	225	26,244	6,079	32,323
Missions outside of Conf.	....	3,446	1,584	5,030
Totals	11,269	1,471,777	199,381	1,671,638
Totals in 1876	11,072	1,424,994	226,513	1,651,512

The traveling preachers are classified as follows: Preachers on trial, 1,065; in full connection, 8,292; supernumerary, 719; superannuated, 1,193. The footings of other items of the statistics are as follows: Number of local preachers, 12,537; of Sunday-schools, 19,868 $\frac{1}{2}$; of teachers in the same, 216,902; of Sunday-school scholars, 1,493,718; of baptisms of children, 55,834; of adults, 76,248; number of churches, 16,200 $\frac{1}{2}$, valued at \$70,239,441; number of parsonages, 5,355, valued at \$9,175,480.

The *Theological Institutions* of the Methodist Episcopal Church include 4 regular theological schools in the United States, viz.: the Boston University School of Theology, founded at Concord, N. H., as the Methodist General Biblical Institute, in 1847, and removed to Boston, Mass., in 1867, which had, in 1877, 6 professors, 108 students, and 5,000 volumes in its library; the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., founded in 1855, which had 5 professors, and several non-resident lecturers, with a working-library of 3,500 volumes, and a reference-library of 30,000 volumes; Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J., founded in 1867, which had 6 professors; and the Scott Centenary Biblical Institute, Baltimore, Md., opened in 1872. Theological classes are also taught in several of the colleges and academies of the Church. Two theological schools are in successful operation in connection with the missions of the Church, viz.: the Martin Mission Institute, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, founded at Bremen in 1858, and removed to Frankfurt in 1863, having 2 professors and 13 students, and property valued at \$30,000; and the India Conference Theological Seminary, at Barulley, India, having a principal, or director, property valued at \$15,000, and a scholarship endowment of \$55,000. Other theological institutions are in contemplation, to be connected with various missions, and nearly all of the missions already report small classes who receive theological instruction from the missionaries.

The fifty-ninth annual meeting of the *General Committee of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church* was held in New York City, beginning November 14th. The treasurer of the Society reported that his total receipts for the year ending October 31, 1877, had been \$628,977.25, showing an increase of \$34,788.37 over the receipts of the previous year, and his total expenditures had been \$560,055.40. Of the expenditures, \$258,781.27 were on account of foreign missions, and \$254,927.60 on account of domestic missions. The amount of the indebtedness of the Society had been diminished by \$92,979.70 during the year, and stood on November 1, 1877, at \$169,375.86. The total amount of appropriations for the ensuing year was fixed at \$676,907.

The tenth anniversary of the *Freedmen's Aid Society* of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at Springfield, Mass., December 10th. The total receipts of the Society for the year ending July 1, 1877, were \$70,269.44, and its total

expenditures for the same period were \$70,-442.65. The amount of \$652,449.55 had been collected and disbursed during the ten years of operation.

The annual meeting of the *General Committee of Church Extension* was held in Philadelphia, Pa., November 21st and 22d. The corresponding secretary of the Society reported that his receipts for the first ten months of the year 1877 had been \$109,003.15 of funds available for use, against \$85,499.64 received during a similar period in 1876. The estimates for the ensuing year were fixed at the sum of \$137,000.

From a report officially published by the Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, it appears that the bishops, book-agents, and the principal editors of the Church papers at New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, receive each a salary of \$3,000 a year, with an additional allowance for house-rent, varying according to locality; and that the editors of the other Church papers receive salaries ranging from \$1,500 to \$3,000, with allowances for house-rent to the editors at Syracuse, N. Y., and Atlanta, Ga.; but not to those at Pittsburg, Pa., San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon.

The eighth annual meeting of the Executive Committee of the *Woman's Foreign Missionary Society* of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held at Minneapolis, Minn., May 10th. The New England, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Northwestern, and Western branches of the Society were represented. The total receipts for the year had been, as far as was reported, \$67,688.37. The periodical of the Society, the *Heathen Woman's Friend*, had a circulation of 13,312 copies, and reported a balance in hand of \$1,826.62.

II. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.—The annual meeting of the *Board of Missions* of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was held at Nashville, Tenn., May 4th. The collections for Foreign Missions for the last twelve months had amounted to \$69,000. The sum of \$78,662 was appropriated for the ensuing year—June 1, 1877, to June 1, 1878.

The sum of \$100,000 was assessed upon the Conferences for the purpose of meeting their estimates.

The following is a summary of the statistics of the Indian, German, and Foreign Missions of the Board: *Indian Mission Conference*, embracing the Cherokee, Muskogee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, and St. Paul districts: white members, 482; Indian members, 4,142; colored members, 181; local preachers, 90; adults baptized, 438; infants baptized, 459; Sunday-schools, 44; teachers in the same, 149; Sunday-school scholars, 972; amount of contributions for missions, the support of preachers, and other purposes, \$1,620.82. Two prosperous schools are situated at New Hope, Choctaw nation, and Eufala, Creek nation.

German Mission Conference of Texas and Louisiana: missions, 20; churches, 22; value

of the churches, \$78,850; members, 1,012; infants baptized, 156; members received during the year, 130; Sunday-schools, 23, with 774 scholars; missionary money collected, \$941.80. The German missions in Richmond, Va., and Baltimore, Md., reported 101 members, 2 local preachers, 3 Sunday-schools, with 30 teachers and 365 scholars, and 39 baptisms.

Cuban Mission (Spanish) at Key West, Fla.: 69 members; 35 Sunday-school scholars.

China Mission—four districts, the Shanghai, Naziang, Karding, and Soochow districts, with another, the Chingpoo district, about to be formed: 3 missionaries, 6 native preachers, 6 other native helpers, 5 churches, and 5 rented preaching-places, 104 members, 141 Sunday-school scholars, \$61.40 contributed to missions.

Mexico City Mission: 2 native traveling preachers, 1 church, 70 members, 30 children in the Sunday-school, and 65 in the day-school.

Mexican Border Mission (of the West Texas Conference): 11 stations, or circuits, 10 native missionaries, 253 members, 208 Sunday-school scholars.

Brazil Mission: 2 American missionaries; 1 church of English-speaking American emigrants, at Santa Barbara, with 38 members. Preparations are making to prosecute the mission work among the Portuguese.

III. METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—The Methodist Protestant Church was founded, in 1830, by a number of ministers and members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who withdrew from that body on account of dissatisfaction with its polity in not admitting the laymen to representation in the Annual and General Conferences, and with the Episcopal form of government. The articles of religion and order of worship were similar to those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, except that the laymen were given an equal voice with ministers in the law-making assemblies, the presiding elders and the bishops were abolished, and the election of its own presiding officer was given to each Annual Conference. The Church was divided in 1858, on a question connected with slavery. The 12th article of its constitution restricted the right of voting and being elected to office to "white ministers, preachers, and male members." A petition was presented to the General Conference sitting in that year, from the Western Conferences, for a change in the article by leaving out the word *white*. This being refused, the Western Conferences amicably suspended official relations with the other Conferences, and two General Conferences were formed, with the same name. At the General Conference of 1866, an effort was made to unite the Northern and Western branch of the Church with the Wesleyan Connection in America. To facilitate this object, the word "Protestant" was dropped from the name of the Northern branch of the Church, and the name of "Methodist Church" was assumed by it. Negotiations for a reunion of the Northern or Methodist Church with the

Southern or Methodist Protestant Church were opened in 1874, the result of which was the appointment of a commission to frame a basis of union, to meet at Pittsburgh, Pa., in October, 1875, and the call of conventions of the two bodies to meet at Baltimore, Md., in 1877, to complete the union if it should be agreed upon. The committees on the basis of union met according to their appointment, and agreed upon a basis which seems to have given satisfaction to both branches of the Church, and which has already been noticed in the *ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA* (see *ANNUAL CYCLOPÆDIA* for 1875).

The Conventions of the Methodist Protestant and Methodist Churches met at Baltimore, Md., May 10th. The Rev. L. W. Bates, D. D., of Maryland, was elected permanent Chairman of the *Methodist Protestant Convention*. The Rev. S. B. Southerland, of the Commission of Union of the two Churches, made a statement of the proceedings of the Commission, which was submitted, with the basis of union which had been agreed upon, to the action of the Convention. A discussion ensued upon a question concerning the powers of the Convention, which was settled by the adoption of a resolution

That the powers of this Convention are defined in the text of the legal call for its assembly, made by the requisite number of Annual Conferences, as follows:

"To make such changes in the 2d, 10th and 14th Articles of the Constitution of the Methodist Protestant Church as may be deemed by said Convention necessary, together with such other alterations in all other articles of the Constitution and Book of Discipline as they may judge proper; and for the further purpose of taking such action as said Convention may decide to be desirable, upon the basis of union agreed on by the Joint Commission of the Methodist Protestant Church."

In response to an invitation from the Methodist Convention, a Committee of Conference, consisting of seven members, was appointed, who, on the fourth day of the session, presented the following report, as embodying the result of their deliberations:

Resolved, That the basis of union agreed upon by the Joint Commission of the Methodist Protestant and Methodist Churches at Pittsburgh, Pa., be adopted, and that we interpret that basis of union on the condition of receiving members into the Church to be substantially the same as is now in the new edition of the Methodist Book of Discipline, the third item relative to children having been inserted in the published basis of union.

Resolved 1, That the matter of suffrage and eligibility to office be left to the Annual Conferences respectively; provided that each Annual Conference shall be entitled to representation in the same ratio as in the General Conference; and provided that no rule shall be passed which shall infringe the right of suffrage or eligibility to office.

Resolved, That the Joint Committee of Conference recommend to the General Convention of the Methodist Protestant Church and the General Convention of the Methodist Church, now in session, the immediate organic union of the Methodist Protestant and Methodist Churches upon the basis of union set forth in the report of the Joint Commission of the two Churches.

This report was adopted on the next day, Wednesday, May 16th, by a vote of 58 ayes to 5 nays.

The Convention of the *Methodist Church* also met in Baltimore, May 11th. The Rev. Alexander Clark, D. D., was chosen president. A committee who were appointed to ascertain and define the constitution and powers of the Convention made a report, declaring "that this Convention has been regularly constituted, according to the requirements of Article XI. of the Constitution, and that the representatives composing it are clothed with full conventional powers, and that it has power to discharge all the duties of a General Conference, in addition to the particular object for which the Convention has been assembled." The report was adopted. A committee of seven members was appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Methodist Protestant Convention, and report what action might be necessary to expedite and consummate the union of the Conventions and Churches. This committee presented, as the result of the deliberations of the joint committee, the report which has been given in connection with the proceedings of the Methodist Protestant Convention. The report was adopted, Tuesday, May 15th.

In the afternoon of May 16th, the members of the two Conventions met after the adjournment of their respective sessions, and marched in formal procession to a common place of meeting, where the two bodies were organized into one, as the General Convention of the Methodist Protestant Church. The Rev. L. W. Bates, D. D., was elected President of the United Convention. The changes in the articles of association of Adrian College, necessary to secure conformity to the new conditions, were recommended to be made as soon as they could be legally effected. The Missionary, the Ministerial, Educational, and Church Extension Boards of the Methodist Church were adopted as Boards of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, with the understanding that their charters and titles should be made at the earliest practicable moments to conform with this relationship. An obstacle to the consummation of the union appeared in North Carolina, where three Conferences, one belonging to the Southern branch and two to the Northern branch of the Church, existed in the same territory. This was adjusted by an arrangement which left the three Conferences unchanged, as to their boundaries, and secured to each the prerogative of receiving into its body, by vote, any member from any other Conference. The names, however, of the East North Carolina and West North Carolina Conferences of the former Methodist Church were changed to Deep River and Alleghany Conferences. A communication from the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church calling attention to a proposed Ecumenical Conference of Methodism had been presented to

both the Conventions before the union. The Convention resolved to coöperate in the Council, and a committee of four ministers and four laymen was appointed to represent the Methodist Protestant Church in it. A committee was appointed to extend fraternal greetings to the several Methodist Conferences of Great Britain, to communicate to them the fact of the organic union of the Methodist Protestant and Methodist Churches, and invite further fraternal intercourse by visitation and correspondence. The question of suffrage and eligibility to office was left "to the Annual Conferences respectively, provided that such Annual Conferences shall be entitled to representation in the same ratio in the General Conferences, and provided that no rule shall be passed which shall infringe upon the right of suffrage or eligibility to office." A report was adopted in favor of the early establishment of a theological seminary. The several Annual Conferences, or their presidents, were requested to take measures for the celebration, in their respective districts, of the first half-century of the Methodist Protestant Church, which will take place in November, 1880. It was ordered that the first General Conference of the reunited Church should convene on the third Friday in May, 1880, and every four years thereafter; and that the ratio of representation should be two delegates—one ministerial and one lay delegate—for each 1,500 members, provided that if any district number less than 1,500 members, it should nevertheless be entitled to two representatives.

The following is a summary of the statistics of the two branches of the Methodist Protestant Church as they were published in connection with the official report of the First Convention, held in Baltimore, Md., in May, 1877:

METHODIST CHURCH. ANNUAL CONFERENCES.	Itinerant Ministers and Preachers.	Unstateded Minis- ters and Preachers.	Members.	Probationers.
New York.....	23	9	2,711	149
New Jersey.....	21	35	1,841	280
Onondaga.....	54	37	1,984	182
Genesee.....	17	1	765	....
Pittsburgh.....	51	51	7,083	....
Muskingum.....	64	57	9,506	73
Ohio.....	47	55	5,604	285
Michigan.....	51	42	2,212	217
West Michigan.....	53	20	1,842	81
Indiana.....	47	45	4,835	263
North Illinois and Wis- consin.....	44	46	3,140	....
South Illinois.....	24	5	1,859	159
Iowa.....	57	67	3,607	280
Minnesota.....	21	3	800	....
Nebraska.....	8	8	323	89
Kansas.....	37	32	1,542	....
Oregon.....	7	4	100	....
Missouri.....	35	45	1,855	24
North Missouri.....	35	25	1,809	42
Tennessee.....	6	..	280	....
Kentucky.....	13	3	1,795	....
East North Carolina.....	15	6	519	15
West North Carolina...	18	7	987	23
Total.....	758	605	56,000	2,072

Number of churches, 674; of parsonages, 169; value of church property, \$1,494,347.

METHODIST PROTES- TANT CHURCH. ANNUAL CONFERENCES.	Itinerant Ministers and Preachers.	Unstateded Minis- ters and Preachers.	Members.	Probationers.
Maryland.....	110	53	12,383	1,019
Virginia.....	23	18	8,300	....
West Virginia.....	43	18	9,480	....
North Carolina.....	45	59	9,800	....
Georgia.....	80	6	2,462	....
Arkansas and Louisiana.	82	21	2,645	....
Texas.....	35	15	1,700	....
North Mississippi.....	13	10	1,300	....
North Arkansas.....	31	18	1,800	....
Alabama.....	35	15	2,900	....
Pennsylvania.....	15	14	671	86
Tennessee.....	13	4	1,209	....
West Tennessee.....	17	6	1,140	....
Illinois and Des Moines.	6	6	500	10
Indiana.....	30	21	2,110	....
South Carolina.....	9	11	1,075	....
McCaune.....	11	7	1,100	....
Colorado.....	19	3	500	....
South Illinois.....	11	6	800	....
Mississippi.....	8	4	630	....
Southeast Mississippi...	5	2	150	....
Total.....	556	320	57,405	....
Add Methodist Church...	758	605	56,000	....
Total for the reunited Church.....	1,314	925	113,405	....

Number of churches in the Methodist Protestant Church, 677; in the reunited Church, 1,351; value of church property in the Methodist Protestant Church, \$1,168,389; in the reunited Church, \$2,662,736.

The receipts of the *Methodist Board of Publication* at Pittsburgh, Pa., for 1876, as they were reported to the Annual Council of the Methodist Protestant Church, held at Springfield, Ohio, in July, were \$23,524, and left a profit in the hands of the treasurer of \$1,912.

The receipts of the *Board of Missions* of the Methodist Protestant Church, Springfield, Ohio, for the year ending June 30, 1877, were \$2,641; the amount of assets on hand at the close of the year was \$3,173, with liabilities of \$148.

The receipts of the *Board of Ministerial Education* of the Methodist Protestant Church, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for the year ending June 30, 1877, were \$3,182, and expenditures, \$1,908, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of \$1,274. The receipts of the Board since its organization, January 19, 1866, to the time of making the report for 1877, were \$38,114, and its expenditures \$37,291; of which \$24,268 had been paid to beneficiaries. The permanent fund amounted to \$4,400; the liabilities of the Board were \$3,800. The assets of the *Board of Church Extension*, on July 3, 1877, were \$166.

IV. WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following is a summary of the general statistics of this Church, as they were reported to the General Assembly in September, 1877: number of synods, 6; of

ministers, 126; of churches, 161; of members, 11,000. The General Assembly met at Chicago, Ill., September 18th. The Synods of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, were represented by equal numbers of ministers and elders, as delegates. The Rev. Rees Evans, of Cambria, Wis., was chosen moderator. The proceedings of the Assembly were conducted in the Welsh language.

V. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CANADA.—The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church as compiled from the reports of the three Annual Conferences which were held in 1877:

CONFERENCE.	Members.	Probationers.	Total.
Niagara.....	8,429	1,557	10,086
Ontario.....	6,815	1,275	8,090
Bay Quinte.....	6,853	1,075	7,928
Total in 1877.....			26,104
Total in 1876.....			25,217
Increase.....			887

Total number of preachers in 1877, 270; of Sunday-schools, 394; of officers and teachers in the same, 2,976; of Sunday-school scholars, 16,346; value of church property, \$1,061,964.

VI. WESLEYAN CONNECTION.—The annual meeting of the *Wesleyan Missionary Society* was held in London, April 30th. Mr. S. D. Waddy, M.P., presided. The report stated that the home receipts for the year had been £122,630, and the foreign receipts (those from the Australasian Conference and mission districts), £23,600, making a total of £146,230. The expenditures had been £164,195. The missions of the Society were divided into two classes: 1. The missions under the immediate direction of the principal committee and the British Conference, situated in Europe, India, China, South and West Africa, and the West Indies; and, 2. Other missions of the Society having also relation to Conferences in Ireland, France, and Australasia. The missions of the former class included 328 principal stations, 389 ministers and assistant missionaries, and 81,706 full members; those of the latter class, 350 principal stations, 440 ministers and assistant missionaries, and 58,211 full members.

The mission in Ireland reported 36 ministers, and 3,611 members; that in France, 38 ministers, and 1,987 members. An increase of members was shown in Italy. In Spain the mission was threatened with interruption, but for the present a restricted liberty of worship was allowed. In Portugal, the chapels were filled, the schools were well attended, and some additional members had joined the Church. The German mission had stations in Wurtemberg, Baden, Bavaria, Austria, and Silesia, with 2 English and 20 German ministers, 2,358 members, and about the same number of scholars, with about 10,000 attendants on worship.

In all the Continental missions there were

53 ministers, with 3,902 members, 4,546 scholars, and 13,666 attendants on worship. In India and Ceylon, 90 stations were manned by 95 missionaries, with about 750 subordinate agents, 3,683 members, and 20,000 scholars. In China, 11 missionaries were reported, with about 30 subordinate agents, 301 members, and 419 scholars. In Southern Africa, 100 missionaries and 300 subordinate agents presided over colonial and mission churches, with more than 16,000 church members, 17,000 scholars, and 90,000 attendants on worship. The missions on the west coast of Africa, including the Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Gold Coast, employed 31 missionaries and 200 agents, and reported 13,345 members, 9,499 scholars, and about 50,000 attendants. Ninety-nine missionaries labored in the West Indian islands (including British Guiana and Honduras), with 270 subordinate agents, 43,920 members, 26,980 scholars, and nearly 150,000 attendants. The High-School in Jamaica promised well.

The one hundred and fourth annual *Conference* of Wesleyan ministers met in Bristol, July 25th. The Rev. William B. Pope, D. D., was elected president. The most important subjects acted upon were those of the representation of the laity in the conference, and of temperance. A committee had been appointed at a previous conference to consider the subject of lay delegation, and prepare a draft of a scheme for such representation for the action of the conference. The scheme prepared by this committee was reviewed by the conference of 1876, referred back for revision, was modified and completed, and was finally presented. It was adopted with but few alterations. It provides for the creation of a conference of two classes, one a conference of ministers only, the other a mixed conference of ministers and laymen, to which different classes of subjects are assigned for consideration.

The number of laymen to be elected in each district is to be determined by the preceding conference. Fifteen subjects are specifically described as coming within the exclusive province of the conference when consisting of ministers only. They are such as relate to ministerial or pastoral affairs, or affect the ministerial and pastoral supervision of the connection. Fifteen other subjects, relating to missions, education, and schools, the trust funds, and other matters of kindred nature, as well as the religious observance of the Lord's Day, temperance, and proposed alterations of districts and circuits, against which there is any appeal, are assigned to the mixed conference. A provincial allocation of ministerial and lay delegates was made for the next conference, and a mixed committee was appointed, to sit during the year and report to the next conference "as to the principles by which in future the number of ministers and laymen to be elected to attend the conference shall be determined." It was decided that the complete scheme of lay

representation be brought into operation at the conference of 1878. A deputation was received, for the first time in the history of the two Churches, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It consisted of Bishop E. M. Marvin and his traveling companion, the Rev. E. K. Hendrix, who had been paying an official visit to the mission stations of the Church, South, in China. The representatives of the Australasian General Conference presented a request that a representative of the British Conference be sent to the next triennial meeting of that body, which is to be held in 1878, indorsed by each of the four annual conferences which constitute the Australasian General Conference. The Rev. Dr. Gervase Smith was appointed such delegate. Of 183 candidates for admission to the ministry presented to the conference, 84 were from the mission fields, and nearly all foreigners, the products of mission work. Among them were Germans, Italians, Portuguese, Cinghalese, Chinese, Africans, and West-Indians.

Irish Wesleyan Conference.—The 96th session of the conference was held at Cork, beginning June 20th. The reports of the committees of management of the various funds were heard at meetings held previous to the opening of the conference. The united committee of the Irish Wesleyans and of the Primitive Wesleyans resolved to recommend to the conference a series of resolutions defining the terms of union, and providing for the management of all connectional interests, and the appointment of ministers to circuit work and connectional offices on terms of perfect equality. The difficulties hitherto existing in the way of union were carefully considered, and the committee recommended that mutual concessions should be made by both bodies, and earnestly desired the cordial reception of these terms by both the approaching conferences, with a view to an easy consummation of the union. These recommendations were unanimously adopted by the conference, and a sum of money was subscribed to aid in the consummation of the union. The same report was also adopted by the Primitive Wesleyan Conference. The conference was for the first time composed of ministers and laymen, the act for the admission of the laymen having been ratified by the British Conference of 1876. The Rev. Alexander McAuley, president of the conference, remarked in his opening address that he was thankful that the admission of the laymen had been effected without the loss of a single member.

METHODISTS IN FRANCE. French Wesleyan Conference.—The 24th annual session of the French Conference was held in Paris, June 22d. The following statistics of the connection were presented: number of chapels and other places of worship, 167; of pastors and candidates for the ministry, 35; of evangelists, 20; of local preachers, 106; of full members, 1,905; of persons on trial, 77; of day-schools,

12, with 409 pupils; of Sunday-schools, 53, with 322 teachers and 2,792 scholars; of attendants on worship, 9,267. The debts on chapels had been diminished by £880, but still amounted to £11,083. A scheme for the representation of the laymen in the conference had been prepared and accepted in 1874. Circumstances seeming to require that some changes be made in it, a committee was appointed to prepare a new scheme for the next conference.

VII. PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONNECTION.—The following is a summary of the statistics of this body as they were reported to the conference in June: total number of members, including those on trial, 180,634, an increase of 3,829; number of ministers, 1,020, an increase of 40; of local preachers, 15,402, an increase of 97; of class-leaders, 10,309, an increase of 97. It was computed that the returns of members in the colonies would swell the increase of members to 4,000.

The annual meeting of the *Primitive Methodist Home and Foreign Missions* was held in London, May 15th. The total income of the society for the year had been £34,494, of which £5,108 had been received from Australia, and £5,166 from Canada. In the provinces of England the society had 107 missionaries; in Wales 5, in London 4, in Scotland 8, in Ireland 9, in the Australian colonies 53 ministers and missionaries; in Canada 75, in West Africa 5, and in South Africa 2; in large towns in England 8. An increase of 800 church-members on the mission stations was reported. Seventeen new chapels and five schools had been built during the year.

The fifty-eighth annual conference of the Primitive Methodist Connection met at Scarborough, June 13th. The Rev. Thomas Smith, governor of York College, was chosen president. The total income of the book depot for the year had been £26,209, and a balance of £1,875 remained in its favor. The total number of Sunday-schools was 3,855. The number included in the Connectional Sunday-school Union was 2,181, and their total income had been £53,000, exclusive of that of many schools whose accounts were mixed up with chapel accounts. The General Chapel Committee reported that 141 chapels had been built during the year, providing sittings for 32,855 persons, at a cost of £129,374, toward which £53,125 had been contributed. The total number of chapels in the Connection was 4,113, which cost £1,871,643, and provided 787,969 sittings. A question was presented concerning the interpretation of a Connectional law which prohibits any person who has become insolvent from being an official member of the Connection without the sanction of the General Committee. One of the District Committees had interpreted the rule so as to include within its provision persons whose insolvency had occurred while they were separated from the Connection; and the General Committee had

reversed its interpretation. The case being referred to the conference, a decision was given sustaining the interpretation of the General Committee; but the law was considered defective, and the committee were directed to frame a suitable amendment during the coming year, and submit their scheme to the next conference. A letter was read from the Rev. C. H. Gough, of the Wesleyan Conference, suggesting that a fraternal address, and, if possible, a deputation, be sent to the forthcoming Wesleyan Conference. Afterward an address was decided upon to all the Methodist Conferences which were about to meet. Addresses were received from the Eastern Conference of Primitive Methodists in the United States, and from the Primitive Methodist Canadian Conference, reporting the condition of their respective Connections. An account was given of the position of the Primitive Methodist Connection in Australia, showing that it stood third in respect to numbers among the Protestant denominations. A fraternal address was for the first time in the history of the Connection received from the Society of Friends, to which a suitable reply was returned. A petition was adopted for presentation to the House of Commons against the Government's "Burials Bill;" and a resolution was passed expressing admiration of the efforts of the Right Honorable W. E. Gladstone in behalf of the Christians of the Turkish Empire.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Primitive Methodist Conference in Canada was held at Aurora, beginning May 25th. The Rev. W. Bee was elected president. The following is a summary of the statistics: Number of ministers, 91; of local preachers, 284; of churches, 216; of leaders, 318; of Sunday-schools, 140; of teachers in the same, 1,211; of Sunday-school scholars, 8,725; of members, 8,008; increase of members during the year, 384; value of church property, \$349,225; ordinary income of the stations, \$30,117.

VIII. METHODIST NEW CONNECTION.—The following is a summary of the statistics of this body as they were reported to the conference which was held at Leeds, in June: Number of chapels, 458; of societies, 435; of circuit preachers, 166; of local preachers, 1,156; of members, 25,324; probationers, 3,039; of Sunday-schools, 436; of teachers in the same, 10,770; of Sunday-school scholars, 74,521. The returns showed an increase of 11 chapels, 10 societies, 1,161 members, 115 probationers, 16 Sunday-schools, 280 teachers, and 1,258 Sunday-school scholars. The increase was shared by all the mission fields, and by every district in England save two.

The Conference of the Methodist New Connection met in Leeds, June 11th. One hundred and twenty-nine ministerial and lay delegates were present. The Rev. J. Medcraft, of Nottingham, was chosen president. The total missionary income of the Connection was reported to have been £12,238, and the

expenditure £7,823. The cost of the entire trust property of the denomination was £721,354; its estimated value, £873,371; and the amount of debt upon it, £160,975. A letter was received by the president and presented to the conference from the Rev. C. H. Gough, a minister of the Wesleyan Conference, inviting the conference to send a fraternal address, and, if possible, a deputation, to the latter body, which would meet at Bristol on the 25th of July. It was decided that a respectful and fraternal reply be sent to Mr. Gough, and that the Annual Committee be requested to consider the subject of his message, and report to the next conference as to what would be the best course to pursue with reference to it. Resolutions were adopted on temperance. It was decided to present a petition to the House of Commons in favor of the enactment of a law embodying the principle of local option.

IX. UNITED METHODIST FREE CHURCHES.—The following is a summary of the statistics of this body as they were reported to the Annual Assembly in July: Number of itinerant ministers, 374; of supernumeraries, 30; of local preachers, 3,501; of leaders, 4,437; of members, 72,997; of members on trial, 6,984; of chapels, 1,311; of preaching-rooms, 208; of Sunday-schools, 1,305; of teachers in the same, 26,205; of Sunday-school scholars, 183,364. The figures show an increase of 24 ministers, 1,680 members, and 6,772 Sunday-school scholars.

The annual meeting of the United Methodist Free Churches, *Home and Foreign Missions*, was held in London, April 23d. Mr. T. Boddington, of Manchester, presided. The total income of the Society for the year had been £17,042, of which sum £4,033 had been contributed through the children. An increase was shown of £500 in the ordinary receipts over those of the previous year. The foreign stations returned, including European and native missionaries, 57 missionaries, 6,540 church members, 157 chapels and preaching-rooms, and 5,943 Sunday-scholars. The total returns of the foreign missions and the churches at home were: 350 ministers, 3,435 local preachers, 71,317 church members, 1,548 chapels and preaching-rooms, and 176,592 Sunday-scholars.

The twenty-first *Annual Assembly* of the United Methodist Free Churches met at Louth, July 25th. The Rev. Andrew Holliday was elected President of the Assembly. The missionary report showed that the total income for the year had been £17,827, a larger sum than for any previous year; of this sum, £11,898 had been for home missions, and £5,899 for foreign missions. The *Chapel Committee* reported that 30 chapels had been built, 69 chapels enlarged, and 12 schools and 11 ministers' houses built during the year, at a total cost of £82,049. The total sum of £65,174 had been subscribed toward the expense of these undertakings, and the reduction of chapel debts, the amount given to the latter purpose

being £26,339. A resolution was adopted to the effect that probationers for the ministry might be permitted to marry in their fourth year at the discretion of the Connectional Committee, but that this permission should not entitle such brethren to any emoluments beyond a probationer's salary. A fraternal address conveying greetings, etc., was adopted, to be sent to the Presidents of the several Methodist Connections, viz.: the Wesleyan Methodist, the Methodist New Connection, the Primitive Methodist, the Bible Christian, and the Wesleyan Reform Union. Replies were received from the Wesleyan and Bible Christian Conferences reciprocating the greetings and expressions of satisfaction. A resolution was introduced recommending to all the ministers of the Free Churches to discontinue the use of the term "Reverend," which excited considerable discussion, but was not acted upon. A resolution was adopted, in which, after describing the growth of ritualism, and denouncing it, the conference declared that it rejoiced that "Nonconformist churches have a clear appreciation of the perils which are thickening around them, and is convinced that the sure corrective and check to these monstrous and menacing innovations are a return on the part of the churches and people to the simple and yet vigorous religious life which has directed and built up our national character, the inalienable right of free speech, and that of private judgment on all matters of conscience, and the disestablishment, speed and complete, of the Church of England."

X. BIBLE CHRISTIANS.—The following is a summary of the statistics of this body, as they were reported to the conference which met in July: Number of local preachers, 1820; of itinerant preachers, 297; of chapels, 911; of preaching-places, 189; of full members, 30,360; of members on trial, 1,917; of teachers, 9,953; of scholars, 52,268. These figures show an increase of 1,415 members during the year.

The fifty-ninth *Annual Conference of the Bible Christians* met at Torquay, July 24th. The report of the *Missionary Society* showed that its income for the past year had been £8,849 18s. 2d., being an increase of £513 16s. 4d over the income of the previous year. The expenditures, however, had slightly increased. The subject of an increased representation of the laymen in the conference was discussed. Laymen are already admitted to the conference, and the body consists every fifth year of an equal number of ministers and laymen. It is desired to reconstitute the conference so as to obtain equal representation every year, but legal difficulties stand in the way of the immediate accomplishment of the object. Arrangements were made to seek a removal of these difficulties.

XI. INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—The seventy-seventh annual meeting of the Independent Methodist Free Gospel Churches was held at Bolton, in July. Mr. A. Denovan was chosen

president. The financial report showed that the receipts of the Mission and Contingent fund had amounted to £248; those of the Publication department to £209; those of the Hymn-Book department to £155; and those of the Ministers' Assistance fund to £69.

MEXICO (ESTADOS UNIDOS DE MÉJICO), an independent State of North America, extending from latitude 15° to 32° 27' north, and from longitude 86° 34' to 117° west. It is bounded on the north by the United States of America; on the east by the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, and Belize, or British Honduras; on the south by the Republic of Guatemala; and on the south and west by the Pacific Ocean.

The question of limits with Guatemala has not been the subject of any correspondence or negotiation since 1876.

In the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1874 (page 551), and that for 1876 (page 539), respectively, will be found the most recent and comprehensive statistics published, concerning the area, population, etc., of Mexico.

The President of the Republic is General Porfirio Diaz, who seized the power in November, 1876, after the final overthrow of the Lerdist, and was proclaimed on the 5th of the following May.

The cabinet is composed of the following ministers: of the Interior (*ministro de gobernacion*), Licentiate Protasio Tagle; of Foreign Affairs, Licentiate I. L. Vallarta; of Finance, Señor M. Romero; of War, Licentiate and General Pedro Ogazon; of Justice, Public Worship, and Public Instruction, Licentiate Ignacio Ramirez; and of Public Works, General Vicente Riva Palacio.

The President of the Supreme Court (and thereby, according to the terms of the constitution, Vice-President of the Republic) is Señor Don Antonio Vallarta.

The Governors of the several States, etc., were as follows in 1877:

Aguas Calientes	Señor Don F. G. Hornado.
Campeachy	" " M. Castillo.
Chiapas	" " "
Chihuahua	" " "
Coahuila	" " N. Charles.
Colima	" " D. Lope.
Durango	" " J. M. Flores.
Guajuato	" " H. Mena.
Guerrero	" " R. Cuellar.
Hidalgo	" " N. Craviolo.
Jalisco	" " J. M. Camarena.
Mexico	" " — Mirafuentes.
Michoacan	" " B. Palino.
Morelos	" " G. Garcia.
Nuevo Leon	" " C. Pacheco.
Oajaca	" " H. Melgreiro.
Puebla	" " I. J. C. Bonilla.
Querétaro	" " A. Gayon.
San Luis Potosi	" " C. Diaz Gutierrez.
Sinaloa	" " J. Ramirez.
Sonora	" " M. V. Mariscal.
Tabasco	" " S. Sarlat.
Tamaulipas	" " L. Canales.
Tlaxcala	" " — Lira y Ortega.
Vera Cruz	" " — Mier y Seran.
Yucatan	" " M. Iturralde.
Zacatecas	" " "
Federal District	" " L. O. Curriel.
Lower California (Ter.)	" " F. Miranda y Castro.

Pending the recognition of the present Gov-

ernment of Mexico by that of the United States, there is no Mexican Minister accredited to this country. Señor Zamacona is, however, acting as unofficial envoy to Washington.

The United States Minister-Plenipotentiary to Mexico is the Hon. John W. Foster; and the United States Consul-General at the capital, Dr. Julius A. Skilton.

The army comprises 5,140 horse, including 297 officers; 15,407 foot, including 765 officers; 1,463 artillery, including 148 officers; 93 coast-guard, including 22 officers; and 284 invalids, including 19 officers: total strength, 22,387.

In the absence of recent returns relating to the finances of the Republic, reference may be made to the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1876 (page 540).

Minute and interesting details concerning the state of public instruction in the year referred to are likewise to be found in the same volume.

We are also obliged to refer to that volume for the latest commercial statistics, emanating from sources of a trustworthy character.

A report of Mr. Foster, the United States Minister to Mexico, states that there is but one railroad of any extent in Mexico, that which runs from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, with a branch connecting the latter place with Puebla, 292½ miles, and another branch running from within 9½ miles of Vera Cruz to Jalapa, 61¼ miles, making the entire length of the Mexican Railway, 353¾. All the other roads in the Valley of Mexico aggregate less than 50 miles. Up to 1865 the surveys only had been made, when the concession for the building of the road was transferred from native hands to an English company, by whom it was completed in 1872. The principal office of the company is in London. The road is managed by a board of 10, elected by the shareholders. The cost of the construction of the road is generalized as follows: Original stock: general shares, \$7,658,450; government shares, \$3,633,100; privileged shares, first issue, 8 per cent., \$12,770,500; second issue, 6 per cent., \$5,059,800. Bonded indebtedness: "A" bonds, 8 per cent., \$2,200,000; "B" bonds, 7 per cent., \$5,380,885. Special indebtedness, \$1,000,000. Total, \$37,702,735. The total earnings of the road during the year 1876 exceeded \$2,000,000, while the working expenses for the same period were only a fraction over \$1,300,000. The number of passengers carried over the road for the year specified was 238,932, the fares amounting to \$354,559. The freight amounted to 123,517 tons. Passenger rates from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, 263 miles, first class, \$16; second class, \$12.50; third class, \$7.25. Freight rates per ton over the same route: foreign goods, first class, \$76.05; native goods, \$38.02; foreign goods, second class, \$65.18; native goods, second class, \$32.59; foreign goods, third class, \$54.32; native goods, third class, \$27.16. Fifteen per cent. of the customs dues was set apart

yearly to pay the subsidy due the company on the completion of the road, but the Government, in lieu of this, has agreed to pay \$560,000 yearly for 25 years. In consequence of the steep grade of this road heavy English engines have heretofore been used thereon, but at present the American Baldwin engines are being successfully introduced, and American cars are also superseding the English make. The want of railroads is acutely felt throughout Mexico, and the subject of concessions for their construction will, it is supposed, be a leading topic at the next session of Congress. The capital for their construction must come from abroad to a large extent.

A comprehensive summary of affairs in Mexico during the last two years has been issued at the capital, from which it appears that when President Lerdo, who had succeeded Juarez as Chief Magistrate of the country, withdrew from the capital (November, 1876), after a lengthened struggle with his enemies, it was natural to suppose that, like his predecessor, he would endeavor to establish his government in some part of the Republic whence he could transmit orders, and at the same time be obeyed, although over a limited extent of territory. His first period of office terminated on November 30, 1876, according to the terms of the constitution; and the right to hold the supreme command for another period was only secured by reëlection, while he was invested with powers extraordinary by the Congress.



JORULLO VOLCANO.

The President of the Supreme Court of Justice, appointed by law to become the President of the Republic in the absence of the constitutional President, had declared that the rights of the latter had expired, and several of the States had adhered to this declaration. The President of the Supreme Court established his government in Guanajuato, the troops of which State upheld him, and it was not long before

he counted some thousands of armed men under his command.

Thus, there were three Presidents who considered themselves entitled to exercise power: Lerdo, founded upon his reelection; Iglesias, who, in the defense of his rights, in accordance with constitutional principles, opposed the reelection as being unfair, from having been effected under circumstances that offered no guarantee for free suffrage; and General Diaz, the chief of the anti-re-electionist revolution, who based his claim on the political proclamation made at Tuxtepec, a town of the State of Oajaca.

General Diaz marched from the capital, with numerous forces, toward the interior, for the purpose of attacking the troops sustaining Ig-

some few of the officers either withdrew to private life, or, like General Antillon, former Governor of Guanajuato and leader of the military movement made in favor of Iglesias, voluntarily left the Republic.

General Mendez was temporarily intrusted with the management of the affairs of government during General Diaz's absence on his military expeditions.

In order to cover the first installment of the sum owing by Mexico to the United States, according to the decision of the late International Claims Commission at Washington, a forced loan was raised, no provision having been made for that purpose in the National Treasury, and an arrangement was at once entered into with a mercantile firm of Mexico,

which, on the guarantee of the proceeds of the levy, advanced the sum, to avoid delay in its payment.

The payment was effected at the appointed time; and it was confidently asserted in Mexican circles of undoubted authority that, whoever may occupy the presidential chair in the capital of their country, the annual sum of \$300,000 would be forthcoming as it fell due, until the total amount awarded to the United States by the Commission should have been liquidated; that, under the fostering care of an honest gov-

ernment, economically administered, the national revenue could be raised from \$18,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and that this very respectable aggregate of resources would enable the Republic to meet all her liabilities.

On October 8th, \$25,000 were sent to the United States Government on account of the 1878 installment.

The total amount of the awards in favor of the United States claimants was \$4,000,000; and by the terms of the treaty made in 1868 between the two countries, Mexico is required to cancel that sum by annual payments of \$300,000.

On February 11th General Diaz returned to the capital and again took charge of the presidency; and on that and the following days the elections took place for Deputies to the Congress of the Union, for President of the Republic, and for Magistrates of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Congress assembled on the first day of April; and on May 6th, General Diaz took the oath of office and was duly inaugurated as Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

On June 19th the *Diario Oficial*, the Govern-



THE CATHEDRAL, MATAMOROS.

lesias. Such was the situation, and such the attitude of the different parties when the year 1876 was drawing to its close.

The events which marked the beginning of 1877 were of a nature rather to confirm the apprehensions grounded upon the experience of the year immediately preceding it, than to inspire hopes of peace and tranquillity.

The few troops still faithful to the cause of Iglesias were quickly put to flight, at Union de Adobes, by Diaz; for if the soldiers of Iglesias's government ever had formed the resolution to fight for him, they undoubtedly changed their minds afterward. The military prestige of Diaz, the numerical superiority of the army at his command, and the desire to seek an early solution of the existing difficulties, were powerful motives for the recognition of the "plan of Tuxtepec" (Diaz's plan), as the only remedy likely to prevail amid the general confusion then reigning throughout the country. All military operations may be said to have terminated with the affair of Union de Adobes already alluded to. Indeed, all the troops still remaining under arms and having served under Iglesias went over to the Diaz side; while

ment official organ, published the note of instructions sent by the Minister of War to General Treviño relative to the course he should pursue with respect to General Ord and the troops under his command. Indeed, the tenor of General Ord's instructions from the War Department, under date of June 1st, and especially the clause directing the American commander to pursue Mexican marauders, if necessary, across the Rio Grande, had provoked, as soon as they became known, a universal outburst on the part of the Mexican press at the capital, the instructions having been variously construed as dictated in contemplation either of annexation or of a movement in favor of Ex-President Lerdo, and at all events of a hostile invasion of Mexican territory. The more important features of the dispatch to General Treviño were as follows:

The United States War Department has issued an order on the 1st instant, authorizing the troops of that country to invade our national territory, with the object of pursuing the evil-doers to which it refers, to capture the same, punish them, and recover the property stolen from the United States citizens. Although the Plenipotentiary * of Mexico at Washington, who protested against that order, on account of the offense that it implies toward our country, assures the Foreign Department, by telegraph, that he has received friendly explanations from the American Government, the President thinks that the honor of the country will not be satisfied except with a modification of the said order, in such terms that it shall not be in contradiction, as it now is, with the treaties in force between Mexico and the United States, with the rules of international law, and even with the practice of civilized nations.

Mexico has celebrated with the United States an Extradition Treaty, which was published on May 20, 1862. This treaty is in full force, and you will subject your conduct to the same, whenever any criminals captured by your forces be claimed by the military or civil authorities of the neighboring Republic, and those that may have committed any of the offenses stipulated in the said treaty. . . . You will at once communicate to General Ord, or to the commander-in-chief of the United States forces on the frontier, these instructions, acquainting him at the same time with such measures as you may resort to in order to render them effective. You will also endeavor to confer with the said commander with regard to the operations to be taken in combination with him for the capture and suitable punishment of evil-doers, giving him to understand that the desires of the President on this point have no other restrictions than those imposed upon him by international law, the treaties now in force between the two countries, and the dignity of the Republic. And, as a consequence of those restrictions, you will inform the said commander that, as the Government of Mexico cannot allow a foreign force to enter the national territory without the consent of the Congress of the Union, and much less that the said force shall come to exercise such acts of jurisdiction as are expressed in the order of the United States War Department, you will repel force by force, should the invasion take place.

In dictating this extreme measure, the President of the Republic believes that he faithfully interprets the feelings of the Mexicans, if he accepts the situation in which he is placed rather than the humiliation of an offense which would reduce Mexico to the con-

dition of a barbarous country, and beyond the communion of international law. The President does not wish, however, that the attitude assumed by the soldiers of the Republic, in front of troops trespassing upon our territory, infringing international law, be reputed as an act of hostility toward the United States, but that it be considered as the exercise of the legitimate right of self-defense. Our national honor is herein interested, and it is therefore expected of your patriotism that you will act with the prudence demanded by this serious question, in order to avoid any cause of conflict between the two countries; acting, however, with due energy, and repelling with force the insult intended to be offered to Mexico by the invasion of her territory.

PEDRO OGAZON.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 18, 1877.

The bitter attacks on the American Government, elicited by the instructions to General Ord, called forth, on June 23d, a memorandum from the American Minister, the salient points of which were to the effect that the instructions to General Ord were not the announcement of a new measure on the part of the United States. The depredations committed during the past four years were not common to both sides of the frontier. Mexico took no active, no vigorous measures to prevent the depredations or punish the outlaws. Mexico frequently acknowledged its inability to discharge its duty regarding the preservation of order on the Rio Grande frontier, giving as a reason internal dissension. The instructions to General Ord were misinterpreted by the Mexican Government. Therefore, the declaration made by the Mexican Minister of War was unwarranted in officially asserting that the instructions to General Ord were in contravention of treaties between Mexico and the United States. It might have been supposed that, in the haste with which the order of the Minister of War may have been written, there was no premeditated intent to so grossly question the motives which influenced the Government of the United States; but the intent of the Executive would seem to be deliberate, when, three days after the publication of the order, the Mexican Government had inserted in its official journal the statement that the order of the President of the United States, through the Secretary of War, was brought about by the efforts of a private citizen of the United States and Mr. Lerdo, through sinister motives, and by a group of adventurers and speculators.

In a more recent note (July 27th), Minister Foster renewed his affirmation of the responsibility of the Mexican Government for the editorial declarations of its official organ, that the orders sent to the commander-in-chief of the United States troops in Texas "had been issued by the President of the United States through sinister and disreputable influences."

During an interview between Generals Ord and Treviño, at Piedras Negras, amicable and satisfactory arrangements were made for the suppression of raids. General Benavides was commissioned by the Mexican Government to

* Sr. Mariscal, accredited as minister plenipotentiary during the Lerdo administration, and consequently destitute of any recognized official character in 1877.

make a special and minute study of affairs on the border, and report such measures as might be deemed expedient for the effectual suppression of raids.

By the end of July, party spirit had almost entirely subsided, the only portion of the Republic not having yet fully recognized the authority of General Diaz being a part of the State of Guerrero, where General Alvarez, the former governor, had risen against the military gov-

ernor sent by Diaz, and driven him from the State. Peace was, however, shortly afterward restored, and Alvarez submitted on condition of the appointment of a new military governor to hold office until the elections should be held; and these took place, as usual in Mexico, without disturbance. Popular elections are there rarely participated in by more than an insignificant minority of the legal voters.

The government of General Diaz had, up to



VERA CRUZ.

the month of August, been officially recognized by those of Germany, Guatemala, San Salvador, and Italy; and the American residents were said to be most anxious for the recognition by the Washington Government, as from the suspense considerable advantage accrued to Europeans.

MICHAEL, GRAND-DUKE, the commander of the Russian army of the Caucasus, is the youngest brother of the Czar, and was born October 25, 1832. He received a military education similar to that of his brothers, and, like them, has long been invested with the highest military dignities. He is General of the Artillery, Quartermaster-General, and Imperial Adjutant-General. In 1873 he was appointed Governor-General of the Caucasus, and, as such, is responsible to none but the Emperor himself. As Governor-General he is also commander-in-chief of the troops stationed in the Caucasus, and was, as such, the nominal commander of the forces operating against Turkey in Asia. Having been married, in 1857, to Princess Cécilie of Baden, he made his residence at Tiflis, impressed upon that city the character of European civilization, and took a special interest in promoting civilization in the Asiatic dominions of Russia.

MICHIGAN. The biennial session of the Legislature convened January 3d, and contin-

ued until May 27th. Number of general acts passed, 207; local acts, 364; joint resolutions, 49. Among the latter were two for submitting to the people proposed amendments to the constitution. The first of these proposed to give to the Supreme Court the appointment of its own clerk. He is now elected by popular vote in the county in which the capital is situated. The second proposes to strike from the constitution the following: "The stockholders of all corporations and joint stock associations shall be individually liable for all labor performed for such corporation or association," and substitute, "The stockholders in all corporations and joint stock associations shall be individually liable in an amount equal to the par value of their respective shares which they own or have owned in such corporations or associations for all labor done in behalf of such corporation or joint stock association during the time of their being such stockholders." The proposed amendments are to be voted upon at the April election, 1878. Among the public acts was a very stringent one to prevent and punish cruelty to animals, also acts to preserve the purity of elections. One of these requires the ballot deposited by every person challenged as an unqualified voter to be numbered by the inspectors, so as to be capable of identification in case of a contest,

and provision is made under which the ballot is rejected from the count in case, on trial, the voter is found to have been unqualified. Another provides for punishing with fine and imprisonment persons who shall lay wagers upon the result of elections, or sell pools upon such result. Another defines and punishes bribery in elections. The following cases are specified: 1. Giving or offering money, or other thing of value, to influence votes or to induce voters to refrain from voting. 2. Agreeing to give or procure, or offering or promising to procure, or to endeavor to procure, any office, place, or employment for the like purpose. 3. Making any gift, loan, etc., in order to induce persons to procure, or endeavor to procure, the election of any person to a public office, or the vote of any voter at an election. 4. Agreeing, in consequence of a gift, loan, etc., to procure, or endeavor to procure, the election of any person, or the vote of any voter. 5. Advancing or paying money to be used for bribery, or knowingly paying or causing to be paid moneys in discharge or satisfaction of moneys so used. The penalty imposed is a fine of \$200. Candidates for office, however, are permitted to pay the reasonable cost of printing, advertising, holding meetings, procuring speakers, distributing tickets, "getting out the people" to meetings, and "bringing voters out to the polls." A similar penalty is imposed upon voters who, for a consideration, refrain from voting. Candidates are prohibited from furnishing refreshments to voters in order to influence their action, under penalty of from \$25 to \$200. The election of a voter procured by bribery or corrupt practices is declared void. The sale of spirituous liquors on election days is absolutely prohibited under penalty of fine and imprisonment. Any person who shall threaten to discharge persons in his employ in order to influence votes, "and any priest, pastor, curate, or other officer of any religious association or society, who shall impose or threaten to impose any penalty of excommunication, dismissal, or expulsion, or who shall command or advise, under pain of religious disapproval, for the purpose of influencing any voter at an election," is declared guilty of corrupt practice, and punishable by fine of from \$25 to \$200. To promise office, place, or employment under the Government of the United States in order to influence votes for United States Senator, or the endeavor to procure the same on account of any member of the Legislature having voted or refrained from voting for any person for that office, is made punishable by imprisonment not more than five years in the State-prison, or by fine not exceeding \$1,000. General acts were passed under which corporations may be formed by voluntary associates, as follows: Mutual and coöperative associations; Knights of Pythias; military companies; St. Andrew's societies; temperance reform clubs; eclectic medical societies; for the prevention of cruelty to animals; for receiving,

loaning, and investing money; land companies; coöperative savings societies. By another act, any person selling, giving, furnishing, or causing to be sold, given, or furnished to minors under 18, any intoxicating, spirituous, malt, brewed, or fermented liquors, cider, or wine, or permitting such liquor, etc., to be drunk by such minor on his premises, is made liable for actual and exemplary damages to the father, mother, guardian, master, or other person standing in the place of parent, the recovery to be not less than \$50 in any case. Druggists selling on request of parent, etc., or on the written prescription of a physician, are excepted.

The only general election for the year was for Justice of the Supreme Court and Regents of the University. For the first-named office the vote was as follows: Thomas M. Cooley, Republican, 112,653; Henry F. Severens, Democrat, 85,748; scattering, 1,195; Cooley over Severens, 26,905. For Regents the vote was: Victory P. Collier, Republican, 110,545; Geo. L. Maltz, Republican, 111,230; Anson E. Chadwick, Democrat, 87,600; John Lewis, Democrat, 87,844; scattering, 1,263. Collier over Chadwick, 22,945; Maltz over Lewis, 23,386. Mr. Collier did not qualify, and George Duffield was appointed in his place. The election of United States Senator, to succeed Thomas W. Ferry, resulted as follows:

	Senats.	House.	Total.
For Thomas W. Ferry, Republican	23	71	94
For Charles S. May, Democrat	9	23	32
Ferry's majority	62		

The balance of cash in the Treasury, September 30, 1876, was \$1,064,005.30. Receipts for the year, \$1,833,824.77. Total resources, \$2,897,830.07. Cash payments, \$2,288,058.84. Balance, September 30, 1877, \$609,771.23. The bonded debt of the State is as follows:

Bonds due July 1, 1877, bearing interest	\$46,000 00
" July 1, 1878, "	101,000 00
" January 1, 1878, "	243,000 00
" January 1, 1888, "	623,000 00
" May 1, 1890, "	357,000 00
Non-interest-bearing demands	15,149 97
Total	\$1,391,149 97

There is now on hand, applicable to this debt:

United States bonds, in hands of Fund Commissioners	\$800,000 00
Canal fund	45,000 00
Sinking fund	480,294 53
Total	\$526,294 53
Balance of debt less these items	564,855 44

The receipts into the State Treasury for the year were: For delinquent taxes, tax statements, etc., \$346,435.98; receipts into trust funds, \$164,087.31; taxes, 1876, and redemptions, \$691,127.77; specific taxes paid by corporations, \$512,904.08; interest and penalty, \$58,677.84; sales of reports, etc., \$5,458.45; received for fees in State offices, \$5,761.63; rents, \$200; St. Mary's Canal, \$24,744.38; earnings of State-prison, \$14,866.67; other items, \$8,560.66. Total, \$1,833,824.77. The debt of the State to the several trust funds is as follows:

Primary School fund.....	\$2,307,065 85
Five per cent. fund.....	811,784 14
University fund.....	447,742 23
Agricultural College fund.....	121,164 90
Normal School fund.....	53,421 32
Railroad and other deposits.....	3,334 80

Total..... \$3,244,512 74

The number of acres of lands sold during the year, the prices at which they were sold, the amount received and the amount that is still due thereon, and the class to which they belong, together with lands now in market, are as follows:

CLASS OF LAND.	Acres sold.	Purchase Price.	Amount paid.	Amount due.
Primary School.....	6,856.27	\$25,465 08	\$18,153 60	\$7,311 48
Agricultural College.....	1,884.75	5,504 25	1,417 22	4,087 03
Asset.....	507.95	4,472 04	2,236 02	2,236 02
State Building.....	City lot.	148 80	74 40	74 40
Salt Spring.....	50.00	320 00	240 00	80 00
University.....	40.00	960 00	490 00	490 00
Swamp.....	36,066.14	50,996 43	47,107 90	3,888 58
Swamp (excess on licenses).....	65.12	81 40	81 40	.....
Swamp (homesteads patented).....	5,885.49	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	50,885.72	\$87,968 05	\$69,800 54	\$18,167 51

Lands remaining, owned by the State.....	Acres. 3,049,905.46
Reserved to meet road-contracts and grants.....	1,817,084.25

Now in market..... 1,282,821.21

Under acts of 1877 and former years, the Auditor-General, September 27th, apportioned taxes to the several counties for the following purposes:

For new Capitol.....	\$132,500 00
For University.....	53,000 00
For Normal School.....	47,300 00
For Agricultural College.....	36,886 80
For State Public School.....	50,400 00
For State Reform School.....	26,500 00
For State House of Correction.....	71,258 00
For State-prison buildings and repairs.....	31,500 00
For Michigan Asylum for Insane.....	12,882 00
For Eastern Michigan Asylum for Insane.....	67,000 00
For Institution for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.....	47,600 00
For Military Fund.....	31,794 50
For Fish Commission.....	7,000 00
For general purposes.....	450,000 00

Total..... \$1,071,021 30

Add, for indebtedness of counties..... 242,957 18

Aggregate apportionment..... \$1,313,978 48

Official reports from all the counties in the State, except nine, show the working of the law taxing dealers in distilled and malt liquors, compared with 1876, as follows:

TAXES.	1876.	1877.
Dealers assessed.....	8,942	4,867
Taxes collected.....	\$881,531 47	\$438,423 22
Taxes uncollected.....	82,821 29	43,876 45

Full returns will show about 4,000 dealers,

with an aggregate tax of about \$385,000—a decrease that speaks favorably of the operation of the law. Under the prohibitory law of 1855, which gave place to the tax-law of 1875, the liquor traffic was substantially free—prosecutions for the sale being few and convictions fewer—and no revenue aided in paying for the support of the paupers and criminals made by the traffic. The friends of regulation are hopeful of the future.

At the State election in November, 1876, an amendment of the constitution was voted upon, which struck out the provision of the constitution which prohibited the granting of a license for the sale of liquors, which had been in force twenty-five years. It was adopted by a majority of 8,072 votes.

The Commissioner of Insurance, in his report for the year ending December 31st, states the aggregate of fire and marine risks written during the year about \$5,000,000 greater than in 1876, with premium receipts reduced by \$170,000, and losses increased by \$335,000. Entire capital stock represented by companies licensed, \$40,565,042.70; admitted assets, \$96,781,279.35; surplus, as regards policy-holders, \$64,625,707.59; surplus over capital, reinsurance fund, and all other liabilities, \$22,590,366.40; total impairments of capital, \$80,627,558. Aggregates of risks, premiums, and losses, with division between Michigan and other companies, were:

COMPANIES.	Risks written.	Premiums received.	Losses incurred.
Michigan companies.....	\$12,186,235 00	\$149,890 57	\$38,570 01
Companies of other States.....	114,022,999 64	1,463,282 85	1,026,866 76
Canadian companies.....	4,423,932 21	65,955 98	95,913 89
Foreign companies.....	15,260,766 07	204,708 68	136,234 90
Aggregates.....	\$145,843,952 92	\$1,883,832 58	\$1,342,585 55

The Commissioner says: "The difference of \$541,244.03 between premiums received and losses incurred in the State cannot be considered as net profit. A deduction of the usual estimate, 33½ per cent. of the gross premiums, in addition to the losses to cover the expenses of the business, would show a net loss in this State on Michigan business for 1877, not estimating any further expense for reinsurance

on risks still in force assumed during the year."

December 31st there were 41 county or local mutual fire insurance companies doing business in the State. These companies reported a membership of 56,880, with aggregate risks amounting to \$106,036,135. These companies are not permitted to take premium notes, and their losses and expenses are paid (save a nomi-

nal membership fee) by direct assessment upon the insured. Insurance in these companies does not exceed, except in infrequent cases, \$2 on the \$1,000 at risk, and the average cost is much less.

There were, December 31st, doing business

under national and State laws, 80 national banks, 14 State banks, and 15 savings banks. From the reports of national banks made December 28th, and of State and savings banks made December 31st, the following table is compiled:

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.	National Banks.	State Banks.	Savings Banks.
Loans, discounts, and over-drafts	\$16,645,840 08	\$2,009,965 88	\$4,802,964 85
Bonds, stocks, and mortgages	7,454,947 87	58,444 41	885,277 84
Due from agents and banks	8,181,813 12	818,240 75	575,761 28
Real estate and fixtures	988,465 87	65,842 95	278,870 12
Current expenses and taxes paid	218,753 41	11,455 90	66,543 61
Premiums paid	115,455 48	.....	.....
Cash and cash items	2,992,960 55	884,804 40	884,864 88
Five per cent. redemption fund	272,820 90	.....	.....
Due from United States Treasurer	40,468 98	.....	.....
Total resources	\$31,918,026 26	\$2,843,254 85	\$6,894,282 08
Capital stock paid in	\$9,768,200 00	\$950,000 00	\$1,276,800 00
Surplus fund	2,987,082 09	133,346 40	136,223 34
Other undivided profits	1,561,413 64	.....	.....
Notes outstanding	5,558,606 00	.....	.....
Dividends unpaid	6,029 00	.....	.....
Individual and United States deposits	10,856,088 24	1,688,565 12	5,828,974 91
Due banks and bankers	1,045,897 25	.....	55,958 92
Interest, premium, and exchange .....	.....	.....	67,718 16
Notes and bills rediscounted	140,997 76	14,800 00	.....
Profit and loss .....	.....	61,542 88	28,616 70
Bills payable	43,712 28	.....	.....
Liabilities	\$31,918,026 26	\$2,843,254 85	\$6,894,282 08

The cut of pine lumber for the year was in excess of any former year, and, reducing shingle and lath to board measure, aggregated nearly 3,000,000,000 feet. The table on page 518, compiled for the *Saginaw Courier*, comparing the cut with former years, is both suggestive and valuable. The compiler of the table, probably the best authority in the State, says: "As compared with other lumber-producing districts, Michigan produces more than double the quantity of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Mississippi Valley together. Our maximum doubtless has been reached, and future years will more likely show a diminution than an increase in the consumption of pine timber."

The following table, from the annual report of the State Salt Inspector, shows the product of salt for the 9 years the inspection laws have been in operation:

YEARS.	Fine.	Packers.	Solar.	Second Quality.	Total.
1869	513,989	12,918	15,246	19,117	561,988
1870	568,326	17,869	15,507	19,659	621,361
1871	655,925	14,677	37,645	19,980	728,175
1872	672,084	11,110	21,461	19,876	724,481
1873	746,702	23,671	32,267	20,706	823,346
1874	960,757	20,090	29,391	16,742	1,026,979
1875	1,027,886	10,238	24,386	19,410	1,081,865
1876	1,402,410	14,238	24,418	21,668	1,462,729
1877	1,590,841	20,858	22,949	26,249	1,560,897
Total for nine years					8,691,821
Previously manufactured					8,278,117
Aggregate to December 1, 1877					11,969,938

The cost of production has decreased from \$1.50 a barrel to 50 cents, and the price at the works from \$1.85 in 1868 to 85 cents per bar-

rel in 1877. The inspector says that a great want is now met by the manufacture of a superior quality of dairy salt, of which he gives the following analysis:

Sulphate of lime	0.57
Chloride of calcium	0.08
Chloride of magnesia	0.09
Chloride of sodium	99.03
Moisture	23

The total product of the copper mines of the Upper Peninsula, for the year ending December 31st, is given by the *Mining Journal* as 24,958 tons and 35 pounds. Total product from 1845 to 1877, inclusive, 289,188 tons. Ingot copper for 1877 (80 per cent. of product), 19,966 tons, valued at \$7,586,480. Total value of product from 1845 to 1877, \$116,928,280. Total assessments since 1845, by working mines, \$3,960,000. Total dividends paid in same time, \$21,870,600. Dividends paid in 1877, \$1,740,000.

The amount of iron ore raised and shipped in 1877, including 57,538 tons consumed by local furnaces, was 1,018,520 tons (of 2,240 lbs.), valued on board of cars at \$3,848,365. Quartz for Bessemer converters, etc., 2,399 tons, valued at \$4,678. The aggregate product of the iron mines (in ore), from 1856 to 1877—21 years—is 10,549,874 tons; and of quartz for Bessemer converters, 6,394 tons. The shipment of pig-iron from the Lake Superior furnaces in 1877 was 29,685 tons (of 2,268 lbs.), valued at \$636,385. Aggregate shipments of pig-iron from 1858 to 1877 inclusive, 684,488 tons.

The following statement of the crops of the State for 1876 was obtained by the census reported this year. A number of townships made

no report; but estimating their production of wheat by the last preceding census, it is believed 1,179,307 bushels should be added to the aggregate given below. Early in the year it was estimated that the yield of wheat for 1877 would exceed that of 1876 by 33 per cent., which was probably below the actual result.

WHEAT RAISED IN 1876:

Acres	1,135,290
Bushels	15,660,169
Average yield per acre in bushels.....	18.75

WHEAT ON THE GROUND IN MAY, 1877:

Acres	1,228,596
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OTHER GRAINS RAISED IN 1876:

Corn—acres	642,524
Oats	447,223
Barley	51,318

The Fish Commissioners make report but once in two years, but the Superintendent furnishes the following summary of work for 1877: "Within the year we have hatched and distributed over 10,000,000 white-fish, and about 150,000 salmon-trout; have procured 1,500 adult grayling, and from the Hudson River, and distributed in Michigan waters, 250,000 eels. Have now on our trays, a part of the work of 1877, about 12,000,000 white-fish eggs and fry; 500,000 salmon-trout; 100,000 California salmon; 50,000 land-locked salmon; 25,000 brook-trout." Favorable results of the work of former years are reported.

The reports of the graded and primary schools made to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, for the school year ending September 3d, show an increase in the number of persons of school age, and in the attendance upon school, with a decrease in both school taxes and indebtedness. The following are aggregates of the most general interest:

Number of cities and towns.....	1,064
" school districts.....	5,947
" children between 5 and 20 years...	469,444
An increase of.....	9,636
Number of children attending school.....	357,139
An increase of.....	12,043
Percentage of attendance.....	76
Number of graded schools, 295; of ungraded schools, 5,652—total.....	5,947
Average number of months of graded and high schools, 9 7-10; of ungraded schools, 7 4-10.....	
Number of male teachers, 3,731; of female teachers, 9,220—total.....	13,001
Number of months taught by male teachers, 17,295; by female teachers, 43,886—total.....	61,181
Number of school-houses: log, 534; frame, 4,658; brick, 780; stone, 51—total.....	6,078
Number of sittings in school-houses.....	431,707
An increase of.....	5,096
Number of volumes in district libraries, 157,996; in township libraries, 64,099—total.....	221,230
An increase of.....	23,877
Number of private and select schools.....	181
" pupils in same.....	8,953
Average wages of male teachers per month.....	\$42 54
" female ".....	27 45
Decrease in monthly wages of male teachers.....	5 96
" female ".....	82
Amount paid or due superintendents and inspectors.....	23,542 00
Received from primary school moneys.....	211,055 56
" district taxes voted.....	2,217,960 99
" two-mill tax.....	492,146 94
" tuition of non-resident pupils.....	84,590 06
" other sources.....	187,061 77
Balance on hand at beginning of year.....	601,938 79
Amounts due districts.....	229,420 96
Total resources of year.....	3,792,121 59
Being a decrease of.....	275,680 00
Paid male teachers..... \$735,672 59	
" female	1,205,464 97
" for buildings and repairs.....	317,842 13
" on bonded indebtedness.....	385,613 51
" for other purposes.....	538,339 62
Amount on hand September 8, 1877.....	611,409 72
Total expenditures, including balance.....	3,792,121 59
Being a decrease of.....	611,409 72
Bonded indebtedness of districts Sept. 3d.....	1,484,524 67
A decrease of.....	74,059 78
Total indebtedness of districts.....	1,609,678 46
Estimated value of school-houses and sites...	9,159,680 00



DETROIT.

The statistics of the University of Michigan for the year were: Students, literary, 369; pharmacy, 64; law, 309; medical, 285; homœo-

pathic, 51; dental, 33; total 1,110; of whom 97 were females. The proportion of females to males scarcely varies from year to year.

Degrees conferred, pharmaceutical chemist, 28; civil engineer, 5; bachelor of science, 11; bachelor of philosophy, 19; bachelor of arts, 39; doctor of medicine, 84; bachelor of laws, 122; doctor of homœopathic medicine, 13; doctor of dental surgery, 10; second degrees, 30; total, 362. The total resources of the University for the fiscal year were \$140,203.16; expenditures, \$140,046.99; balance in treasury, \$156.17.

The number of students in the Agricultural College for the year was 154. The annual expenses of students at this institution, after deducting what is allowed them for labor, is estimated at from \$80 to \$100. The new dormitory building, to take the place of the one burned, was erected and is now occupied.



UNIVERSITY HALL, MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY, ANN ARBOR.

The students in attendance at the State Normal School for the year were 605. The State appropriated \$30,000 for building purposes, and the school is in every particular prosperous.

The report for the Michigan Asylum for the Insane shows the following facts:

Number patients under treatment September 30, 1876..	617
Received during the year.....	257
Number discharged and deceased.....	209
Number remaining under treatment September 30, 1877.....	665

Those discharged are classified as follows:

Recovered or improved.....	111
Unimproved.....	57
Died.....	41

The causation of mental disease in those admitted is classified as follows: Heredity, 5; defective organization, 16; defective training, 1; previous attacks, 15; intemperance, 13; exhaustion from vicious habits, 7; prolonged drafts on vitality from emotional disturbances, or from physical causes, not including diseases, 79; shock and fright, 3; acute or chronic bodily disorders or injuries, 16; acute or chronic diseases or injuries of the nervous sys-

tem, 5; diseases of the female sexual system, 14; puerperal, 10; epilepsy, 13; popular errors, 4; exposure in the army, 3; unassigned, 53. The number of insane in the State is estimated by the Superintendent at 1,200, and the number requiring asylum treatment about 1,000. The Eastern Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Pontiac, was not completed so as to be ready for patients at the end of the year.

In the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, 215 deaf and dumb pupils received instruction during the year, and 51 blind pupils. Cabinet-making, shoemaking, and printing are taught to the deaf and dumb boys, and basket-making and broom-making to the blind.

In the State Public School for Dependent Children at Coldwater, the whole number of students during the year was 509; apprenticed, 204; returned to counties whence they came, 17; sent to the Reform School, 2; absconded, 4; died, 30; remaining in school, 252. In the State Reform School at Lansing, the number of inmates at the beginning of the year was 242; received during the year, 123; released during the year, 103; remaining in school, 262. The percentage of those received was: American, 46; English, 2; Irish, 26; German, 13; Canadian, 19; colored, 6; unknown, 11. The pupils are mainly employed

in making shoes and chairs, and in cultivating the farm. The State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia was opened for the reception of prisoners, August 15, 1877. Up to December 31, 1877, there had been received by transfer from State-prison, 116; by sentence from courts, 151; discharged in that time, 59; number remaining, 208. Offenders between the ages of 16 and 25 are sent here, except where the sentence is for life.

The fiscal year at the State-prison closed September 30th. Statistics for the year, as furnished by the warden, are as follows:

Received during the year.....	408
Discharged.....	316
Transferred to State House of Correction.....	86
Died during year.....	4
Pardoned during year.....	21
Prisoners September 30, 1877.....	802
Life convicts received during year.....	3
Average length of sentence of those received during year, 3 years, 5 months, and 22 days..	
Gross earnings for year.....	\$103,590 17

MILAN IV. OBRENOVITCH, Prince of Serbia, was born September 18, 1854, and is the fourth prince of the house of Obrenovitch, that rules over Serbia. At an early age he was sent to Paris to be educated, where he re-

mained until, in 1868, he was elected Prince of Serbia, to succeed his grand-uncle, Michael III., who had been assassinated. He did not assume the government himself, however, until August 22, 1872, up to which time the government was carried on in his name by a regency of three distinguished statesmen. Even at this time the hope was expressed by the Servians that Prince Milan would succeed in establishing an independent Servian Empire free from all connection with Turkey. During the war of 1876, the more ardent Servian patriots believed the time for establishing the independence of Serbia to have come, and Prince Milan was proclaimed King of Serbia by General Tchernayeff's army. The Prince was, however, forced, by the disapprobation of the great Powers of Europe, to disavow this act. Even during the war with Turkey, rumors of conspiracies to place Prince Karageorgevitch—the representative of a rival family, and the reputed author of the assassination of Prince Michael III.—on the throne were floating about; and, after the Servian reverses of 1876, another conspiracy was said to be gaining favor, to unite Serbia with Montenegro under the rule of Prince Nicholas of that country. In 1877, Prince Milan was urged by the public feeling of Serbia to unite with Russia against Turkey, and was evidently only restrained from this step by the influence of Austria. In 1875 he married Natalie de Keshko, the daughter of a Russian officer, by whom he has one son, Alexander, born August 14, 1876.

MINNESOTA. The question of the disputed bonds outstanding against the State was, perhaps, the most important topic of public discussion during the past year. It has claimed the attention of the people of the State for nearly 20 years. The history of this matter is given in the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1875, article **MINNESOTA**. It will be sufficient to state here that the bonds in question, amounting to \$2,275,000 of the \$5,000,000 being authorized, were issued in 1858, and lent to railroad companies upon the authority of an amendment to the Constitution, made in that year. Soon after receiving them the companies failed to comply with the conditions upon which the bonds were granted, and payment was refused by the State. In 1860, another amendment to the Constitution was adopted, "expunging" the amendment of 1858, and providing that "no law levying a tax, or making other provisions for the payment of principal or interest of the bonds denominated Minnesota State Railroad Bonds, shall take effect, or be in force, until such law shall have been submitted to a vote of the people of the State, and adopted by a majority of the electors of the State voting upon the same." Before this amendment was adopted, the mortgages held by the State had been purchased, and the mortgaged railroads bought by the Government at nominal prices. In May, 1871, a popular vote was taken on a proposition for

settlement by arbitration of these claims, when 21,499 votes were cast against and 9,293 in favor of the proposition, the total vote being less than half the average vote of the State.

The subject was again taken up by the Legislature in 1877, in response to the proposal, made by a holder of a large amount of the bonds, to exchange them for a new issue of bonds, and for an equitable adjustment of the interest due. The total amount of the principal and interest of the disputed bonds exceeds \$7,000,000. The act of the Legislature, approved March 1st, constituted the Governor, Auditor of the State, and Attorney-General, and their successors in office, a Board of "Commissioners of the Public Debt of Minnesota," with power "to do all acts necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, whether such duties are specifically prescribed, or are, in the opinion of the Board, incident to their duties." The commissioners were authorized to prepare bonds to be known as the "Minnesota six per cent. bonds," of the denomination of \$1,000 each, dated July 1, 1877, payable in 30 and redeemable in 20 years, with six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. The terms on which these were to be exchanged for the old bonds were prescribed as follows:

Sec. 4. Whenever the commissioners of the public debt shall have notice that any holder of Minnesota State railroad bonds wishes to make the exchange of bonds provided for in this act, they shall cause to be engraved and printed such number of bonds as they may deem necessary, and when bonds are surrendered for exchange they shall cause to be executed for issue equal to \$1,750 of new six per cent. bonds for each Minnesota State railroad bond so surrendered, and for each bond having attached 35 or more half-yearly-due coupons, and all other coupons pertaining to such bond not due on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven (1877), said commissioners shall deliver to the party so surrendering a new Minnesota six per cent. bond, with full coupons attached, equal in amount to \$1,500, with interest from June 1, 1877, but in case there shall be less than 35 past-due coupons with any bond, the amount of new bonds given in exchange shall be reduced ratably for the missing coupons, and the new bonds so accepted shall be in full of all claims against the State on account of the principal and interest of the bonds so surrendered, and for any portion of \$1,000 that may arise in any adjustment, the commissioners may deliver a full bond and receive the difference in cash, at par, for such fraction, or, at their option, they may pay the holder of such bond or fraction the amount due him in cash at par.

Sec. 5. The difference between the amount of new bonds prepared for issue and the amount required to be delivered in exchange for each of said old bonds, being \$200, shall be reserved for the use of the State, and constitute a fund to provide for and pay interest as it may become payable on such new Minnesota six per cents. as may be issued, and the said commissioners are authorized to sell or hypothecate the bonds so inuring to the State, for the purpose of providing for such interest.

Sec. 6. That the judgments and interest due thereon, referred to and recognized by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, by chapter one hundred and fifty-two (152) of special laws of 1867, are hereby recognized, and shall be liquidated and treated by the commissioners of the public debt in all

respects as if the Minnesota State railroad bonds had been regularly issued for the same.

Sec. 7. The faith of the State is hereby irrevocably pledged for the payment of interest on the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at the times and in the manner herein provided, and for the final payment of all of said bonds, and for the faithful performance of all matters relating thereto, beneficial to the holder thereof, as herein provided.

The act provided that no bonds should be issued, or anything done by the commissioners, until the people, at an election to be held June 12th, should ratify an amendment to the Constitution, authorizing an appropriation of the proceeds of 500,000 acres of internal improvement land for the payment of the bonds authorized by the act. At the time appointed the people voted on the proposed amendment, when 17,324 votes were cast in favor of it, and 59,176 against. The bond settlement was, therefore, rejected by a majority of 41,852. About 47,500 voters in the State did not vote.

The prevailing sentiment of the people is manifestly against the repudiation of the disputed bonds, and the belief is general that the day of settlement is merely postponed.

The total receipts into the State Treasury during the year, including a balance of \$116,264 on hand at the beginning of the year, amounted to \$1,271,783; the disbursements were \$1,138,512, leaving in the Treasury, November 30, 1877, a balance of \$133,271. The chief sources of income were: State taxes, \$432,725; taxes from railroad companies, \$135,841; taxes from insurance and telegraph companies, \$27,473; reform school indebtedness, \$15,855; sale of sinking fund bonds, \$99,045; interest on sinking fund bonds, \$6,900; sale of pine on school lands, \$24,835; interest on permanent school fund, \$200,319; redemption of \$77,800 United States bonds and premium on gold school fund, \$80,740; sale of school lands in 1877, \$17,142; sale of school lands in former years, \$39,466; sale of university lands, \$8,451; interest on permanent university funds, \$16,744; sale of internal improvement lands, \$5,340; sale of bonds of inebriate asylum fund, \$16,162. The most important items of expenditure were: legislative, executive, and incidental expenses, \$166,403; printing, publishing laws in newspapers, paper and stationery, \$46,759; support of insane hospital, reform



SAINT PAUL.

school, deaf, dumb, and blind institute, soldiers' orphans, normal schools, and university, \$248,553; enlarging university grounds, \$7,979; inebriate asylum, \$19,150; interest on State debt, \$35,000; apportioned school fund, \$199,981; purchase of bonds for invested funds, \$318,516. The balance in the Treasury at the end of the year was \$133,271.

The total valuation of the taxable property of the State, as determined by the Board of Equalization for 1877, was \$221,000,000, an increase of \$2,500,000 over that of the previous year. The rate of State tax is two mills, and the rate for all purposes, local and general, throughout the State shows an average of about 17 mills, which is a slight increase over that of the preceding year. There was an increase of about

450,000 acres to the total taxable property since the last valuation.

The completion of the report of the commissioners of statistics is necessarily delayed for a considerable time after the close of the year. The wheat acreage of the State was 1,800,840, which produced an aggregate variously estimated at from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels. The four leading cereals—wheat, oats, rye, and barley—produced an estimated total of 75,000,000 bushels; while the total value of the products of agriculture was believed to exceed \$55,000,000. Although the soil has yielded as generously in some former years, the increased breadth of the several crops, as well as their bountiful product, distinguished the year 1877 as the grandest agricultural year of the State.

The value of flour manufactured in the State in 1877 is estimated at \$15,500,000, and that of manufactures of all kinds at \$42,600,000.

The inquiries of the commissioners have elicited information respecting a variety of sugar-cane which is cultivated on a small scale with great profit, and which, it is believed, can be made an invaluable addition to the general products of the State. The cane is said to yield from 150 to 200 gallons of sirup per acre, which is readily granulated, and experiments have shown it practicable to grow sugar and liquid products valued at \$150 per acre, while, in addition, the leaves of the plant equal in weight and value crops of the best hay as food for stock. The article has excited wide-spread interest for its many uses, and it is the prevalent conviction among inquirers that farmers can profitably produce their own sugar and sirups of a quality equal, when skillfully manufactured, to those of Louisiana. The bountiful crops of last year, coupled with fair prices, have stimulated an extraordinary demand for the cheap and productive lands of the State. Official reports from the several United States land offices show for the year a total absorption of the government domain, under the various modes prescribed, amounting to 850,000 acres, of which 410,900 were taken during the three months succeeding harvest. The same unusual demand for lands is shown by the sales of the several railroad companies, which comprise a total of 223,419 acres, more than two-thirds of which were sold during the latter half of the year. Adding the sales of the State land office, comprising those of school, internal improvement, and other State lands, amounting to 33,531 acres, a grand total of about 1,107,000 acres is shown to have been transferred to individuals during 1877. A far greater part of this is intended for immediate cultivation than was ever before devoted to practical use in a single year. The effect of this land movement has been a rapid increase in the population of the State, which is now estimated at nearly 700,000.

The returns of vital statistics show a total of 24,205 births, and 7,043 deaths, being a continuance of the rare proportion, heretofore shown, of more than three births to one death. These returns also show the deaths to have included no case of small-pox for two years prior to 1877, while of those of the latter year, 213 were caused by old age.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction gives the following summary of common schools for 1877:

Total enrollment.....	162,557
Number of districts.....	3,700
Number of school-houses.....	3,141
Aggregate value of real property.....	\$2,982,516
Whole number of teachers.....	4,742
Amount of Permanent School Fund.....	\$3,378,569

The following summary of the insurance transactions within the State during the year, is given by the Insurance Commissioner:

Fire and inland risks taken.....	\$64,375,681 00
Premiums paid thereon.....	\$972,874 33
Losses incurred.....	\$367,705 26
Number life policies issued.....	1,997
Amount insured thereby.....	\$3,200,964 00
Life premiums paid, including renewals.....	\$432,667 04
Death loss incurred.....	\$259,159 78

The number of persons confined in the State-prison at the close of the year was 235, which is 23 in excess of the capacity of the prison. The current expenses for the year were \$45,075, and the earnings \$23,322, leaving a net cost to the State of \$21,753. This shows an average yearly cost per convict of \$109.86, which is a reduction of \$28 from that of the preceding year. The Governor recommends that "steps looking to the early construction of another prison be immediately taken," and that the convicts be employed in the construction of the buildings.

The number of patients in the Hospital for the Insane is 579, and the full capacity of the institution is limited to 600. "The urgent necessity for immediate action," says the Governor, "looking to the erection of another hospital, was shown in the last Legislature, but the necessary steps for the purpose were not taken. The necessity for action is now still more imperative, and as the preliminary selection of a site combining so many requisites will absorb much time, the matter will admit of no further delay. This requirement, and that of the State-prison before referred to, must of necessity take precedence of the claims of all other institutions."

The railroad facilities of Minnesota are shown in the following statement:

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul:	Miles.
River Division—La Crescent to St. Paul.....	123
Hastings & Dakota Division—Hastings to Glencoe..	75
Iowa & Minnesota Division—St. Paul to State line..	127
Branch—Mendota to Minneapolis.....	9
Branch—Austin to Lyle.....	12
St. Paul & Pacific:	
Main line—St. Anthony to Breckinridge.....	207
Branch—St. Paul to Sauk Rapids.....	76
St. Vincent extension—Sauk Rapids to Melrose....	85
St. Vincent extension—Barnes northward.....	106
St. Vincent extension—Barnes to Breckinridge.....	23
Brainerd branch—Sauk Rapids to Brainerd.....	67
St. Paul & Sioux City—St. Paul to St. James.....	121
Sioux City & St. Paul—St. James to State line.....	66
Worthington & Sioux Falls.....	30
Winona & St. Peter—Winona to State line.....	288½
Connection with Mankato.....	4½
Southern Minnesota—La Crescent to Winnebago City..	167½
Northern Pacific—Junction to Fargo.....	229
St. Paul & Duluth—St. Paul to Duluth.....	156
St. Paul, S. & T. F.—St. Paul to Stillwater.....	174
Branches—To Hudson and S. Stillwater.....	6
Stillwater & St. Paul—White Bear to Stillwater.....	13
Minneapolis & Duluth—Minneapolis to White Bear..	15
Minneapolis & St. Louis—Minneapolis to State line..	123
Central Railroad—Mankato to Wells.....	40
Total.....	2,120

Of the above total, 1,900 miles were in operation in 1872, so that only about 220 miles have been completed since that year. About six-sevenths of the entire mileage of the State was built in the eight years from 1865 to 1872 inclusive. There is now in process of construction a narrow-gauge railroad from Wabasha to Zumbrota, a distance of about 35 miles. It is expected that the 62 miles necessary to

complete the St. Vincent extension north of Glyndon to Pembina will soon be built; that the St. Cloud branch of the St. Paul & Pacific will be extended to Alexandria; that the Worthington & Sioux Falls Railroad will be completed to the latter point; and that the Hastings & Dakota will be finished about 25 or 30 miles beyond Glencoe. These enterprises will add about 178 miles to the total length of the railroads in the State.

The Republican Convention assembled in St. Paul, September 27th, and made the following nominations: for Governor, Governor John S. Pillsbury; for Lieutenant-Governor, J. B. Wakefield; for Secretary of State, John S. Irgeus; for Treasurer, William Pfaender; for Attorney-General, George P. Wilson; and for Railroad Commissioner, W. R. Marshall. The following platform was adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we declare our unswerving devotion to those fundamental principles which gave birth and inspiration to the great Republican party, and in behalf of which the national unity has been preserved at an incalculable cost; that the truth and value of these principles have been attested alike by the achievements of peace and the sacrifices of war, and that in their maintenance and practical enforcement abide the common hope of all men, regardless of creed, color, or nativity. We believe that with the suppression of armed resistance to the national authority the object of our late war was substantially achieved, and that pursuant to the true theory of representative government, which tolerates no subject race among its people, the several States should now be left free to manage their local affairs in their own way, subject only, upon national issues, to the constitutional and paramount authority of the United States, and we hail with gratification the efforts of a wise and patriotic President to promote sentiments of peace and fraternal concord among the people of all the States of this Union, in recognition of the broad principle of national unity, local self-government, and the equal rights of all citizens of one common country.

2. *Resolved*, That the sincere and persistent efforts of President Hayes to redeem the promises made in his letter of acceptance and inaugural message, as well as the repeated pledges of the Republican party in behalf of civil service reform, deserve the cordial support of the Republican party, and commend themselves to the best sentiment of the country at large; and believing as we do, that purity, efficiency, and economy in the administration of public affairs will be in exact proportion as honesty and capability become the qualifications for public, as they are for private service, we recognize the right to make nominations to office as the exclusive prerogative of that power which is responsible for their mismanagement, and we reprobate all unwarrantable interference therewith, as a reproach upon the character of the public service, and detrimental to the public welfare.

3. *Resolved*, That we commend the conservative financial policy by which the national currency is steadily and surely approaching a gold standard, and believe that simple persistence in the practice of that prudence and economy which have long been recognized as the essential conditions of private prosperity, coupled with the healthful business revival already resulting therefrom, now everywhere observable, will lead to that early resumption of specie payments to which both the invariable policy of the Republican party and the faith of the Government are solemnly pledged. [We also hold that all bonds or promises to pay money made by the United States prior to the passage of the Act of Congress of Feb-

ruary 12, 1874, and rightfully payable in either gold or silver coin, as the United States may elect, and that the provisions of that statute by which it is enacted, that the silver dollar shall be a tender only in sums of five dollars or less, ought to be repealed.]

4. *Resolved*, That we demand that all measures hereafter proposed by the Legislature of this State for the adjustment of the so-called State railroad bonds shall be submitted to a popular vote at a general election only, and receive a majority of all the votes cast as provided in said amendment, before it shall have any force or validity.

5. *Resolved*, That if the scourge which has happily passed away from us, has left in its trail any cases of want and suffering, or of inability to commence and carry on farming operations for want of necessary material, that such necessities should be relieved at the public expense, and that legislative aid in all such cases should be invoked and given where proper efforts have been made by the sufferers.

6. *Resolved*, That the efficiency, economy, and ability manifested during the last two years by all the executive officers of the State of Minnesota, are a source of just pride to our party and State, and alike commend their officers and the party to the confidence and support of all good men.

7. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of the remonetization of silver.



FIRST STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, WINONA.

The Prohibitionists met in Convention in Minneapolis, September 11th, and nominated the Rev. A. Willey for Governor, P. A. Jewell for Lieutenant-Governor, M. T. Anderson for Secretary of State, and J. E. Child for Attorney-General. They adopted a platform which demands of the Government complete legal suppression of the traffic in alcoholic liquors of all kinds, to be used for drinking purposes; such legislation to be secured through both national and State Governments, within their respective constitutional powers; declares that as matter of conscience they cannot vote and coöperate with political parties who favor the license system of alcoholic liquors as a beverage, believing this system to be the gigantic "crime of crimes;" favors the resumption of specie payments, the remonetization of silver, post-office savings-banks, and heartily indorses the proposed constitutional amendment of this

State, giving adult women the right to vote on all questions relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors; and that the ballot is the right of all citizens qualified by age, irrespective of sex.

The Democratic Convention was held in St. Paul, October 2d, when the following ticket was nominated: for Governor, William Banning; Lieutenant-Governor, L. L. Ames; Attorney-General, John R. Jones; Secretary of State, P. T. Lindholm; Treasurer, John T. Meagher; Railroad Commissioner, H. W. Hill. The resolutions adopted denounced the frauds and crimes by which the people's choice for President and Vice-President was defeated; congratulated the country that President Hayes found it necessary to adopt the Democratic policy of self-government, and to abandon devices of perpetuating sectional jealousy and hatred; accused the Republican party of acting in the interest of capital against labor, by making the public debt, which was promised in legal tender, payable in coin; arraigned it for demonetizing silver, for passing the Resumption Act, for raising, expending, and wasting enormous revenues, and for adopting a high protective tariff; censured Republicans for keeping in Congress men notoriously in favor of high tariffs; and declared gold and silver the only constitutional legal tender, that resumption should come as soon as the business interest of the country would permit, that the demonetization of silver was a step backward, and that the silver dollar of the old commercial value should be restored.

The election resulted in the success of the Republican ticket. The total vote for Governor was 97,632, of which Pillsbury (Rep.) received 57,071; Banning (Dem.), 39,140; and Willey (Prohib.), 1,431; Pillsbury's majority over Banning being 17,931. At the same election the amendments to the Constitution, which had been proposed by the Legislature of 1877, were ratified by the people, and are now a part of the organic law of the State.

Section one of article four was amended so as to provide for biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature, no session to exceed the term of 60 days. The vote on this was 37,995 for, and 20,833 against.

Section twenty-four of article four was amended so as to read as follows: "The Senators shall be chosen by single districts of convenient, contiguous territory, at the same time that the members of the House of Representatives are required to be chosen, and in the same manner, and no Representative district shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district. The Senate districts shall be numbered in a regular series; the term of office of Senators and Representatives shall be the same as now prescribed by law, until the general election in the year 1878, at which time there shall be an entire new election of all the Senators and Representatives. Representatives chosen at such election, or at any election thereafter, shall

hold their office for the term of two years, except it be to fill a vacancy, and the Senators chosen at such election by districts designated as odd numbers shall go out of office at expiration of the second year, and the Senators chosen by districts designated by even numbers shall go out of office at the expiration of the fourth year, and thereafter Senators shall be chosen for four years, except there shall be an entire new election of all the Senators at the election of Representatives next succeeding each new apportionment provided for in this article." This was ratified by a vote of 33,072 to 25,099.

Section two of article five was amended so as to read as follows: "The returns of every election for the officers named in the foregoing section shall be made to the Secretary of State, who shall call to his assistance two or more of the judges of the Supreme Court, and two disinterested judges of the District Courts of the State, who shall constitute a board of canvassers, who shall open and canvass said returns and declare the result within three days after such canvass."

The officers here referred to are Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General. Before amendment the Constitution required the returns of elections to be made to the Secretary of State, and by him transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who should cause the same to be opened and canvassed before both Houses of the Legislature, and the result declared within three days after the organization of each House. This amendment was ratified by a vote of 36,072 for, to 21,814 against.

Section three of article eight of the Constitution provides that "the Legislature shall make such provisions, by taxation or otherwise, as, with the income arising from the school fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of public schools in each township in the State." By a vote of 36,780 for, and 16,667 against, this was amended by adding the following: "But in no case shall the moneys derived as aforesaid, or any portion thereof, or any public moneys or property, be appropriated or used for the support of schools wherein the distinctive doctrines, creeds, or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect, are promulgated or taught."

The following amendment, being an additional section to article seven, was rejected by a vote of 32,963 nays and 26,463 yeas: "Any woman of the age of twenty-one years and upward, belonging to either of the classes mentioned in section one of this article, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and in the State for four months, next preceding any election at which the question of selling or restraining the sale, or licensing the selling, or of the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, shall be voted upon in the election district in which she then resides, shall be entitled to vote at such

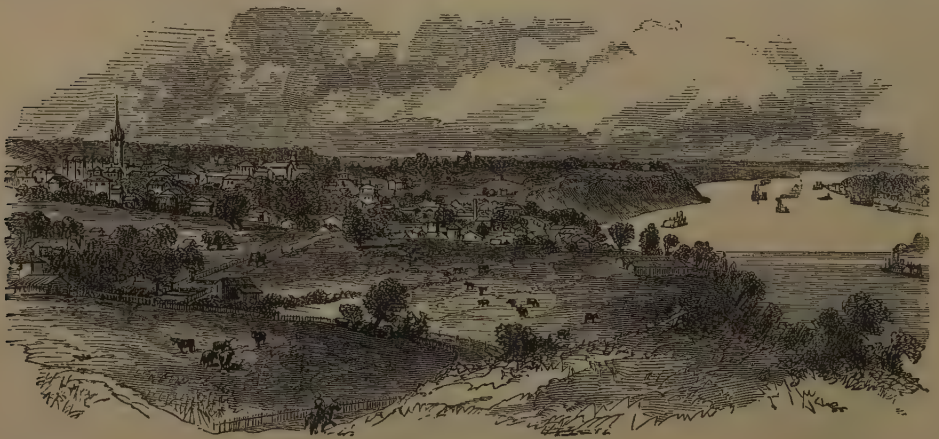
election on all or any of such questions in such election district; and all laws for the registration of male voters shall apply in all respects to women voting under this section, and also to those voting under section eight (8) of this article."

The proposed amendment of section three of article ten, so as to read, "Each stockholder in any corporation shall be liable only for all unpaid installments on stock owned by him, or transferred for the purpose of defrauding creditors," was rejected by 26,020 nays, to 24,415 yeas.

In January, William Windom was reelected United States Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1877.

MISSISSIPPI. The regular session of the Legislature of Mississippi, which began on the 1st day of January, adjourned on the 1st of February. A large number of acts of a local nature were passed. Among the more important of these were several authorizing counties and cities to fund their floating indebtedness. The city of Vicksburg was authorized to compromise its bonded indebtedness by issuing 5 per cent. bonds with 50 years to run, to take the place of the "ten per cent. improvement bonds," and "the Vicksburg, Pensacola & Ship Island Railroad bonds," at a rate "not exceeding 65 cents of new indebtedness for one dollar of the old, computing for the principal of the latter only, all interest being excluded." Two new counties were created under the names of Quitman and Sharkey. An act was passed providing for a State Board of Health,

composed of two "physicians of skill and ability" from each of the six congressional districts of the State, to be appointed by the Governor, "upon the recommendation of the State Medical Association," and three others from the State at large to act as Sanitary Commissioners. The supervisors of the counties of Harrison, Hancock, and Jackson were also authorized to appoint local boards of health, to establish a quarantine "at all ports of the State in their respective counties." An act to encourage the growing of grapes and the manufacture of domestic wine allowed the sale of such wine put up, in bottles or otherwise, in quantities not less than one gallon, without payment of license-tax. It also made provision against adulteration of such wine. An act to improve the State Penitentiary authorized the superintendent to make necessary repairs at a cost not exceeding \$25,000, and transferred from the commissioners to the superintendent the authority to lease the labor of convicts. An amendment of the registration law was made, depriving county boards of registration of the power to select one of their number to register voters, and requiring the work to be done by a quorum of the board in each case, such quorum to consist of not less than two members. Some unimportant amendments to the school-laws were made, one of them requiring assessors in the several counties to make an enumeration of "educable children in their respective counties" every two years, designating age, color, and sex. An act to revise the laws relating to swamp-lands pro-



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vides for the appointment of a commissioner to dispose of such lands on behalf of the State.

The State tax, which in 1874 was 14 mills on the dollar, in 1875 $9\frac{1}{2}$ mills, and in 1876 $6\frac{1}{2}$ mills, has been reduced to 5 mills. Taxation has also been greatly reduced in nearly all the counties, and their indebtedness either extinguished or materially lessened. The State

debt on the 1st of December, 1876, was \$3,226,847.43, but, excluding the amounts due to school-funds and other permanent State investments, the "debt proper" was \$1,100,605.22. On the 1st of January, 1878, it was less than \$900,000, of which \$608,500 were represented by bonds. These fall due as follows: January 1, 1878, \$145,900; January 1, 1879, \$149,250;

January 1, 1880, \$81,950; January 1, 1896, \$227,150. The warrants of the State have been at par during the year. The receipts of the Treasury for the year were \$865,327.47; disbursements, \$562,084.69.

The number of "educable children" in the State is reported at 324,661, of whom 150,660 are white and 174,001 colored. Reports of attendance from 59 out of the 75 counties show 77,618 white and 69,271 colored children, or 146,884 in all in the schools during the year. The number of teachers employed was 3,761. Receipts for school purposes in 53 counties amounted to \$156,838.24; expenditures, \$443,857.35. The average number of days that schools were in session was 80.7 in cities and towns, and 77.2 outside of cities and towns.

The number of students at the University of Mississippi during the session of 1877-'78 was 391. The institution has a chancellor, 8 professors, a principal of high-school department, 4 tutors, and 4 members of the senior class acting as special tutors. At the Alcorn University for colored students there were 48 at the close of the year. It has a president and three professors. The Normal School at Holly Springs has 88 pupils. The Normal Department of Tongaloo University, which has been under the charge of State Trustees, had an average monthly attendance of 50. The American Missionary Society, which maintains the University, has refused latterly to permit the State Trustees to control the Normal Department, although it has been mainly supported by State appropriation. It is now proposed to withdraw the support and apply it elsewhere. The number of pupils at the Institute for the Blind at the close of the year was 29; at the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, 41.

The Lunatic Asylum on the 31st of December contained 391 patients. The cost of its support for the year was \$58,900. A new wing has been added, and the capacity of the institution is sufficient for 410 inmates.

On the 1st of December there were 1,012 convicts in the State Penitentiary, of whom 112 were white and 900 colored. Of the whole number 623 were received during the 12 months preceding. The institution is in the hands of lessees who employ the convicts under a contract with the superintendent. They have also taken a contract to repair the buildings, the sum of \$22,391.56 being allowed them for the purpose and credited on their lease.

The State Convention of the Democratic party was held at Jackson on the 1st and 2d of August. Ten ballots were taken before a candidate for Governor was agreed upon, and then Governor John M. Stone was renominated. The other candidates were: for Lieutenant-Governor, W. H. Sims; Secretary of State, Kinloch Falconer; State Treasurer, W. L. Hemingway; Auditor, Sylvester Gwin; Attorney-General, T. O. Oatchings; Superintendent of Education, James A. Smith. The platform adopted was as follows:

The Democratic party of Mississippi, grateful for the success of its past efforts in the cause of reform and of just and honest government, and invoking the blessings of Heaven on their future endeavors in the same cause, do adopt and proclaim the following platform of principles:

Fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, home rule, and the preservation of the State governments, with all their reserved and guaranteed rights unimpaired.

No interference by the military power with the freedom of elections, and with the civil and political rights of citizens of the United States. The protection of the equal rights of all classes—no discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, or birthplace, and no special legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. A strict adherence, in the selection of public agents, to the time-honored Jeffersonian standard, "Is he honest, is he capable, is he true to the Constitution?"

A continuation of the policy of retrenchment and reform so signally inaugurated by the Democratic party, and a reduction of the burdens of taxation to the lowest point compatible with an efficient execution of the laws.

Corporations of every description supervisable within constitutional limits by State authority, and subordinate to State legislation, in the interest and for the protection of the people. As the perpetuity of free government depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people, we pledge ourselves to the maintenance of our State system of free schools.

We favor the granting of such aid as may be extended without violation of the Constitution of the United States, or departing from the established usages of the Government, to the Texas Pacific Railroad, and for the rebuilding and keeping in repair of the levees of the Mississippi River.

That upon this platform of principles and of public policy we invite the coöperation of all citizens without regard to past differences, in support of the candidates nominated by this Convention.

Resolved, That unity and harmony are essential to victory; that all independent movements are dangerous to the integrity of party organization; that all independent candidates are inspired solely by a lust for office; that they shall be treated as common enemies to the welfare of the people and avowed enemies of the Democratic party of the State of Mississippi.

Shortly after the convention an address to the people was issued by the State Executive Committee, in which the Democratic administration of the Government was reviewed and compared with that which preceded it. The Republicans held no convention and made no nominations. Consequently the election of the Democratic candidates was effected without a contest. The total vote for Governor was 97,550, of which Stone received 96,382 and 1,168 were returned as scattering. The vote on the constitutional amendment abolishing the office of Lieutenant-Governor was 49,910 for it and 15,183 against it, no returns being made on the amendment from six counties. On the amendment providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature the vote as returned was 58,112 for it and 4,005 against. A majority of the average number of votes cast for Representatives in the Legislature was necessary for ratification. As such average was 53,802, the first amendment was rejected and the second adopted. The amendment which was adopted is substituted for section 6 of ar-

ticle 4 of the Constitution, and reads as follows:

The Legislature shall meet at the seat of Government, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, in the year A. D. 1878, and biennially thereafter, unless sooner convened by the Governor.

The time and place of meeting may be altered by law.

These amendments were first proposed by the Legislature of 1876, and approved and submitted to the people by the Legislature of 1877.

Considerable excitement was caused throughout the country by the attack of a mob upon Judge W. W. Chisolm, at De Kalb, in Kemper County, on the 29th of April. There had been a political and personal feud of long standing between Judge Chisolm and certain of his associates and an opposing faction headed by John W. Gully. It had broken out in exhibitions of personal violence more than once, and on the 26th of April Gully was waylaid and murdered by some unknown person. His friends believed that Chisolm and his associates had been instrumental in procuring his death, and warrants were obtained on the evidence of two negroes for the arrest of W. W. Chisolm, J. P. Gilmer, Charles Rosenbaum, and two men by the name of Hopper. The arrest of Chisolm and the Hoppers was made on the morning of April 29th, and at that time a mob of about 200 men entered the village of De Kalb. They insisted that Chisolm, who was in his own house in the custody of the sheriff, be lodged in the jail, and his wife, daughter Cornelia, and son John, a mere boy, accompanied him. When Gilmer and Rosenbaum entered the village in charge of a deputy sheriff, they were set upon by the mob and the former was killed. An attack was afterward made on the jail, during which Judge Chisolm and his daughter received wounds, which proved fatal, and the boy and a man named McClellan, one of the guards, were killed. The deed was very generally condemned, although the local feeling seems to have been strongly on the side of the Gully party. Governor Stone visited the locality a few days after the tragic event, and found everything quiet. He visited the judge of the district and requested him to hold a special term of the circuit court in Kemper County for the purpose of making a thorough judicial investigation. In a letter on the subject, written May 18th, he said:

No one justifies the act by which Judge Chisolm lost his life. Everything that is possible shall be done to arrest and punish the guilty parties. I do not hope to silence the misrepresentations of men who are making political capital out of the unfortunate affair. The South has been too long a victim of misrepresentation for your people to become willing suddenly to hear both sides before condemning.

The recent telegrams and articles that have appeared in Northern papers are based solely upon my refusal to consent to an invasion of Kemper County by a body of men from other counties. The folly of consenting to such a proposition, when no trouble was apprehended, must be apparent to every reasonable person.

No special term of the court was held, but in September the grand jury of the county found indictments against 31 persons as alleged participants in the assassination, six as principals and 25 as accessories. No trials had taken place before the end of the year.

An organization of citizens "for the suppression of lawlessness" was formed in Amite County in December, and a vigilance committee was appointed. Among the "outrages" which it avowed its determination to "put down," were "killing, burning, whipping, ordering off of plantations, intimidating, or otherwise destroying the material interests and civil rights of any person, of any color, age, sex, or condition." Speaking of complaints of lawlessness in "two or three of the Southwestern counties of the State," the Governor, in his message to the Legislature of 1878, said:

The better class of the citizens—who are greatly in the majority in these counties—are opposed to lawlessness, but are powerless to prevent it in many instances. The lawless persons operate secretly, and at night; and before their deeds have become known to those who might pursue them and bring them to justice, they have dispersed, and no trace of them can be found. These persons generally act in sparsely settled communities. Although in the minority, and composed mostly of irresponsible persons, yet these lawless elements should be made to feel the strong arm of the Government, and the guilty parties should be punished with the utmost severity. A few evil, lawless men can bring reproach upon the Government, and cause more harm to its reputation than the entire law-abiding element can repair. I ask the attention of the Legislature to the complaints from the localities mentioned, and suggest rigorous measures to bring the lawless persons to a sense of their duties. The ordinary remedies have, thus far, been inadequate to meet the emergency. It is due, not only to the State's fair name, but to the people in the immediate neighborhoods—who necessarily suffer in person and property—that the lawless bands be broken up, and that such punishment be administered as will force them hereafter to obey the laws and deport themselves as good citizens.

MISSOURI. A census was taken in 1876 by the county assessors, under a law passed in 1875, except for the county of St. Louis, where the assessor declined to act, on the ground that the compensation provided for was inadequate. The returns were made in April of this year, so that the general result was announced to the Legislature, by the Secretary of State, in the following words: "The enumeration was carefully and correctly taken, except in a few of the counties. In these the difference between the returns and the actual population may be estimated at 10,000 less than the returns show. The population of the 113 counties returned is 1,547,030, to which add the deficit of 10,000 and 33,000, the estimated population of St. Louis County, thus making the population of the State, outside the city of St. Louis, 1,590,030. Assuming the population of the city of St. Louis to be not less than 450,000, or more than 500,000, the total population of the State in August, 1876, was between 2,050,000 and 2,100,000." Calculations based

on the statistics of the city directory make the population of St. Louis over 500,000. The increase for the State, except St. Louis County, since 1870, was 176,924, or about 4½ per cent. per annum. Of the total of 1,543,495, the number of white males was 747,274; white females, 692,914; total white, 1,440,188; colored males, 50,683; colored females, 52,624; total colored, 103,307. Of the whites, 833,841 were able to read and write; of the colored population, 13,865 could read and write. Statistics of live stock and farm products are as follows:

LIVE STOCK.

Horses	648,607
Mules	176,654
Jacks	2,707
Jennets	3,002
Cattle	1,462,457
Sheep	1,108,963
Hogs	1,535,251

PRODUCTS.

Bushels of wheat	12,038,289
Bushels corn	123,328,054
Bushels oats	9,794,080
Bushels barley	801,311
Bushels rye	905,144
Pounds tobacco	41,402,156
Pounds wool	2,637,777
Pounds sugar	52,050
Tons hay	1,005,335
Tons hemp	8,479
Gallons whiskey	32,155
Gallons wine	228,034
Gallons molasses	2,443,327

The amount of property in the State subject to taxation, as adjusted by the Board of Equalization, is \$614,716,333, of which \$29,997,158 is railroad property. The tax-levy is 20 cents on the \$100 of valuation for general purposes, one-fourth of which is for the support of schools, and 20 cents for the payment of interest. The semi-annual report of the auditor, for the six months ending June 30th, showed receipts into the Treasury amounting to \$2,474,694.70, and disbursements amounting to \$2,234,828.80, for the half year, including all the various funds. The appropriations for 1877 and 1878, chargeable to the revenue fund, amount to \$2,214,621.04. The amount of school money apportioned by the State among the several counties for the year was \$539,697. The number of children of school age being 725,728, the apportionment was 74½ cents for each child.

The eighth annual report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, made in August, covered the business of the year 1876. The number of fire and marine companies making reports was 182, of which only 26 were organized in the State. The capital of the Missouri joint-stock companies was \$3,402,462; assets, \$4,900,908; liabilities, exclusive of capital, \$888,727; income for the year, \$1,935,744; expenditures, \$1,774,585. The mutual companies showed \$4,880,391 of assets, \$111,477 of liabilities; income, \$299,926, and expenditures, \$307,094. The business of both joint-stock and mutual companies showed: Risks, \$147,223,-203; premiums, \$2,183,024. Five insurance companies of other States received \$1,819,142

in premiums in this State, and paid \$639,580 for losses. The life insurance companies doing business in the State include three home organizations and 29 from other States. The assets of the three Missouri companies were \$8,575,-400; liabilities, \$7,963,563; income for the year, \$2,740,601; expenditures, \$3,613,863; number of policies at the close of the year, 14,-872; amount of insurance, \$37,701,952. The outside companies had 16,837 policies in the State, insuring to the amount of \$45,935,862. Their premiums collected for the year amounted to \$1,523,852; claims paid, \$848,783.

The regular biennial session of the Legislature, which began on the 1st of January, continued until the 30th of April. Resolutions were introduced and considered, submitting amendments to the constitution, which made the concurrence of nine jurors sufficient for a verdict, and payment of a poll-tax a prerequisite to the exercise of the right of suffrage; but both were defeated. An act was passed providing for the punishment, by imprisonment for not less than two years in the penitentiary, of any person "who shall knowingly vote at any election held in pursuance of the laws of the State, or any municipality thereof, when not entitled thereto." It also provides that any person attempting so to vote shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25, or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 30 days. An act was also passed providing for the punishment of any person who should bribe a public officer, for the purpose of influencing his official action, or in payment for any such action, and the punishment of any public officer who should accept a bribe offered for any such purpose. The penalty in the former case was imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding seven years, and in the latter, imprisonment for not more than ten nor less than two years. Another act provides for the punishment of candidates for office who should use money, or other valuable consideration, to secure their nomination. An act was passed requiring that a majority of the Board of Directors of all railroad companies in the State should be residents of the State so long as they remain in office, and that every railroad company organized or doing business in the State shall maintain a public office, where all records of stock, and transfers thereof, shall be open to inspection. Transfers of stock in any such company, made outside of the State since the adoption of the present constitution, are declared invalid. The act of 1873, providing for the organization of counties into municipal townships, was repealed. An apportionment act was passed, redistributing the counties of the State into 13 congressional districts. A change in the school law provides that all colored schools shall be taught by colored teachers, when competent persons can be obtained. An act was passed prohibiting, under penalties, the sale of liquor to students of the State University, and of all other schools and colleges,

except by druggists on the written prescription of a regular practising physician in good standing. The office of State Entomologist was abolished.

The Southern Hotel, in the city of St. Louis, was destroyed by fire, on the morning of the 11th of April, and a number of the guests lost their lives, while many more were injured. The establishment was one of the largest and most expensive in the country. An inquest was held on 11 bodies, occupying 10 days, and involving an inquiry into the causes of the fire, and the means of preventing such disasters. The following suggestions were made in the verdict of the coroner's jury:

1. We should recommend that no hotel, or other public building, be unprovided with means for promptly extinguishing fire.



NEW COURT HOUSE, ST. LOUIS.

2. That a sufficient number of watchmen be employed to detect fire in its incipient stage, and drilled in the use of the means for extinguishing it.

3. That in all large hotels gongs or bells of sufficient power be placed in such positions as, when sounded, to be heard in every room in the house, and, on the first notice of fire, to be continuously used until every guest and employe's safety is assured.

4. That stairways and elevators be placed as far apart as possible, and that the latter be closed on every floor, either automatically, as the platform goes up and down, or at least every night after the elevator ceases running, and that said hatches be made, when practicable, of iron. Had the baggage elevator of the Southern Hotel been so provided, there is no question but that the fire would have been confined to the basement.

5. That the store-rooms, wine-rooms, laundries, carpenter-shops, and other rooms containing inflammable materials, when placed in the basement or first stories of such buildings, shall be rendered as nearly as possible fire-proof, and be closely watched

by men especially detailed for the purpose, night and day.

6. That no gas-meter be allowed inside of such buildings, and that none of such size as the large one destroyed at the Southern Hotel be permitted. Each meter should supply a set of burners, extending from top to bottom of the building, so that, should it become necessary to turn off the gas from any point then endangered, the balance of the house would not be left in darkness.

7. That, in all large cities, the building-inspectors' duties should include the regular inspection of all appliances for extinguishing fires, and that the men employed in their management are efficiently drilled, and be empowered to enforce the laws adopted for the protection of life and property from fire.

The general strike of railroad workmen in July extended to the city of St. Louis, and was the occasion of considerable disorder. On the 24th of that month, the mayor of the city issued

a proclamation, warning all persons against the "commission of acts calculated to excite disturbances and violate the public peace," and inviting "the coöperation of all good citizens in the maintenance of law and order." A Committee of Public Safety was appointed, and a special force organized for police-duty. Meetings of workingmen were held, and violent demonstrations made in the streets during the two following days, but vigorous measures and a display of armed police and military forces led to a suppression of the disorders, and the arrest of the leaders on the 27th of July, after which there was no further disturbance.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in regard to the issue of township bonds under the act of 1868, made in 1876, in what was known as the Bates County case, was virtually reversed this year by the same tribunal in the Cass County case. The constitution of the State in 1868 contained the following section:

ARTICLE XI.—SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall not authorize any county, city, or town, to become a stockholder in or to loan its credit to any company, association, or corporation, unless two-thirds of the qualified voters of such county, city, or town, at a regular or special election, to be held therein, shall assent thereto.

The act of that year, authorizing townships to loan their credit in aid of railroads, required the approval of two-thirds of the qualified voters "voting on the proposition," and not

two-thirds of the whole number. The court held, in the Bates County case, that the law was unconstitutional, and the bonds void, because the issue had not received the approval of two-thirds of all the voters of Mount Pleasant township; but in the Cass County case it was decided that the words of the constitution have the same meaning as those of the statute, "the qualified voters of a township" meaning "the qualified voters of a township voting at the election." The ground of the decision was that the Supreme Court of the State had uniformly held that there was no way of ascertaining the number of qualified voters in a county or township, except by an examination of the poll-books, which take no cognizance of those who do not vote. Chief-Justice Waite said, in concluding his opinion: "It follows that our decision in *Harshman vs. Bates County*, in so far as it declares the law to be unconstitutional, must be overruled."

MONTANA. Governor Potts, in his message submitted to the Legislature on January 8, 1877, uses the following language: "The year that has just closed, brought the people of the Territory a reasonable degree of prosperity. Industry in every calling of life has pursued its legitimate objects with varied success. Education, which is the first concern of an intelligent and prosperous people, has steadily advanced, preparing the youth of the Territory for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. The ravages of the 'insect' diminished the yield of the harvest, but the labor of the husbandman has been crowned with plenty. Neither pestilence nor famine has entered our borders, and almost unbroken health has blessed our homes."

In view of the rapid increase of county indebtedness, and the decline of county credit, the Governor recommends that the counties should be prohibited by law from contracting debts beyond their annual revenues. The remedy for the existing condition of things, he urges, is reduction of expenses and increase of revenues. "This can be accomplished by consolidating county offices, as heretofore recommended, and reducing fees and salaries. The revenues can be largely increased by placing all classes of property on the tax-list, removing all exemptions, except public property; by imposing a special tax of twenty-five cents on every gallon of spirituous liquors consumed in the Territory, and increasing the license-tax of dealers in spirituous and malt liquors and tobacco."

Some provision for the care, maintenance, and treatment of the insane is urged, and a new apportionment for legislative purposes is recommended. The Historical Society of the Territory has made commendable progress in the labor of preserving the incidents connected with its early history. The first volume of the contributions to the Society was published about the close of 1876. The following are the educational statistics for that year:

Whole number of children of school age.	4,271
Number of school districts.	99
Number of children attending school during the year.	2,734
Per cent. of children enrolled, attending school. .	61
Number of teachers employed.	110
Average length of schools in days.	100
Number of children not attending any school during the year.	1,537
Total amount appropriated for school purposes during the year.	\$35,287 06

The following table exhibits the assessed value of property for two years:

COUNTIES.	1876.	1875.
Lewis and Clarke.	\$2,553,403 00	\$2,807,015 00
Madison.	1,655,985 00	1,693,604 00
Deer Lodge.	1,815,600 00	1,611,488 00
Gallatin.	979,000 00	1,021,268 00
Jefferson.	582,004 55	682,225 74
Beaverhead.	644,780 00	621,981 00
Meagher.	657,598 00	613,740 00
Missoula.	567,803 00	602,685 00
Chouteau.	453,412 00	404,052 43
Totals.	\$9,939,540 55	\$10,062,904 17

The total revenue from all sources during 1876 was \$50,589.08; current expenditure, \$27,821.35. The net indebtedness of the Territory, December 31, 1876, was \$117,584.19. The total indebtedness of the several counties, March 1, 1876, was \$491,318.76.

The financial officers of the Territory (says Governor Potts) have conducted its financial affairs with so much fidelity and ability, that the Treasurer on the 1st day of July last was enabled to place on the market at par the 10 per cent. bonds, authorized by your predecessors, redeeming all the 12 per cent. bonds of 1872; making a saving of \$1,824 of annual interest on the bonded debt.

As no part of the bonded debt can be paid, except at the option of the holders, before July 1, 1878, I recommend that the Territorial Treasurer be authorized to use the money in the Sinking Fund, applicable to the payment of bonds, to purchase outstanding bonds at not exceeding their par value. But in case the Treasurer can not purchase any of the outstanding bonds, before the option of the holders expires, then he should be authorized to apply the money in the Sinking Fund, and all that may accumulate therein, before January 1, 1878, applicable to the payment of bonds, to the payment of outstanding Territorial warrants. The amount now in said fund, applicable to the payment of bonds, is about \$8,000, and will probably reach \$20,000 before the close of the present fiscal year.

The following table gives the number and value of live stock in the Territory as returned by the Assessors for 1876:

ANIMALS.	Number.	Value.
Cattle.	160,647	\$1,812,920
Horses.	26,496	851,674
Mules.	1,688	105,643
Sheep.	51,558	143,894
Hogs.	4,642	20,598
Total.		\$2,939,734

The returns for the year include also 194,-815 bushels of wheat, 11,185 of barley, 302,913 of oats, 112,157 of potatoes, 38,943 tons of hay, 335,867 lbs. of butter and cheese, 105,982 of wool, 30 quartz-mills, 10 grist-mills producing 50,599 sacks of flour, and 32 saw-mills

producing 3,145,000 feet of lumber. The gold yield of Montana is thus stated by W. A. Clark in an address delivered at the Centennial Exhibition:

For 1862.....	\$600,000
" 1863.....	8,000,000
" 1864.....	16,000,000
" 1865.....	18,000,000
" 1866.....	17,500,000
" 1867.....	16,300,000
" 1868.....	15,000,000
" 1869.....	11,200,000
" 1870.....	9,000,000
" 1871.....	8,000,000
" 1872.....	7,000,000
" 1873.....	5,200,000
" 1874.....	4,000,000
" 1875.....	1,100,000
" 1876.....	4,500,000

At the election in November, 1876, Martin Maginnis, Democrat, was elected over E. D. Leavitt, Republican, by a vote of 3,827 to 2,980.

MONTENEGRO, a country of Southeastern Europe: reigning Prince, Nicholas I. (*see* NICHOLAS I.), born October 7, 1841, declared Prince on August 14, 1860, upon the death of Prince Danilo I.; married, in 1860, to Milena, daughter of Petar Vukotitch. Issue of this marriage are one son, Danilo Alexander, born June 30, 1871, and six daughters. According to the official account, the country has an area of 1,614 square miles, and a population of 196,329; according to Goptchevitch the area is 1,666 square miles, and the population 170,000. The entire population, with the exception of about 22,000 Roman Catholics, belongs to the Orthodox Greek Church. The number of Montenegrins living abroad amounts to about 2,000. They are chiefly in Austria, Russia, and Turkey. There are also small Montenegrin colonies in Alexandria, Egypt, and in San Francisco. The largest cities are the capital, Cettigne, with 1,400 inhabitants; Njegos, with 4,000; and Danilograd, with 2,000 inhabitants.

Nothing official is known of the finances of the country, and its condition can only be approximately estimated. The Prince has an income of 3,000 ducats, to which are added a Russian subvention of 80,000 rubles, and an Austrian of from 20,000 to 30,000 florins. The revenue of the country amounts to about 300,000 florins, of which 100,000 are indirect taxes, 20,000 are receipts from the convents, 15,000 from the salt monopoly, 5,000 fines, and 160,000 subventions. The expenditures are estimated at 180,000 florins, of which 35,000 are for the civil list, 14,500 for the chiefs of the tribes, 6,600 for the Senate, 42,000 for education, and 31,900 for miscellaneous expenditures. In 1876 Montenegro contracted a debt of about 400,000 francs in Russia. There is no standing army, but every Montenegrin is liable to military service in one of the three classes which form the army, and which comprise the entire male population. The first class includes all men between the ages of 17 and 48, and numbers about 17,000. The second class comprises all others between the ages of 14 and 60,

and has about 8,000 men; while the third class, including all others from 12 years of age upward, is about 5,000 strong. As every boy carries arms from his tenth year, 3,000 boys can be added in an emergency. The exports are estimated at 2,000,000 florins. The Post-Office is in charge of the Austrian Government, which has a director in Cettigne. There are 114 kilometres of telegraph, besides 60 kilometres of field telegraph.

The state of education is still very low as compared with the other countries of Europe, but great progress has been made during the reign of Prince Nicholas. The first schools were established by Danilo I., who ruled from 1852 to 1860. But even he did not open more than three. His successor, however, Prince Nicholas, completely reconstructed the school system of Montenegro, and at present there are 71 public schools, one higher school for girls, and one teachers' seminary. School-attendance is compulsory for both boys and girls, and books and all other school material are furnished by the Government. The schools are attended by 3,000 boys and 300 girls, and cost annually about 22,000 florins, which sum is taken from the income of the convents. Besides the above, there is also an agricultural school in Danilograd.

For an account of the war with Turkey, *see* TURKEY.

MORAVIANS. The statistics of the American Province of the Moravian Church, as published at the beginning of 1877, show the following totals: *For the Northern Province*—number of churches, 64; of communicants, 8,025; of non-communicants over 13 years of age, 1,349; of children, 4,770; total number of persons connected with the Church, 14,144; number of Sunday-school scholars, 6,372; of officers and teachers in Sunday-schools, 837; number of ministers, 63. *For the Southern Province*—number of churches, 11, besides 3 mission Sunday-schools; number of communicants, 1,187; of non-communicants over 13 years of age, 208; of children, 541; total number connected with the Church, 1,936; number of Sunday-school scholars, 674; of officers and teachers of Sunday-schools, 106; of ministers, 7. *Total for the Province*—number of churches, 75, and 3 mission schools; of communicants, 9,212; of non-communicants over 13 years of age, 1,557; of children 5,311; total number connected with the Church, 16,080; number of Sunday-school scholars, 7,046; officers and teachers in Sunday-schools, 943; of ministers, 70. A table of condensed statistics of the communicant membership of the *Northern Province* of the Church, from 1861 to 1876, shows that, during the period of 15 years, the number of the churches in that Province has increased from 36 to the present number, 64; and the number of communicants, from 4,679 to the present number of 8,025. In 1861 the Province included, according to a note appended to the table, 22 churches entitled to lay

representation, and 12 home missions; in 1876, the number of the former had increased to 27, and the latter numbered 36. At the Synod of 1855, 26 ministers were present, and 18 churches represented, while 8 or 9 missionaries were laboring in the home field; in 1861 40 ministers were serving the Church in pastorates or otherwise.

According to the general statistics of the whole Church, published in the spring of 1877, the German Province consisted of 25 churches in Saxony, the kingdom of Prussia, Switzerland, Holland, Russia, etc., with one church in Australia, with a total membership of 7,791, of which about 5,700 were communicants; the British Province of 40 churches, with a membership of 5,712, of which 3,322 were communicants. The four churches in Bohemia were under the superintendence of the Unity's Elders' Conference, and supported by the entire Unity, and contained 201 members. The following is a summary of the total number of persons connected with the Church:

German Province.....	7,791
In the Baltic Provinces, etc.....	60
Director and teachers in the Moravian school in Switzerland.....	12
Diaspora missionaries and their families.....	100
	<hr/>
The churches in Bohemia.....	7,963
British Province.....	201
American Province.....	5,712
Missionaries in 16 Mission Provinces, together with their families.....	16,080
	<hr/>
Total.....	400
	<hr/>
Total.....	30,356

The work of the Diaspora missions on the Continent of Europe is prosecuted, not with the object of founding new churches, or to extend the borders of the Moravian Church, but to minister to the spiritual wants of the numerous people who, although nominally members of some church, are yet negligent of its privileges, and at the same time neglected by those who should exercise pastoral care over them.

The *Provincial Synod* of the Southern District of the American Province met at Salem, N. C., May 1st. Bishop E. A. de Schweinitz, President of the Provincial Elders' Conference, presided. The report of the Provincial Elders' Conference stated that, no bishop of the Church having been resident in the province since the death of Bishop G. F. Bahnson, in 1869, the Rev. Emil A. de Schweinitz had been nominated to that office, and had been consecrated at Salem, N. C., on the 11th of October, 1877, three of the bishops of the Northern Province officiating.

A charter had been obtained for the conference from the General Assembly of North Carolina. Eight congregations were entitled to representation at the Provincial Synod, all but one of which had received annual assistance from the Sustentation Fund during the last six years, while some had contributed hardly anything toward this purpose.

The annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen (Northern District) was held at Bethlehem,

Pa., September 29th. The receipts for the General Mission Fund for the year had been \$12,000, a larger sum than had ever before been given in a single year. The total assets of the society amounted to \$223,233.03. Two Indian lads were receiving instruction at Nazareth Hall, at Bethlehem, one of whom would enter the Theological Seminary in the next year. A report was presented by the Board of Directors regarding the Indian missions in Canada and Kansas. The Board were instructed to take immediate steps toward commencing new missions among the Indians of the United States.

The annual report of the Mission Department of the Unity's Elders' Conference, for the year ending in July, 1877, shows that the total receipts from all sources during the year were about \$80,000. The largest part of this amount was contributed by the churches of the German and British Provinces, and friends of the cause in Great Britain. About \$18,000 were contributed from the American Province, of which \$11,500 were given by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen. The total expenses of the mission department had been about \$106,000, leaving a large deficit in the treasury. The entire field in which the missionaries are engaged is divided into sixteen provinces, viz., Greenland, Labrador, the Indians of North America, the Islands of St. Thomas and St. Jan, St. Croix, Jamaica, Antigua, St. Kitts, Barbadoes, and Tobago in the West Indies, the Mosquito Coast, Surinam, the eastern and western provinces in South Africa, Australia, and West Himalaya. The number of stations at the time of making the report was 95, one more than in the previous year, and the number of preaching-places, other than the regular stations, was 16. One hundred and seventy-seven men and 153 women were employed as missionaries, together with a large number of native assistants. The number of communicants was 22,647, showing an increase of 596 during the year, and the number of persons under the spiritual care of the missionaries was 68,476. During the year 1876, 388 adults and 2,471 children had been baptized, and 1,272 persons confirmed. The largest number of adult baptisms was in Surinam, 255. The total increase in the number of persons connected with the missions was 1,063. The number of Sunday-school scholars was 10,749, of whom nearly one-half were adults, and the number of children in the day-schools was 15,068. A theological seminary established in Jamaica several years ago, was in successful operation, although the number of students or candidates for the ministry was still very small.

MORTON, OLIVER PERRY, an American statesman, died in Indianapolis, Ind., November 1, 1877. He was born in Wayne County, Ind., August 4, 1823. The original family name was Throckmorton, the first syllable having been dropped by the Senator's father. He

received his education chiefly at the Wayne County Seminary and Miami University at Oxford, O., which he entered in 1843, and left two years after. He studied law at Centreville, Ind., and began practice there in 1847. During the next 10 years he rose to a leading position at the bar of Indiana. He was elected a circuit-judge in 1852, but remained on the bench only one year. He was a Democrat in early life, but, having strong antislavery sympathies, left the party after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854. In 1856 he was the Republican candidate for Governor, and made a brilliant canvass of the State with his opponent, Ashbel P. Willard. He was defeated, and returned to his law-practice at Centreville. In 1860 he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and during the canvass that followed took strong ground in favor of the coercion of the Southern States into obedience to the Constitution. He was elected, and took his seat as President of the Senate on the 14th of January, 1861, but two days after he took the oath of office as Governor, Henry S. Lane, who was elected to that position, having been chosen United States Senator. During the war, Governor Morton was very active and zealous in raising troops and supporting the efforts of the Government for the suppression of the Southern resistance. In 1863 he was opposed by a Democratic Legislature, which contemplated taking the military power out of his hands and placing it in those of four Democrats. These efforts were defeated by the withdrawal of all the Republican members, leaving both Houses without a quorum. The Governor then borrowed money on his own responsibility to carry on the Government of the State. The Democratic Attorney-General gave an opinion that there was no authority for drawing money from the Treasury to pay State bonds, and that a special appropriation was necessary, and this position was sustained by the Supreme Court. The object was to compel a calling of the Legislature, but the Governor raised the needed funds for meeting the obligations of the State on his own personal responsibility. The obligations which he incurred were afterward assumed by the State. Through them he was enabled to carry on the Government and continue his support of the Federal authority, in spite of the opposition of Democratic Legislature and courts. In 1864 he was elected Governor by a majority of nearly 21,000 over Joseph E. McDonald. In November, 1865, having been stricken with paralysis, he visited Europe. After an absence of about five months, without fully regaining his health, he returned and resumed his executive duties. Soon after his return he delivered, seated in his chair, a political speech of which more than a million copies were circulated in pamphlet form. In January, 1867, he was elected to the United States Senate for the term ending in 1873, and he was reelected

for the term ending in 1879. He at once took a foremost position in the Senate, and was soon recognized as the leader of the Republican party. He took a conspicuous part in every prominent debate, and served on the Committees on Foreign Relations, Agriculture, Military Affairs, Private Land Claims, and Privileges and Elections. He labored zealously to secure the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment in Congress, and was instrumental in securing its ratification by the Legislature of Indiana after certain Democratic members had attempted to defeat it by resigning, in order to render a quorum impossible. In the Senate he was the champion of the administration in the matter of the San Domingo Treaty, and in acknowledgment of his services, President Grant tendered him the English mission; but Senator Morton declined the honor, for the reason that the Legislature of Indiana would elect a Democrat as his successor in the Senate.

During his career in the Senate, Senator Morton favored a stern policy toward the South. He was the champion of the Fifteenth Amendment, the advocate of the Ku-Klux legislation and the Force Acts, and the consistent opponent of amnesty. He was exceedingly popular among the Republicans of the South, and the trusted counselor of the Southern Republican leaders. In the Republican National Convention, held in Cincinnati in June, 1876, Senator Morton's name was presented for the first place on the ticket by R. W. Thompson, the present Secretary of the Navy. The Senator received 124 votes on the first ballot, 111 on the second, 113 on the third, 108 on the fourth, 95 on the fifth, and 85 on the sixth. On the seventh ballot Hayes was nominated, receiving 384 votes, while 351 were for Blaine and 21 for Bristow. Morton received the second highest number of votes cast on the first ballot, and the third highest on the second, third, and fourth ballots. The number of candidates on each of these ballots was eight. During the latter part of his Senatorial career, Senator Morton made earnest efforts to secure an amendment of the law governing the counting of the electoral vote for President; and he rendered valuable service as a member of the Electoral Commission created to settle the disputed questions growing out of the presidential election of 1876. Senator Morton was over six feet tall and had a powerful frame. In walking he was obliged to use crutches or canes, and he had to be carried between the lobby of the Senate-chamber and his carriage. When speaking, especially at any considerable length, it was necessary for him to sit. He was a man of vigorous intellect and iron will, and great energy. He was a popular orator, his eloquence being marked by sturdy force and directness, rather than by elegance. He was the youngest, excepting Sprague, of Rhode Island, of the famous war Governors, and was regarded as the strongest.

MOTLEY, JOHN LOTHROP, was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 15, 1814, and died at Dorsetshire, England, May 29, 1877. He graduated at Harvard College in 1831, and spent a year at each of the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin, after which he traveled in the south of Europe, chiefly in Italy. On his return to America he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1836, but he practised little. In 1839 he published a novel entitled "Morton's Hope, or the Memoirs of a Young Provincial." In 1840 he was appointed Secretary of Legation to the American Embassy to Russia, and held the post for about eight months, when he resigned, and returned to the United States. In 1849 he published "Merry Mount, a Romance of the Massachusetts Colony." Meanwhile he contributed various articles to some of the leading reviews. About 1846 he began to collect materials for the history of Holland, writing enough to form two volumes; but, unable to find at home the authorities necessary for the thorough prosecution of the subject, he embarked for Europe with his family in 1851. Dissatisfied with his previous labors, he threw aside all he had written, and began his task anew. In Berlin, Dresden, and the Hague, he passed most of his time during the next five years in the composition of his history, "The Rise of the Dutch Republic" (3 vols. 8vo, London and New York, 1856). It was reprinted in English at Amsterdam, and was translated into Dutch under the supervision of the historian Bakhuyzen van den Brink, who prefixed an introductory chapter. A German translation was published at Leipsic and Dresden; and a French translation, with an introduction by Guizot, was published in 1859 in Paris, and another in Brussels in 1859-'60. It was also translated into Russian. In 1860 Mr. Motley published the first two volumes of the second portion of the work, entitled "The History of the United Netherlands, from the Death of William the Silent to the Twelve Years' Truce, 1609;" and in 1867 it was completed in two additional volumes. This was followed in 1874 by "The Life and Death of John of Barneveld, Advocate of Holland; with a View of the Primary Causes of the Thirty Years' War" (2 vols.). He was elected a member of various learned societies in Europe and America, among them of the Institute of France, in place of Mr. W. H. Prescott. In 1860 he received the degree of D. C. L. from the University of Oxford, and that of LL. D. from Harvard College. He also received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Cambridge, England. In 1861 he published in the London *Times* a paper entitled "Causes of the American Civil War," and in 1868 delivered before the New York Historical Society an address on "Historic Progress and American Democracy." On November 14, 1861, he was appointed Minister to Austria, and resigned in 1867. On the accession of President Grant in 1869, he was ap-

pointed Minister to England, but was recalled in November, 1870, when he revisited Holland, and afterward went to England. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing a history of the Thirty Years' War.

MUHLENBERG, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, an American clergyman, great grandson of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 16, 1796, and died in New York City, April 8, 1877. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1814, was ordained for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1817, and became assistant in Christ's Church, of which Bishop White was rector. In 1821 he accepted the rectorship of St. James's Church, Lancaster, where he was instrumental in establishing the first public school in the State out of Philadelphia. He founded, in 1828, a school at Flushing, Long Island, which was afterward known as St. Paul's College, and for nearly 20 years was its principal. In 1846 he became rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York, which was erected by his sister, and was the earliest free Episcopal Church. Not long afterward he began his efforts to secure the founding of St. Luke's Hospital, which was erected in Fifth Avenue and 54th Street, and opened in 1858, Dr. Muhlenberg becoming its first pastor and superintendent, which position he held until his death. In 1845 he organized the first Protestant sisterhood in the United States, and the ladies of this association are in charge of St. Luke's Hospital. He also, within the past few years, made an effective beginning toward establishing an industrial Christian settlement at St. Johnland, Long Island, about 45 miles from New York. He was the author of the well-known hymns, "I would not live alway," "Like Noah's Weary Dove," "Shout the Glad Tidings," and "Saviour, who Thy Flock art feeding." He published: "Church Poetry, being Portions of the Psalms: in Verse, and Hymns suited to the Festivals and Fasts, from Various Authors" (1823); in conjunction with Bishop Wainwright, "Music of the Church" (1852); and "The People's Psalter" (1858). He originated the famous memorial movement in the Episcopal Church, and wrote much on evangelical catholic union.

MUKHTAR PASHA, the Turkish commander-in-chief in Asia, is about forty-five years of age, and is reported to be a natural son of the late Sultan Abdul Medjid, to whom he is supposed to owe his rapid promotion. He was a pupil of the Constantinople Military School, and successively rose to be a professor and governor of that institution. He served as officer on the general staff in the war against Montenegro in 1862, and under Redif Pasha in the petty campaigns against the Arabs and Bedouins. Upon the departure of Redif Pasha for Constantinople, he was appointed Vali of Yemen and commander of the troops of this vilayet. Upon the outbreak of the insurrection in Bosnia, he was

recalled in order to replace Dervish Pasha as Governor-General of Bosnia and the Herzegovina, as the latter had signally failed in his efforts to quell the insurrection. Although at first successful, his defeat in the Duja Pass considerably lessened his military reputation. In 1876 he was equally unsuccessful against the Montenegrins. Upon the outbreak of the war

with Russia, Redif Pasha had been originally intended for the Asiatic command, but, fearing that his departure from the capital would entail a loss of power, he brought about Mukhtar Pasha's appointment. In Asia, he was, on the whole, signally unsuccessful, although for a time the Russians were forced to retreat. (*See TURKEY.*)

N

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES. According to the report of Secretary Thompson, dated November 30, 1877, the navy consists of 67 steam and 23 sailing vessels, 23 iron-clads, 2 torpedo, 1 ferry, and 26 tug boats. The foreign and ocean service is performed by six squadrons, commanded as follows: European, by Rear-Admiral William E. Le Roy, flagship Trenton; Asiatic, by Rear-Admiral Thomas H. Patterson, flagship Tennessee (ordered home and to be superseded by the Monongahela); North Atlantic, by Rear-Admiral Stephen D. Trenchard, flagship Powhatan; South Atlantic, by Commodore E. T. Nichols, flagship Hartford; North Pacific, by Rear-Admiral Alexander Murray, flagship Pensacola; and South Pacific, by Rear-Admiral George H. Preble.

The active list of the navy is composed of 829 officers of the line, 594 officers of the staff, and 249 warrant-officers. The retired list comprises 135 officers of the line, 103 officers of the staff, 27 warrant-officers, and 4 professors of mathematics. There were in the service on November 24, 1877, 7,012 enlisted men and boys.

The active list of the navy is composed of 1 admiral, 1 vice-admiral, 11 rear-admirals, one of whom, Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, is retained on the list, in addition to the 10 allowed by law, by reason of having received the thanks of Congress for gallantry; 25 commodores, 50 captains, 90 commanders, 80 lieutenant-commanders, 280 lieutenants, 100 masters, 71 ensigns, 77 midshipmen, 43 cadet-midshipmen, and 213 cadet-midshipmen on probation at the Naval Academy, all of whom are officers of the line.

The retired list includes, among others, 41 rear-admirals, 26 commodores, 15 captains, 13 commanders, 14 lieutenant-commanders, 6 lieutenants, 13 masters, and 5 ensigns.

The amount of appropriations applicable to the current expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was \$14,488,974. The expenditures for that period amounted to \$16,077,974. In addition to this there is an aggregate indebtedness, amounting to \$7,083,503, outstanding against the bureau of steam-engineering, the bureau of construction and repair, and the bureau of provisions and clothing. Of the above sum \$3,600,263 was incurred on contracts conditional on appropriations being made for their payment by Congress.

The following is a statement of the number and yearly amount of pensions on the rolls June 30, 1877, and the amount which was paid during the fiscal year:

	On Roll June 30, 1877.	Annual Amount of Roll.	Amount paid for Pensions during the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1877.
Navy invalids.	1,722	\$195,748	\$200,227
Navy widows and others...	1,717	288,910	327,728
Total.....	3,439	\$479,658	\$527,950

The estimates for the present fiscal year are as follows:

Pay of the navy.....	\$7,350,000
Pay of civil establishment in navy-yards.....	239,785
Ordnance and torpedo corps.....	639,386
Coal, hemp, and equipment.....	1,000,000
Navigation and navigation supplies.....	126,000
Hydrographic work.....	60,000
Naval Observatory, Nautical Almanac, etc.....	61,000
Repairs and preservation of vessels.....	2,250,000
Steam-machinery, tools, etc.....	1,000,000
Provisions and clothing, and small stores.....	1,330,660
Repairs of hospitals and laboratories.....	51,200
Surgeons' necessities and naval-hospital funds.....	148,000
Contingent expenses of department and bureaus.....	279,000
Naval Academy.....	192,444
Support of Marine Corps.....	871,970
Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, Pa.....	64,434
Maintenance of yards and docks.....	574,605
	\$16,233,234

To which may be added amount estimated and submitted for new buildings, repairs, and improvements for navy-yards and stations..... 2,314,231

Total..... **\$18,547,465**

The long list of casualties during the late war, as well as many failures, have stimulated invention in devising improved methods of attack and defense. In 1869 a torpedo-school was established at Newport, R. I., and upward of 170 officers, of all grades from captain to ensign, have attended the practical exercises and instruction in chemistry and electricity. A complete course of the chemistry of explosives, and of electricity as applied to signaling and lighting, and to exploding subaqueous mines by contact, automatically, or at the will of the operator, has been established. The experience of the war and suggestions of numerous officers have been embodied, and the subject is well advanced, so far as defense is concerned, either of ships from attack or of harbors or passes. The importance of these experiments is demonstrated by the fact that

electric signals from a cordon round a vessel, or moored in channels, denote an approaching adversary and indicate his movements even in fogs or darkness. They, moreover, enable an operator to fire guns laid in advance, or explode at will any torpedo within the radius of whose destructive effect the enemy may pass, while the electric light renders his movements visible. The offensive modes of indirect attack have not made so much progress, being confined thus far to direct methods of attack with small vessels or launches partaking of the nature of a forlorn hope, and with little chance of success against a watchful enemy provided with suitable means of discovery and defense. (See ORDINANCE.)

Under the law authorizing the enlistment in the navy of boys between 16 and 18 years old to serve until 21 years of age, the department has had in operation for two years a training system for the purpose of introducing a class of well-trained young seamen into the navy. There are now 458 of these boys under training, and 324 have passed out of the training-ships into the general service. The English Government has availed itself of this method of training its seamen, and its navy has derived material benefits from it. The Secretary suggests that, as the navy has been reduced by Congress to the low standard of 7,500 men, it should empower the department to enlist 750 boys annually. This number annually enlisted will eventually man the navy, keep it supplied with seamen in time of peace, and form the nucleus of a larger force should it become necessary in time of war.

The present condition of the navy, relatively to other powers, has less aggressive force than at any time during the past third of a century, except during the war, or less power to inflict serious injury upon the commerce of an enemy. Indeed, the fact cannot be concealed, and ought not to be, for it is well known to other nations, that third and even fourth rate powers, almost without exception, are superior to us in this respect.

In discussing whether the navy in its present condition is sufficient to furnish the necessary amount of protection to our commerce, he says: "If you consider our commerce at its present stage of development, or are content to leave it to be transported abroad in foreign ships, and thus deprive the American producer of the profits of his labor, it may be sufficient. But if we are to take the position among the commercial nations to which we are justly entitled, if we are to secure to our own people the right to transport the products of their industry into whatsoever part of the world they may be demanded, so that the profits may be returned to increase the aggregate, then, in my opinion, it is not in such condition. There may be ships enough in number if they were all in proper repair to increase our squadrons to a sufficient size for this purpose. To put them all in repair, however, would re-

quire a larger expenditure than is practicable in the present condition of the Treasury, and probably larger than would be justifiable at any time until our revenue from customs shall be sufficiently increased. As we may expect this from a gradual development of our commerce, so, as this occurs, we may gradually carry the navy up to the point of necessary improvement: a point to be decided by the existing wants of trade."

The Huron, one of the vessels of the navy, was wrecked on November 24, 1877, on the coast of North Carolina, at a point near Nag's Head. She sailed from New York under instructions to make a scientific reconnaissance of the coast of Cuba, and arrived at Hampton Roads on November 17th. On the morning of the 23d she left Hampton Roads, and shortly after 1 o'clock A. M. of the next day struck upon the beach and was wrecked. She encountered a moderate gale and a heavy sea from the eastward, but being in good condition, well manned, and with her engines and machinery in perfect order, it is believed she could have encountered the storm without harm if she had remained out in the open sea. She had 132 officers and men on board, 34 of whom were saved, and the remaining 98 lost, including the commander. A court of inquiry was ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the facts connected with this unfortunate event.

NEBRASKA. Little of general interest took place in this State during 1877. The Legislature was in session for a short time in the early part of the year, but the acts passed were chiefly of local importance. In January, Alvin Saunders was elected to the United States Senate as the successor of Phineas W. Hitchcock, for the term beginning March 4, 1877. In the fall an election was held for Chief Justice of the State and Regents of the University. Mr. Lake (Republican) was elected to the former office, receiving 25,569 votes, while 15,639 were cast for his Democratic opponent, Mr. Howe. O. A. Holmes and N. R. Pessinger (Republicans) were elected Regents of the University, the former receiving 29,698 votes and the latter 28,937.

The condition of the public schools for the year ending April 1, 1877, as compared with 1876, was as follows:

SCHOOLS.	1876.	1877.
Counties reporting	81	61
Districts organized	797	2,496
Children between 5 and 21	82,589	92,761
Children enrolled in schools	12,719	56,774
Number of graded schools	80	64
Number of ungraded schools	536	2,432
Teachers employed	536	3,392
Average number of days by each teacher	70	98
Average salaries of males per month	\$28 16	\$35 46
Average salaries of females	33 72	31 80
Apportioned, State tax	20,803 23	89,573 90
Apportioned from permanent fund	13,034 96	98,459 39
Paid teachers during year	57,738 43	457,048 70
Total expenditures for all purposes	163,930 84	1,027,192 21
Total value of school property	177,089 17	1,862,285 88

Statistics of the distributable school fund for 1877:

From interest on bonds.....	\$18,975 69
From interest on certificates.....	16,584 20
From interest on private securities.....	145 00
Unpaid principal of school lands.....	54,457 21
Rents of school lands.....	21,958 89
One-mill State tax.....	66,634 09
Normal school endowment fund.....	327 23
Fractional remainder.....	8 75
	\$179,735 56
Deduct sundry appropriations.....	10,453 68

Total amount apportioned in 1877.....\$169,281 88

The receipts of cattle at Omaha during the past two years are shown in the following statement:

DATES.	1876.	1877.	Increase.
January 1 to June 1.....	2,880	est. 3,500	620
June.....	690	1,600	910
July.....	6,900	7,360	460
August.....	8,600	13,700	5,100
September.....	9,900	20,340	10,440
October.....	11,300	26,340	15,040
November.....	6,500	9,720	3,170
December.....	1,400	1,960	560
Local sources, etc.....	12,080	12,980	.....
Total.....	60,300	95,500	35,200

SUMMARY.

WHAT ROAD.	1876.	1877.	Increase.
U. P. R. R.....	48,220	61,900	24,680
O. & N. R. R.....	1,890	2,620	760
B. & M. R. R.....	200	.....	.....
On foot.....	10,020	1,980	960
Total.....	60,300	86,500	26,400

Nebraska embraces an area of 75,995 square miles, and has a population of about 260,000. The general surface approximates to a vast plain rising gradually from the Missouri River toward the mountains. The bottoms are level; the prairies, of which the surface mostly consists, are either gently undulating or broken into low hills and ridges. There are few hills of magnitude, and no mountains except at the west and northwest, where the land rises into the Black Hills and Rocky Mountains. No large lakes have been discovered, but lakelets, rivers, and streams are numerous. The only navigable river, however, is the Missouri, which forms the northeast and east boundary line. Entering the State near the northwest corner is the Niobrara, which, after forming a part of the northern boundary, empties into the Missouri near the northeast corner of the State. The Keya Paha, a tributary of the Niobrara, also forms the boundary line for a short distance on the north. The principal river is the Platte, which, rising in the Rocky Mountains in Colorado, flows east through the central part of the State, and empties into the Missouri. It is wide, rapid, and shallow, and passes through a valley which is remarkable for its fertility, and which for 200 miles west from Omaha is from 8 to 10 miles wide. The Platte has numerous tributaries on the north, the chief of which are Wood River, Loup Fork,

and Elkhorn River. It has no important tributary from the south, but that part of the State is well watered by streams flowing into Kansas, the chief being the Republican, Little Blue, West Blue, and Big Blue Rivers. The Great Nemaha and Little Nemaha are small rivers in the southeastern part of the State, flowing into the Missouri.

Excepting that made in 1867, under the direction of the United States Geologist, Dr. F. V. Hayden, there has been no geological survey of Nebraska. But four of the principal geological formations are represented in the State, Carboniferous, Permian, Cretaceous, and Tertiary. Of the Carboniferous strata, only the upper members occur, and these are overlaid, from the longitude of Lincoln west, by the Permian, Cretaceous, and Tertiary deposits. Minerals have not yet been found to any considerable extent. Thin beds of bituminous and block coal exist in the southeast counties, and of lignite in the Cretaceous and Tertiary. The scarcity of coal renders more valuable the extensive beds of peat found in some parts of the State. Some iron ores occur, but the coal yet found is not sufficient to utilize them. Stone for building purposes is found, including limestone, dark yellowish-gray sandstone, and a dark-red freestone. Clay for the manufacture of brick is easily obtained, and good potter's clay is abundant. In the southeast part of the State are extensive saline deposits. The principal basin is in Lancaster County, near Lincoln, and embraces an area of 12 by 25 miles. These springs contain by weight 29 per cent. of remarkably pure salt. The salt is obtained by solar evaporation, which is facilitated by the marked dryness of the atmosphere. Alum has also been discovered.

The eastern part of Nebraska is a rich agricultural region, while the western half is well adapted to grazing. The line of division is about longitude 99° west, although there is a large amount of fine agricultural lands west of this line, and some grazing lands east of it. The agricultural region embraces about 30,000 square miles, extending about 150 miles west of the Missouri, and in the valley of the Platte about 300 miles. It is divided into bottom and prairie lands. The soil of the latter is a rich, black vegetable mould from 2 to 5 feet deep, slightly impregnated with lime, and withstands great extremes of drought. The bottom lands along the river banks have a rich alluvial soil. Wheat, corn, barley, oats, sorghum, flax, hemp, and all vegetables flourish, and below latitude 42° sweet potatoes are easily cultivated. Wild plums and grapes are found in great abundance, while raspberries, gooseberries, cherries, and other small fruits are common. Tobacco also finds a congenial soil and climate. Apples, plums, and pears are cultivated, and peaches succeed south of the Platte River. The wild grasses, of which there are upward of 150 species, grow luxuriously on the bottom and table lands, yielding from 1½ to 3 tons per acre;

many are exceedingly nutritious and admirably adapted to the raising of sheep and cattle. Cultivated grasses, as the blue-grass of Kentucky and timothy, are raised with great success. Large numbers of cattle are brought from Texas and Kansas to be fattened on the grasses of Nebraska, preparatory to sale. The grazing region comprises about 23,000,000 acres, and is generally well watered. Wood is of free, natural growth only on the bluffs and river banks, but the species are numerous. Cottonwood is the most common; oak, elm, maple, black walnut, cedar, hickory, and hackberry are also found. Planted timber grows rapidly on the prairie. Forests of pine are reported to exist in the northwest part of the State.

The climate is dry and exhilarating; the mean temperature in winter is about 22°, and in summer about 70°. The heat of the summer is tempered by the prairie winds, and the nights are generally cool. The Territory of Nebraska was formed in 1854, embracing 351,558 square miles, extending from latitude 40° north to the national boundary, and from the Missouri River west to the crest of the Rocky Mountains. In 1861, 16,035 square miles were set off to the Territory of Colorado, and 2,228,907 to Dakota. In 1863, a part was taken for the formation of Idaho Territory, and Nebraska was reduced to its present limits. In 1860 the question of forming a State government was submitted to the people and disapproved. In 1864 an enabling act was passed by Congress providing for the admission of Nebraska into the Union; but the necessary action for admission was not taken at that time by the Territory. Early in 1866 the Territorial Legislature framed a constitution which was ratified by the people on June 21st. The first Legislature under the new government assembled July 4th. On the 28th a bill for the admission of Nebraska as a State was passed by Congress, but did not receive the signature of the President. In January, 1867, another bill for this purpose was passed, but was vetoed by the President, on the ground that it embraced conditions not contained in the enabling act, that the proceedings attending the formation of the constitution were different from those prescribed, and that the population of the Territory did not justify its becoming a State. The bill, however, was passed over the Executive veto. The act was not to take effect except upon the fundamental condition that, within the State of Nebraska, there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person by reason of race or color, "except Indians not taxed; and upon the further fundamental condition that the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of said State to the said fundamental condition." This act was ratified by the Legislature, the State was admitted into the Union, and Lincoln was chosen as the seat of government. A new constitution was framed in 1871, but was rejected by the people. In 1875 a new

constitution was adopted. For its provisions see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1875.

NEPOKOITCHITZKY, General ARTHUR ADAMOVITCH, chief of the general staff of the Russian Army of the Danube, is of Polish descent, and was born at Slutzk, in the government of Minsk, in 1813. After receiving a full military education, he entered the active service in 1841, in the Army of the Caucasus, where he served for seven years in the campaigns against Shamyl, receiving several promotions and decorations for his gallantry. In 1848 he was appointed chief of the general staff of the Russian contingent which assisted Austria against the Hungarian revolution, and was present at the storming of the pass of the Rothenthurm, and the capture of Hermannstadt and Cronstadt. For his services in this campaign the Emperor of Austria awarded him a decoration, and his own sovereign made him a major-general. During the Crimean War he served at first in the Army of the Danube, with which he participated in the operations at Braila, Matchin, and Silistria, and was afterward, having become a lieutenant-general, chief of staff at Sebastopol. He was appointed president of the Military Council in 1864, and has since been busily engaged in matters pertaining to the reorganization which has been effected in the Russian army. The plans of the later campaigns in Central Asia were arranged by him. More recently, he has served as president of the Commission of Military Codification which has been occupied with the digesting and arrangement of all the military laws and regulations of the empire. He is described as a "short, square-set, active-looking man, hale and hearty, in spite of his seventy years," and appearing as fit to make a campaign as if he were twenty years younger. His name means "the unquiet or restless man," but expresses the opposite of his character, which is one of remarkable sobriety and placidity. He has been called, in the Russian newspapers, the Moltke of Russia.

NETHERLANDS, THE, a kingdom in Europe. King, William III., born February 19, 1817; succeeded his father, March 17, 1849. Sons: 1. William, Prince of Orange, and heir-apparent to the throne, born September 4, 1840; 2. Alexander, born August 25, 1851. Brother of the King: Henry, governor of the grand-duchy of Luxemburg. The area of the kingdom is 12,679 square miles.*

The population was, in December, 1876, officially estimated at 3,865,456. A census is taken every ten years. The last census was taken in 1869, according to which the population was 3,579,529, showing an increase of 285,927. The following table gives the population of the several provinces in 1876, and the percentage of Protestants and Catholics, leaving out of account the Israelites and the minor sects:

* For the area of the several provinces, see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1872.

PROVINCES.	PERCENTAGE IN 1869 OF		Population, 1876.
	Protestants.	Catholics.	
Brabant.....	11.6	87.9	456,709
Gelderland.....	62.0	36.8	453,624
South Holland.....	78.8	24.6	763,686
North Holland.....	66.3	27.8	642,073
Zealand.....	73.5	25.9	187,046
Utrecht.....	62.1	37.0	186,164
Friesland.....	90.8	8.2	817,405
Overijssel.....	68.7	29.7	267,826
Groningen.....	90.8	8.2	242,065
Drenthe.....	92.8	5.2	118,773
Limburg.....	1.7	97.7	285,135
Total.....	61.3	36.7	3,865,456

The Israelites and the minor sects constitute two per cent. of the population. The Protestants are a majority in nine and the Roman Catholics in two provinces. The population of the larger cities in December, 1876, was as follows:

CITIES.	Population.
Amsterdam.....	296,200
Rotterdam.....	136,230
Hague.....	104,095
Utrecht.....	66,106
Leyden.....	41,298
Groningen.....	40,589
Arnhem.....	33,017
Haarlem.....	34,797
Maestricht.....	29,083
Leeuwarden.....	27,085
Dordrecht.....	26,576
Tilburg.....	26,103
Bois-le-Duc.....	24,583
Delft.....	24,511
Nimeguen.....	23,509
Helder.....	22,080
Schiedam.....	21,880
Zwolle.....	21,593

The colonies of the Netherlands are considerably larger and more populous than the country itself. The total area is estimated at 641,201 square miles; the population at 24,480,900, divided as follows:

COLONIES.	Population.
1. In the East Indies.....	24,370,600
2. In the West Indies.....	41,024
3. Surinam.....	69,329
Total.....	24,480,900

The army of the Netherlands in Europe consisted, in 1877, of 2,063 officers and 60,867 men; the East Indian army numbered 1,425 officers and 33,996 men.

The navy of the Netherlands on July 1, 1877, consisted of 86 steamers, with 376 guns, and 19 sailing-vessels, with 94 guns: total, 105 vessels, with 470 guns.

The merchant-navy, on January 1, 1877, consisted of 1,749 sailing-vessels, of 449,700 tons, and 86 steamers, of 76,827 tons: total, 1,835 vessels, of 526,527 tons.

The aggregate length of railroads in operation was, on January 1, 1877, 1,695 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 English mile), of which 997 were State railroads.

The aggregate length of the State telegraph lines was, on January 1, 1877, 3,470 kilometres; the aggregate length of the wires, 12,666 kilometres; the number of offices was 335; the number of telegrams carried in 1876 was 2,376,900; the revenue was 773,143 florins; the expenditures, 1,285,320.

The number of post-offices in 1876 was 1,282. The number of inland letters was 37,904,450; of foreign letters, 10,630,120; of postal cards, 9,816,319; and of newspapers, etc., 37,408,638.

In the budget for the year 1877, the expenditures and revenues are estimated as follows:

EXPENDITURES.	Dutch Florins.
1. Royal House.....	875,000
2. Cabinet; Supreme State authorities.....	606,641
3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	658,172
4. Ministry of Justice.....	3,660,962
5. Ministry of the Interior.....	26,240,760
6. Ministry of the Navy.....	13,905,879
7. Ministry of War.....	23,122,601
8. Public Debt.....	26,737,655
9. Ministry of Finances.....	20,554,425
10. Colonies.....	1,516,090
11. Unforeseen.....	50,000
Total.....	117,927,685

REVENUE.	Florins.
1. Direct taxes.....	23,341,226
Land-tax.....	10,480,826
Poll-tax.....	9,078,000
Patent-tax.....	3,782,400
2. Excise.....	33,510,000
On spirits.....	13,700,000
On other liquors.....	14,810,000
3. Taxes on stamps, enregistrement, inheritances.....	19,673,800
4. Customs.....	5,361,799
5. Taxes on gold and silver wares.....	866,200
6. Domains.....	1,675,000
7. Post.....	3,800,000
8. Telegraphs.....	735,000
9. Lottery.....	430,000
10. Taxes on game and fisheries.....	137,000
11. Pilotages.....	850,000
12. Taxes on mines.....	4,013
13. State railroads.....	1,492,500
14. Miscellaneous.....	5,535,613
15. Receipts from the colonial administration.....	9,974,872
Total.....	106,892,923

Deficit..... 11,585,862

The financial estimates are always framed with great moderation, mostly exhibiting a deficit, which in the final account becomes a surplus.

In 1877, the national debt was represented by a capital of 922,192,152 florins, divided as follows:

DIVISION OF DEBT.	Capital.	Interest.
	Florins.	Florins.
Debt bearing interest at the rate of 2½ per cent.....	632,099,602	15,802,490
Debt bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent.....	91,402,050	2,742,061
Debt bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent.....	11,636,000	399,385
Debt bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent.....	177,054,500	7,082,180
Miscellaneous.....		52,939
Total.....	912,192,152	26,079,055
Bearing no interest.....	10,000,000	
Amortization.....		658,600
Total, 1877.....	922,192,152	26,737,655
Total, 1876.....	922,741,326	26,785,321

The budget estimates of the Dutch colonies for the year 1877 were as follows:

COLONIES.	Revenue.	Expenditures.	Surplus (S.) or Deficit (D.).
	Florins.	Florins.	Florins.
East Indies.....	146,666,146	136,691,274	S. 9,974,872
Surinam.....	1,156,700	1,649,690	D. 492,990
West Indies.....	400,501	517,301	D. 116,800

The imports and exports in 1874 and 1875 were valued as follows:

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Great Britain.....	Florins. 223,059,000	Florins. 241,833,000	Florins. 117,036,000	Florins. 124,748,000
Zollverein.....	186,999,000	155,254,000	222,023,000	226,936,000
Hanse towns.....	7,945,000	6,401,000	10,453,000	11,380,000
Austro-Hungary.....	61,000	140,000	178,000	.....
Belgium.....	86,655,000	105,228,000	76,624,000	79,746,000
Russia.....	83,646,000	37,048,000	8,407,000	20,758,000
Denmark.....	636,000	716,000	1,870,000	5,004,000
Sweden and Norway.....	6,817,000	6,944,000	4,477,000	4,981,000
France.....	11,664,000	16,749,000	6,297,000	7,085,000
Italy.....	2,016,000	1,977,000	10,575,000	5,480,000
Spain.....	1,235,000	1,124,000	41,000	6,000
Portugal.....	3,102,000	1,636,000	1,312,000	826,000
Other countries.....	3,175,000	4,984,000	3,154,000	4,174,000
1. EUROPE.....	527,073,000	580,084,000	462,447,000	489,554,000
United States.....	29,935,000	21,451,000	4,633,000	4,255,000
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	384,000	609,000	168,000	298,000
Brazil.....	769,000	1,965,000	8,000	.....
Rio de la Plata.....	1,866,000	43,000	1,806,000	1,498,000
Peru.....	6,066,000	6,266,000	.....	2,000
Other American countries.....	1,931,000	1,931,000	1,022,000	1,244,000
2. AMERICA.....	40,451,000	32,305,000	7,627,000	7,297,000
British East Indies.....	19,133,000	25,026,000	341,000	83,000
China.....	1,643,000	499,000	.....	.....
Japan.....	1,144,000	1,000	.....	1,000
3. ASIA.....	21,924,000	25,526,000	341,000	84,000
4. AFRICA.....	5,053,000	3,260,000	915,000	811,000
5. OTHER COUNTRIES.....	50,000	76,000	41,000	3,000
Total foreign countries.....	594,552,000	641,201,000	471,371,000	497,749,000
DUTCH COLONIES:				
Java.....	76,745,000	77,293,000	36,360,000	40,923,000
Dutch West Indies.....	241,000	412,000	491,000	298,000
Total Dutch colonies.....	76,986,000	77,645,000	36,851,000	41,221,000
Grand Total.....	671,538,000	718,846,000	508,222,000	538,970,000

The commerce of the East Indian colonies was as follows:

COLONIES.	Imports.	Exports.
	Florins.	Florins.
Java and Madura (1874).....	93,493,000	144,212,000
Other colonies (1873).....	42,436,000	41,869,000

In February, the Second Chamber of the States-General ratified the treaty with Prussia, regulating the connection of the Dutch with the Prussian canals. In reply to an interpellation, the Government stated that war material had been shipped from Curaçoa, at the request of the Government of Hayti, and that it had no official knowledge that these arms were intended for Venezuela. Venezuela had offered to buy the island of Curaçoa, but the Government had refused this offer, and hoped that it would also be refused by all succeeding Governments. The Chambers adjourned on May 20th, after the ministers had been severely censured by the Chamber of Deputies. The elections for one-half the members of this Chamber occurred in the beginning of June, and resulted in a decisive victory of the Liberal party. The sessions of the States-General were opened again

by the King in person on September 18th. In the speech from the throne he stated that the relations of his Government with foreign powers left nothing to be desired. The harvest was sufficient, and the state of the finances satisfactory. He eulogized the conduct of the naval and military forces in Acheen, and pointed out that no operations had been necessary for some months past. It was hoped that after the submission of a few remaining districts it would be possible to reduce considerably the forces. The royal speech announced the presentation of bills for increasing the number of deputies and reforming the system of taxation. The ministerial measures also included bills for the execution of public works in Java, and for increasing the supply of labor in Surinam. The budget for 1878 was submitted to the Second Chamber on September 25th. The Minister of Finance estimated the total expenditure at 121,000,000 florins, and the revenue at 113,700,000 florins. The anticipated deficit of 7,300,000 florins depended mainly upon the charges incurred by the war in Acheen, which in 1876 cost 26,500,000 florins, and would probably cost as much in 1877. This charge would, however, be diminished, should it prove pos-

sible to reduce the number of troops employed. He thought that the eventual deficit could be covered by the issue of Treasury notes, and said

he did not regard the financial condition of the country as unfavorable. The revenue from the taxes was increasing; and the possible deficit



THE PALACE OF AMSTERDAM.

might be considered due to temporary causes and to the wish of the Government to continue the public works now in hand, such as the

by 44 to 28 votes, a paragraph of the address in reply to the speech from the throne, containing the declaration that the Chamber and the Government did not agree on the education question. This was regarded as a vote of want of confidence; and on September 27th the ministry, in a body, asked the King for permission to resign, but did not make known the fact until October 2d. In the beginning of November a new cabinet was formed as follows: M. Kappeyne van de Capello, Chief of the King's Cabinet, Minister of the Interior; Deputy Smidt, Minister of Justice; M. van Heeckeren van Kill, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Wichers, Minister of the Navy; M. Gleichman, Minister of Finance; Deputy Deroo, Minister for War; M. van Bosse, Colonial Minister; and M. Tak van Poortvliet, Minister of Commerce, Industry, and Public Works. On November 19th the new ministry, for the first time since their appointment, attended the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Kappeyne, addressing the House in the name of the cabinet, invoked the good-will of all, and the cordial support of the majority. The ministry would firmly uphold constitutional principles, and had accepted office as a duty toward the country. In conclusion, he announced that several bills would be withdrawn, notably that relating to primary education. In the latter part of December the budget for 1878 was adopted by the Chamber. A bill was also passed providing for a redistricting of the country, by which the number of deputies was increased by six. The Chamber then adjourned.



THE CATHEDRAL OF ANTWERP.

construction of railroads and the completion of the defensive system of the kingdom. On September 26th the Chamber of Deputies adopted,

The Dutch Indian budget for 1878 showed a deficit of 16,500,000 florins, arising chiefly from the outlay on public works and the development of the railway system in Java. The Government proposed to cover this deficit by the issue of a loan of 16,500,000 florins at 4½ per cent., to be charged to the budget of the Dutch Indies.

In May several Catholic bishops petitioned the Government to intercede with Italy for the liberty and the independence of the Pope. The Government rejected the petition as an unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Italy.

NEVADA. Mining continues to be almost the only important industrial interest of Nevada. During the last three years it has produced more than half the gold and silver yield of the United States, being in 1875 \$40,478,369 out of a total of \$80,889,037; in 1876, \$49,280,764 out of \$90,375,173; and in 1877, \$51,580,290 out of \$98,421,754. The following is a comparative statement of the product of the several States and Territories west of the Missouri River for the year 1877, including likewise Mexico and British Columbia, although not a part of the United States. It will be seen that the aggregate exceeds 90 millions:

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNT OF PRECIOUS METALS PRODUCED IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES WEST OF THE MISSOURI RIVER.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Gold Dust and Bullion, by Express.	Gold Dust and Bullion, by other Conveyances.	Silver Bullion, by Express.	Ores and Base Bullion, by Freight.	Total.
California.....	\$14,512,123	\$725,606	\$1,202,751	\$1,734,276	\$18,174,716
Nevada.....	462,066	.....	44,320,044	6,797,580	51,580,290
Oregon.....	993,381	198,666	.....	.....	1,191,997
Washington.....	83,842	8,384	.....	.....	92,226
Idaho.....	1,140,610	171,091	202,295	818,499	1,832,495
Montana.....	1,844,214	184,421	436,277	180,000	2,444,912
Utah.....	91,109	9,110	1,439,961	6,573,575	8,118,755
Colorado.....	3,151,277	.....	3,197,861	1,564,411	7,913,549
New Mexico.....	81,680	.....	273,840	28,490	379,010
Arizona.....	122,367	.....	506,549	1,759,206	2,388,622
Dakota.....	950,000	550,000	.....	.....	1,500,000
Mexico.....	72,144	.....	1,020,636	840,212	1,432,992
British Columbia.....	1,165,527	11,653	.....	.....	1,177,190
Total.....	\$24,671,400	\$1,853,931	\$52,600,214	\$19,291,209	\$98,421,754

The following is a comparative statement of the bullion product of the last-named region for eight years:

YEAR.	Lead.	Silver.	Gold.
1870...	\$1,080,000	\$17,320,000	\$33,750,000
1871...	2,100,000	19,286,000	34,398,000
1872...	2,250,000	19,924,429	38,109,395
1873...	3,450,000	27,488,802	39,206,558
1874...	3,800,000	29,099,122	38,466,483
1875...	5,100,000	31,635,289	39,963,194
1876...	5,040,000	39,292,924	42,886,935
1877...	5,085,250	45,846,109	44,880,223

Following is the gold and silver yield of Nevada, by counties, for the year ending June 30, 1877, as certified to by the State Controller (from ores):

NAME OF COUNTY.	Tons.	Pounds.	Value.
Eureka.....	66,873	745	\$2,611,416 49
Esmeralda.....	35,805	748	1,659,905 03
Elko.....	7,213	427	629,410 84
Humboldt.....	5,545	239	190,793 39
Lander.....	6,694	173	793,718 63
Lyon.....	815	...	7,467 21
Lincoln.....	4,335	1,902	276,888 20
Nye.....	22,672	372	790,414 76
Storey.....	564,480	523	84,011,563 72
White Pine.....	10,487	195	442,420 85
Total.....	724,921	1,329	\$41,354,004 23

To this amount must be added 135,887 tons of tailings worked, which yielded \$1,106,172, making a grand total for the year of \$42,460,175.

The coinage executed at the Carson Mint

from its organization, in January, 1870, to June 30, 1877, amounted to 593,702 pieces, valued at \$9,959,590, in gold; and in silver coins, 34,883,761 pieces, of the value of \$10,088,553; making a total of 35,477,463 pieces, worth \$20,048,143.

The following statement gives the value for each year and the totals:

YEARS.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1870....	\$110,510	\$19,793 00	\$130,303 00
1871....	230,715	52,375 00	283,090 00
1872....	533,350	95,006 50	628,356 50
1873....	617,400	224,055 00	841,455 00
1874....	1,672,960	469,966 30	2,142,926 30
1875....	2,191,095	2,097,853 00	4,288,948 00
1876....	2,851,525	3,513,000 00	6,454,525 00
1877....	1,722,135	3,556,000 00	5,278,135 00
Total...	\$9,959,590	\$10,088,553 80	\$20,048,143 80

During the same period "fine and separated" bars were manufactured of the value of \$24,543,849.

The profits of the mining business are to be inferred from the dividends paid by the different companies. The Consolidated Virginia began paying in May, 1874, and has disbursed the following amounts in dividends since that time:

In 1874, eight of \$3 per share.....	\$2,592,000
In 1875, two of \$3 per share.....	648,000
In 1875, ten of \$10 per share.....	10,800,000
In 1876, three of \$10 per share.....	3,240,000
In 1876, nine of \$2 per share.....	9,720,000
In 1877, eight of \$2 per share.....	8,640,000
Total.....	\$35,640,000

The California mine began paying monthly dividends of \$2 per share on 540,000 shares, May, 1876, and has continued ever since, having disbursed \$21,600,000 in 20 dividends from May, 1876, to December, 1877, inclusive. Since the discovery of ore in the Comstock lode in 1860, 20 mines, besides the Consolidated Virginia and California, have been located on it. The amount disbursed in dividends is as follows:

Consolidated Virginia	\$35,640,000	
California	21,600,000—	\$57,240,000
Other twenty Comstock mines	47,223,000	47,223,000
Totals	\$104,463,000	\$104,463,000

Of the \$47,223,000 paid by 20 mines other than Consolidated Virginia and California, over \$40,000,000 was paid by 9, as follows:

MINES.	Dividends.	Amount.
Belcher	88	\$15,397,200
Crown Point	50	11,664,000
Chollar-Potosi	44	3,080,000
Hale & Norcross	33	1,595,000
Imperial	40	1,076,500
Kentuck	32	1,252,000
Ophir	22	1,394,400
Savage	52	3,125,000
Yellow Jacket	25	1,460,000
Totals	389	\$40,050,100

None of the 20 have paid any dividends since April, 1876, but they are still working with a fair prospect of future profits.

The following statement shows the increase that has been made in the capital stock of the several mining companies since 1870, the figures representing the number of shares of a par value of \$100.

MINES.	1870.	1877.
Sierra Nevada, shares	15,000	100,000
Union Consolidated	10,000	100,000
Mexican	16,800	100,800
Ophir	5,000	100,800
California	11,800	540,000
Consolidated Virginia	22,400	540,000
Best & Belcher	4,800	100,800
Gould & Curry	16,000	108,000
Savage	8,000	112,000
Hale & Norcross	28,000	112,000
Chollar-Potosi	10,000	28,000
Julia Consolidated	2,500	100,000
Bullion	8,000	100,000
Exchequer	6,000	80,000
Alpha	10,000	500,000
Consolidated Imperial	1,600	25,000
Confidence	24,000	120,000
Yellow Jacket	2,000	80,000
Kentuck	12,000	100,000
Crown Point	10,400	104,000
Belcher	6,400	6,400
Segregated Belcher	12,800	88,400
Overman	20,000	100,000
Caledonia	10,000	20,000
Utah	21,000	105,000
Justice		
Totals	294,300	3,481,200

A comparatively new mining district has been developed about Eureka, in Eastern Nevada. The two principal mines are the Eureka and Richmond. An interesting matter of litigation has grown out of their conflicting claims, involving a judicial determination of the meaning of "lode." The workmen of the Richmond

mine followed a body of ore until it passed within the ground claimed by the Eureka Company, and the latter brought suit for ejectment. The case was, by agreement, tried at San Francisco before Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court, Sawyer of the United States Circuit Court, and Hillyer of the United States District Court. Distinguished experts were called on both sides. Those for the Richmond Company affirmed that the masses of ore were distinct, and that they were in no manner connected so as to make them a continuous body or lode; they believed that these ore bodies penetrated and filled irregular cavities and seams in the preëxistent rock or limestone—the "country rock," as understood by miners—and that this rock was no part of the lode except as inclosing, holding, or bounding it. On the other hand, the experts called by the Eureka Company testified, in substance, that the limestone is so impregnated with ore in irregular masses, that it may be followed by the miners in search of ore like a vein or lode, and that therefore the whole stratum of limestone rock in which the ore occurs may be regarded as a great lode or a great vein in the proper sense of the word, as used by miners. The judges adopted this latter view, and based their decision upon it, awarding the ground in dispute to the Eureka Company. They decided that the limestone zone between the quartzite on one side, and the shale on the other, constitutes, within the meaning of the acts of Congress, one lode or vein as understood by practical miners.

The Treasury of the State, at the close of the year, presented the unusual spectacle of an embarrassment of riches, in so much that the Controller recommended an extra session of the Legislature to reduce taxes from 90 to 40 cents on \$100 of valuation. There was, on the 1st of January, 1878, a surplus in the Treasury, of \$179,606. A State building fund was created in 1873, for which a tax of 12½ cents per \$100 was established, and this contained about \$75,000 unappropriated. The following is given by the Controller as a statement of the resources of the year 1878, for the General Fund, if the taxes were to be reduced according to his suggestion:

Cash on hand in General Fund, January 1, 1877 ..	\$179,606 00
Transfer from State Building Fund	74,995 19
Amount coming into fund from tax on real and personal property, at 40 cents	57,000 00
Amount coming into fund from tax on proceeds of mines, last quarter of 1877, at 90 cents	49,000 00
Amount coming into fund from tax on proceeds of mines, three quarters of 1878, at 40 cents	37,500 00
Amount coming into fund from poll tax	30,000 00
Amount coming into fund from State licenses ..	30,000 00
Amount coming into fund from State Prison ..	26,000 00
Amounts coming into fund from miscellaneous sources	15,000 00

Total	\$499,101 19
Contra :	
Current expenses of State to January 1, 1879	\$250,000
Expense of called session	40,000
	290,000 00
On hand, in General Fund, January 1, 1879	\$209,101 19

The saving to the taxpayers would be about \$300,000, which will be added to the surplus on hand, if no reduction is made.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The Republican party of New Hampshire met in State Convention at Concord on the 10th of January, 1877, for the purpose of nominating their candidates for Governor and Railroad Commissioner. Nearly 700 delegates from all parts of the State were present. The nominations resulted as follows: For Governor, Benjamin F. Prescott, of Epping; for the office of Railroad Commissioner, Granville P. Conn, of Concord.

The following platform was adopted by the Convention:

The Republicans of New Hampshire, in Convention assembled, declare:

1. The first and paramount allegiance of the citizen is to the Constitution and Government of the United States.

2. That the United States Government is in turn bound to maintain and protect each and every citizen in full, free, and open exercise of every right and privilege appertaining to citizenship.

3. That we view with alarm and indignation the attempt by the Democratic party of the South, countenanced and upheld by its Northern wing, to rob the freedmen of the elective franchise by intimidation, violence, and murder.

4. We condemn as disloyal, inhuman, and as fraught with the utmost peril to our institutions, the conduct of the late Presidential canvass by the Democrats of the South, in that they undertook, by processes which shame our civilization, to nullify the constitutional amendments adopted to conserve the fruits of victory over the rebellion, and to overturn the large majority against them in several of the Southern States.

5. We also condemn the attitude of the Democratic leaders, especially of the North, since the Presidential election, in striving to secure by illegal and violent means an advantage which does not belong to them, and by such methods to "count in" Samuel J. Tilden as President of the United States. The incendiary appeals and rebellious threats of Northern Democratic orators and newspapers are such as to put to shame any declarations that have thus far emanated from Southern sources, and are deserving of the severest censure and condemnation.

6. We tender our earnest sympathy and pledge our undivided support to the public, members of Congress, and to the National authorities in their endeavors to conserve peace, maintain the laws, and preserve the precedents so essential to the safety and perpetuity of republican government.

7. In Rutherford B. Hayes we have a man who is fully identified with the great principles of the Republican party, and imbued with a proud appreciation of its past services, who is fitted by ability and experience in public affairs for the responsibilities of the high office of President of the United States, and whose name and career are a guarantee of an administration of the government in the interests of all the people upon the principles of honesty, economy, intelligence, and fidelity to public trusts.

8. It is a matter of especial congratulation that in this trying hour of the nation's experience we have in the Presidential chair the great chieftain and distinguished civilian, Ulysses S. Grant. Invincible upon the field of battle, he has proved himself equally courageous and wise in administering the affairs of government, and upon his patriotism, honesty, and courage the hearts of the loyal people of the land rely now, as ever, with unchanging faith and confidence.

9. We welcome all evidences of a disposition on the part of those lately in arms against the Government

to accept in good faith and entirely the reconstruction policy of the nation, and we pledge to all such our sympathy and aid in their efforts at building up the waste places of their section, and cementing anew the bonds of union, harmony, and brotherhood.

10. Inasmuch as a stable currency is an essential factor in the prosperity of any Government, we reiterate our conviction that the nation's promise to resume specie payments in 1879 ought to be redeemed, to the end that the varied industries and interests of the land may regain their normal condition, and be freed from the uncertainties and dangers that inevitably attend a fluctuating medium of exchange.

11. That while we hail with pleasure and bid God-speed to every instrumentality intended to promote the cause of temperance, such as State alliances, temperance unions, reform clubs, we believe that our duty does not end here, but that the cause demands a faithful execution of the laws, and that the time has fully come when temperance should be pressed all along the line, to the end that the last victim to the debasing habit of drink should be rescued.

12. That in the Hon. Benjamin F. Prescott, our nominee for Governor, and Dr. Granville P. Conn, our candidate for Railroad Commissioner, we have a ticket that can confidently be recommended to the voters of the State as worthy of their support, and we hereby pledge them a triumphant election.



STATE SEAL OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The local nominations of candidates for State Councilors, representing their respective districts, were as follows: District No. 1, Joshua B. Smith, Durham; District No. 2, John M. Parker, Goffstown; District No. 3, Edward Spalding, Nashua; District No. 4, Francis A. Cushman, Lebanon; District No. 5, George W. Libbey, Whitefield.

In District Conventions, held by the Republicans of the several localities among themselves, the following persons were nominated as candidates for Congressmen: District No. 1, Gilman Marston, of Exeter; No. 2, James F. Briggs, of Manchester; No. 3, Henry W. Blair, of Plymouth.

The Democrats assembled in State Convention at Concord on the 17th of January, 1877; 725 delegates attended.

On the first ballot for Governor, eight candidates were voted for, and the aggregate number of the votes cast was 524. Daniel Marcy, of Portsmouth, who had 385 votes, was de-

clared nominated, and his nomination then made unanimous.

For the office of Railroad Commissioner, Thomas J. Dinsmore, of Alstead, was nominated by acclamation.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention:

We, the Democracy of New Hampshire, in Convention assembled, enunciate the following declaration of political faith as a basis of our political action:

1. We reaffirm our unyielding devotion to the great cardinal ideas of the perpetuity of the Union, supremacy of the Constitution, and maintenance of reserved rights and equality of the States.

2. We declare our firm adherence to the doctrines embodied in the National Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis in June last, and we especially reiterate the demand for administrative reform, so clearly set forth in the platform, and so emphatically indorsed at the polls in the election of Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the Republic, by a popular majority of 250,000, and a decided majority of the electoral vote.

3. We denounce the conspiracy organized at Washington by desperate and unscrupulous men among the leaders of the Republican party to thwart the clearly-expressed will of the people through the action of illegally-constituted and corruptly-controlled Returning Boards at the South, as revolutionary and treasonable in purpose and effect, inasmuch as it strikes at the very life of the elective franchise, which is the basis and the vital principle of the Government.

4. We denounce the conduct of President Grant in giving aid and countenance to conspirators, by the use of Federal troops, in restraining the lawfully elected governments in the States of South Carolina and Louisiana from the free exercise of their legitimate functions, and sustaining in the offices of State and Legislative halls defeated and usurping candidates and illegal bodies, as a flagrant violation of the Constitution and an outrageous usurpation of power, which should receive the emphatic condemnation of every patriotic citizen.

5. We call upon the representatives of the people and the States in the two houses of Congress, standing in the face of the deadly peril which threatens the overthrow of our institutions, to rise above partisanship, and, standing upon the broad area of patriotic statesmanship, to unite their efforts for a just and peaceful solution of the difficulty in which the country is involved, to the end that our constitutional republican government may be perpetuated in its purity and vigor, and the rights and liberties of the people maintained inviolate.

6. While we counsel calmness and moderation on the part of the people in this grave emergency, we claim it to be the unavoidable and paramount duty of every true citizen to maintain and defend the Constitution and form of government under which we have lived and prospered for nearly a century past, and to resist even to the last resort any and every attempt that shall be made to overthrow or subvert that Constitution and Government.

7. We call on all good citizens, without regard to party associations, who believe with us that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks have been fairly and legally elected President and Vice-President of the United States, to unite with us in demanding that the will of the people, constitutionally expressed, shall be carried into effect by their inauguration and installation in office.

8. *Whereas*, Recent events have conclusively demonstrated the fact that a standing army in time of peace is a standing menace to the liberties of the people, inasmuch as it is made the convenient instrument of an unscrupulous Executive, we demand the

immediate reduction of the Federal army to the lowest figure absolutely required for garrison duty at the forts and military posts of the Government, and for the protection of our frontiers.

Resolved, That the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or the people, and that neither the President of the Senate, nor the Senate, nor the House of Representatives, nor both houses together, have any authority in respect to the electoral votes not expressly granted by the Constitution, or plainly to be inferred from the powers which are expressly granted by it.

Resolved, That one of the most important rights reserved to the States is the right of appointment of qualified persons as electors of President or Vice-President of each State in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, but that since the Constitution of the United States to the extent to which it applies is paramount authority, the appointment of a disqualified person is null and void, and should be so treated by both Houses of Congress.

Resolved, That in entire harmony with and in furtherance of such right of appointment by a State, it is the right and duty of the Senate and House of Representatives, upon the opening of the certificates of the electoral vote, to inquire what are the laws of the State for the appointment of electors, and whether those laws have been substantially complied with.

Resolved, That the appointment of qualified electors being a matter of State regulation, it follows that if the Legislature of any State has by valid law provided a canvassing or returning board of one or more officers to determine the result of an election, and such board has been constituted as required by law, and has kept within its jurisdiction, its findings, however erroneous others may deem them to be, must, in the absence of fraud, be conclusive.

Resolved, That where the Legislature has attempted to confer powers upon a returning board which are expressly forbidden to it by the Constitution of the State, or where the returning board has not been constituted as required by the law of its creation, or has not kept within its jurisdiction, or has willfully and fraudulently, contrary to law, reversed the true majority at the polls, the appointment of electors under such illegal and fraudulent proceedings is not an appointment by the State, but is in fraud of the rights of the State itself as well as of the other States, and should be so treated by both Houses of Congress.

Resolved, That the recent order of President Grant to General Angur falsely assumes that there had been a count of the votes in Louisiana by "a returning board existing in accordance with law, and having judicial as well as ministerial powers over votes," whereas undisputed facts, publicly known, show that the board was not constituted as required by law, in that it consisted of but four members instead of five, and of Republicans only, instead of persons of different politics, and that by the Constitution of that State no judicial power could be conferred on such a board, even if full, and we solemnly protest against any recognition of fraudulent and illegal proceedings of such board so illegally constituted.

Resolved, That the provisions of the Constitution for the return of electoral votes to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate, make that officer simply the custodian of the votes, and that further provisions, that he shall in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives open all certificates, and the votes shall then be counted, manifestly restrict his duty and authority to the opening of the certificates, and any declaration of votes by him can be no more authoritative than a like declaration by the Speaker of the House.

Resolved, That by the express language of the Constitution the person having the greatest number of votes for President, "if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, shall be President," and it is not within the constitutional

powers of the President of the Senate, or of either or of both Houses, to deprive him of his right; and, believing that Mr. Tilden has such majority, we pledge him our hearty and unqualified support in the full exercise of his authority in all proper words in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the land, and the right of Mr. Hendricks as Vice-President shall be held equally sacred and inviolate.

Resolved, That the Supreme Court of the United States upon suits at law or equity regularly brought is final judge in a disputed Presidential election.

For the five State Councilors and three Congressmen, local conventions were held by the Democrats of the respective districts, when they nominated for Councilors—Messrs. Rand, Clark, Hadley, Rounswel, and Blodgett; for Congressmen—Messrs. Jones, Sulloway, and Kent.

The annual State election was held on March 18th, and resulted in an almost complete victory of the Republicans. The entire number of votes cast for Governor was 77,870, of which Mr. Prescott had 40,755, Mr. Marcy 36,721.

Of the five State Councilors, four Republicans were elected; one Democrat—in the fifth district.

The political complexion of the Legislature was as follows: In the Senate, Republicans, 8; Democrats, 4. In the House of Representatives, Republicans, 224; Democrats, 156.

All of the three Congressmen elected were claimed by the Republicans, though concerning the result of the election in the First Congressional District some doubts were raised, the number of votes cast in that district for each of the two competitors—Messrs. Marston and Jones—having been almost equal.

At the same election of March, 1877, the people also voted on the thirteen amendments to the State Constitution. All, except two, were adopted; the two not adopted being the first, "striking out the word 'Protestant' in the Bill of Rights," and the twelfth, "prohibiting the removal of officers for political reasons."

Of the result of the election, Governor Cheney gave official notice to the people by proclamation under date of April 7, 1877, in which he enumerates the eleven amendments adopted, and the two not adopted, in detail.

The new Legislature met for the regular session of 1877 on the 6th of June, when both Houses were promptly organized. In the Senate, Nathaniel Head was chosen President. In the House of Representatives, Augustus A. Woolson, of Lisbon, was elected Speaker by a vote of 217 against 147 given to his competitor, Horatio Colony, of Keene.

On the 13th, the two Houses met in joint convention again for the purpose of electing the Secretary of State, the State Treasurer, the Commissary-General, and the State Printer. The ballots taken thereupon resulted in the choice of the following Republicans:

For Secretary of State, M. B. Thompson, of Concord; for State Treasurer, Solon A. Carter, of Keene; for Commissary-General, William

H. Sise, of Portsmouth; for Public Printer, John B. Clarke, of Manchester.

The condition of public affairs in the State during the fiscal year ending May 31, 1877, was generally satisfactory.

The principal of the State debt, on the 1st of June, amounted to \$3,574,390.87, or \$53,147.62 less than it was at the same date in 1876, this sum having been paid on it within the 12 months intervening. The reduction of the State's indebtedness last year was somewhat smaller than its average for the five next preceding years; which is ascribed to the fact that the State Treasurer had to pay from the year's revenues the extraordinary expenses of the Constitutional Convention held in December, 1876.

In consequence of the long-continued depression in almost all branches of industry, that portion of revenue which flows into the Treasury from miscellaneous sources showed a considerable decrease, especially in the amount of taxes collected from railway corporations. This item alone fell short of that of the previous year by more than \$45,000.

However, the financial condition of the State being sound, and her credit at home and abroad unquestioned, the Governor says, "I think all the expenses liable to arise during the coming fiscal year can be met, and the reduction of our debt to the amount of \$110,000, that matures in July, 1878, made, by raising a State tax of \$400,000."

The number of savings-banks doing business in New Hampshire was last year 67; the aggregate amount of their deposits being nearly \$31,000,000, and the number of their individual depositors, 98,683. During the year there was an increase of \$270,000 in the whole sum of deposits, and of 1,753 in the number of depositors. These institutions pay into the State Treasury a tax of 1 per cent. on their deposits; its amount being now equal to more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of that of the State tax.

The charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions of the State are generally under excellent management in all respects, and realize the objects for which they were severally designed.

Concerning the State Prison, the dilapidated condition of the building, as well as its unhealthfulness, and its total insufficiency for want of room, calls for the attention of the Legislature. There are now 155 male convicts in the prison, with cell accommodations for 119.

The financial condition of the Penitentiary is quite satisfactory. The earnings of the convicts within the past few years, besides paying the current expenses, and the necessary repairs, have left an accumulated surplus amounting now to more than \$40,000; most of which is invested in the securities of the State.

With reference to the education of youth, the present school system of the State seems to have considerable defects in both theory and

practice. Many of the school laws are considered uncertain, inconsistent, and needing revision. The law which requires the attendance of the youth in the schools is not properly enforced, as a large number of children are losing the advantages of the common schools, and grow up in idleness, while ample provision is made by the State for their education. The present school district division, as kept up in most of the towns, employing teachers of inferior qualifications, is believed detrimental to the advance that might or ought to be made in the educational system.

As a means greatly conducive to improve the practice of the school system, and establish uniformity in the methods of instruction throughout the State, it is suggested that the Superintendent of Public Instruction, once a year at least, in each county, hold a meeting where the teachers of the county could meet and compare their own methods of instruction, and receive such information as might be communicated from persons whose eminent qualifications would entitle them to act in the capacity of instructors.

The State Normal School has been steadily advancing in its usefulness and perfecting its teaching. It is now graduating many very competent instructors, whose superior attainments are already seen in their effects in the schools where they are employed.

In the Agricultural College at Hanover, some important innovations have been lately introduced, which are likely to prove of great benefit to that institution and the farmers within the State. The trustees, in September, 1876, placed the farm under the charge of a special superintendent eminently qualified for that position, he being "thoroughly acquainted with the science of farming in all its departments, both practical and theoretical." Within the eight months elapsed from September, 1876, to June, 1877, his presence in the farm had wrought a marked improvement in its condition, to the entire satisfaction of the trustees.

With regard to the purely theoretical instruction given in the college, the trustees at their annual meeting held in April, 1877, have established for the future three distinct professorships, to which the entire instruction is to be confined, yet embracing all that may be of use to know in agriculture.

The geological survey of New Hampshire was completed within the year. Its results are detailed and explained with maps and other local representations in a work of three volumes. The first two volumes having previously been published, the third is now in the course of printing.

A raised map of New Hampshire has also been constructed under the supervision of Prof. Hitchcock, the State Geologist, exhibiting the configurations and extent of the State, together with the inequalities of its surface, in relief, proportionate to the height of their

several projections; the localities of its lakes and ponds, as well as the course of its rivers, creeks, passage-ways, and railroad lines; and designating the places and names of all its cities and towns. After 17 months' uninterrupted work, the map was completed by the end of May, 1877, and placed in permanent position at the State House, in the beginning of June. Its dimensions are, 14 feet 10 inches in length, and about 8 feet in width. It is highly commended for accuracy and finish of workmanship. A copy of one section of it, about one-fifth of the whole, representing the White Mountain region, which was finished first, was sent to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Complaints against the slow pace of legal proceedings in the courts of the State, and in all cases, are general, and the law's delays have long been a by-word, the people commonly asserting "that cases remain on the docket year after year awaiting trial; that parties, exhausted by trouble, anxiety, and cost, abandon their suits and their rights in despair, and go out of court with diminished respect for free government; that many suffer serious wrongs and losses without resorting to the legal remedy, because they believe it is not likely to improve their condition; and that for these reasons the law is employed too much for revenge, and too little for redress."

In 1859, the number of judges was reduced from 8 to 6, while the number of cases, both civil and criminal, has since the late civil war largely increased. An inquiry into the subject, and official statements made by the clerks of the courts, show that one year ago there were 4,400 continued cases, and that on the dockets of the Circuit Court more than 6,000 cases have been entered since that time.

The farming and manufacturing interests in the State continue in their normal condition, with a tendency to advance in their progress.

Respecting the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia last year, the State of New Hampshire actively participated in it from the beginning, by liberally subscribing to the stock, and otherwise acting so as to encourage the enterprise, and promote its success. She was also creditably represented there in the several departments of her industries, and compared favorably with the other States of the Union.

The Legislature of 1877 continued in session for about six weeks, and closed it on the 19th of July.

A large number of laws were enacted, having a private and local, as well as a general and public, character. The titles and import of the following acts seem worthy of mention:

"Increasing the number of the Justices of the Supreme Court;" which is hereafter to consist of one chief justice and six assistant justices, instead of five as heretofore.

"Appropriating \$6,000 for the purpose of enabling the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane to build a new boiler-house, and to

remove thereto its present boilers and engine."

"Providing for the erection of a New State Prison with all the necessary offices, workshops, and other appurtenances, at a cost not to exceed \$200,000, and of sufficient capacity in all its parts and apartments to accommodate and employ 200 convicts."

"Making an annual appropriation of \$5,000 for the support and maintenance of the State Normal School at Plymouth."

"To increase the revenues of the State of New Hampshire." This act lays a specified, differently proportional tax, to be paid by the parties concerned, on every private act hereafter passed by the Legislature, "incorporating, chartering, renewing, or extending the corporate powers of savings and other banks, railroad, insurance, water-power, gas-light, express, steamboat, or any other company, which has for its object a division of profits." Religious, charitable, or educational institutions, agricultural societies, and other associations specified in the act, are declared exempt from its provisions.

"To fix the time when the constitutional amendments, adopted in March last, shall take effect;" for the *second* amendment, relating to the trial of causes in which the value in controversy does not exceed \$100, and the title to real estate is not concerned, without the intervention of a jury; the *seventh*, abolishing the religious test as a qualification for office; the *tenth* and *eleventh*, authorizing the General Court to provide that appeals from a justice of the peace may be tried without the intervention of a jury, and to increase the jurisdiction of justices of the peace to \$100; and the *thirteenth*, prohibiting money raised by taxation from being applied to the support of schools or institutions of any religious sect or denomination. The act appoints the 1st day of August, 1877, as the time in which they shall go into practical operation.

For the several amendments "relating to the change of time for holding the State elections from March to November, and providing that the elections shall be biennial, or only once in two years," the act ordains that they "shall take effect on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1878, and the first election under the said amendments shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1878."

The act further ordains that "all the remaining amendments of the said Constitution, which have been legally adopted, shall take effect on the first Wednesday of June, A. D. 1879;" to which it subjoins the following explanation: "The true intent and meaning of this provision being that these constitutional amendments relating to elections, and the terms of office, shall take effect at such times as there shall be an annual election in March next, under the old Constitution, and that the officers then elected shall hold their offices for one year as they do now; and that at the

election in November, A. D. 1878, all the officers above enumerated shall be elected under the amended Constitution for two years, and shall take their places on the first Wednesday of June, 1879; and that upon the said day all the amendments to the Constitution shall take full effect."

The same act provides "for compiling the Statutes of the State." For this purpose it empowers the Governor, with the advice of the Council, "to appoint and commission three persons learned in the law as soon as may be," specifies the duties of the commissioners in detail, and enjoins them to have their work ready for publication "before the next session of the Legislature in June, 1878, and make report to the said Legislature."

NEW JERSEY. The Legislature of this State met for its regular session at Trenton, on the 10th of January, 1877. The Senate was promptly organized. In the House of Assembly, composed of Republican and Democratic members in equal number, the organization was delayed till the following day. The roll having been called by the Clerk of the last Assembly, and all of the members found present, a resolution was adopted, "That a majority of all the members should be necessary to elect the officers of the House." Two competitors were then put in nomination for Speaker, Rudolph F. Rabe, of Hudson County, Democrat, and Alden C. Scovell, of Camden County, Republican, and the ballot resulted in a tie, 30 votes having been cast for each. Three more ballots were taken, and ended also in a tie. An organization was finally effected on the second day, which gave each party a share of the offices.



STATE SEAL OF NEW JERSEY.

Action was taken by the Legislature at this session for the election of a United States Senator for the full term of six years, to commence with March 4, 1877. The election was effected by the two Houses voting in joint convention on the 24th, when, a motion for that purpose having been made and agreed to, the joint roll

was called with the result that 40 Republicans voted for George M. Robeson, and 41 Democrats for John R. McPherson; upon which the President of the Convention declared Mr. McPherson elected.

On the 13th of February, the two Houses met in joint convention for the purpose of electing a State Controller, the competitors put in nomination for that office being Robert F. Stockton, of Mercer County, Democrat, and Samuel Morrow, of Essex County, Republican. The vote having ended in a tie, and there being no hope to make a choice on that day, the convention adjourned to the 20th of the same month, when they met again, and effected the intended election, there having been 13 votes cast for Samuel Morrow, and 61 for Robert F. Stockton, who was, in consequence, declared elected.

On the same day the joint convention proceeded to elect a State Director of the United Railroads of New Jersey, and the vote resulted in the election of William Patterson, of Amboy County, Democrat; he having received 40 votes against 39 cast for his competitor, Charles A. Butts, Republican.

The Legislature closed its session by final adjournment on the 9th of March, having passed a large number of acts. From among these we mention the following:

An act establishing a State Board of Health. Its provisions do not apply to cities, towns, or boroughs having a local board.

An act supplementary to the General Gas Law. It requires more accurate tests, and a higher standard of gas.

A supplement to the act to ascertain the rights of the State, and of riparian owners in lands lying under the waters of the Bay of New York, and elsewhere in the State.

An act concerning Commissions to regulate Municipal Affairs. It repeals "such parts of all public, special, and local laws as provide for the appointment of Commissions or Commissioners by the Senate and General Assembly of the Legislature, in joint meeting, to regulate municipal affairs in any city of the State;" and substitutes for each of such Commissions a board consisting of three persons to be elected by the people at the charter election in any city, to hold office for two years, and exercise all the powers heretofore conferred upon the said Commissions or Commissioners.

A supplement to an act entitled "An Act regulating Proceedings in Criminal Cases (Revisions approved March 27, 1874)." It was introduced in the Senate at the evening session of February 5th, was immediately passed under a suspension of the rules, and at the morning session, next day, it was passed by the House of Assembly in the same way. The Governor returned it without his approval, and accompanied it with a written message containing his objections, showing at length the evil effects which the bill would produce if

it became a law. Among other things, he characterized it as an "attempt to overturn a law originally adopted in 1795, which has given to our criminal jurisprudence in capital cases a character unexcelled, securing to the accused all just and legal rights, and preventing the guilty from using the delays and processes of the courts, merely as a means of escape." After the reception of this message, the Senate reconsidered the bill on the 12th of February, and sustained the Governor's veto.

Among the more important laws enacted at this session, that which creates District Courts of one judge, in cities of 15,000 or more inhabitants, seems to deserve special notice. Two such courts were established some years ago in the city of Newark, where they have since been in practical and very beneficial operation. This act makes their establishment general in localities of a certain number of residents throughout the State. Its purpose and chief provisions may be summarily stated as follows:

"The object of this act is to create higher courts than those of justices of the peace, yet not superseding them; higher in regard to legal ability, as well as respectability and power. The new courts are limited to cities having 15,000 population and over. In cities between 15,000 and 100,000 there shall be one such court, in cities above the latter number there shall be two.

"The jurisdiction is \$200 in all civil actions, except in cases of replevin, slander, assault and battery, or false imprisonment, or in cases when the title to real estate may come in question. The court has exclusive jurisdiction in actions where the defendant resides in the city. As to territory, it is coextensive with the limits of the city, but its various processes shall run through the county, and the judge may issue subpoenas to any county in the State.

"This court is dignified and strengthened by being made a court of record, with a seal and clerk, but laymen as well as attorneys may practise before it. The jurisdiction of \$200 is exclusive of the costs, which will remain about the same as in cases before justices of the peace. The fees are to be paid into the city treasury. The city provides the quarters for the court. Appeals may be taken to the Common Pleas on questions of law. The salaries are in proportion to the population: in cities not exceeding 30,000 inhabitants, \$2,000; in cities over 30,000 and not exceeding 100,000, \$2,500; over 100,000 (which only applies to Newark and Jersey City), \$3,000. The clerk's salary is \$700. These sums are to be paid from the city treasury. The judges hold office for five years. They cannot practise in courts of their own standard, or in the Common Pleas. They are judges both of law and fact, unless a jury is demanded. The court has no criminal jurisdiction. It is optional to commence suit before this court, except in the one instance

when the defendant resides within the city. Any who choose may go before a justice of the peace."

The power of nominating and appointing the judges who are to sit in the new courts is vested in the Governor, by the advice and with the consent of the Senate.

In order to put the provisions of this law into actual working, and thus realize its purpose without unnecessary delay, Governor Bedle issued a proclamation soon after the final adjournment of the Legislature, convening the Senate for a special session at Trenton, on the 27th of March, that he might present to them for confirmation the names of those whom he thought fit to occupy the seats of the newly created courts.

At the appointed time the Senate met and effected its organization; 19 Senators, or all of them except two, being present. Thereupon the Governor sent to the Senate the following list of names for District Judges in the several localities: Newark, Finley A. Johnson, George F. Tuttle; Jersey City, B. F. Randolph, John A. Blair; Hoboken, Frederick Ogden; Paterson, John Hopper; Elizabeth, Joseph Alward; New Brunswick, Charles J. Rutgers; Trenton, Robert S. Woodruff, Jr.; Camden, Richard T. Miller.

At the first sitting, and others held on the same and the following day, the Senate confirmed all of the Governor's nominations, except that of John A. Blair for one of the two courts in Jersey City. Notwithstanding this rejection, the Governor sent in the name of Mr. Blair a second time, and it was again rejected. He then sent for the same place the name of Isaac Romaine, which also was rejected—nays, 11; yeas, 8; a strict party vote. It was reported that both Mr. Romaine and Mr. Blair were defeated because they are Republicans; the Democrats, who are in a majority of one in the Senate, being resolved that the two District Judges in Jersey City, as those elsewhere, should all be of their party. On being apprised that Mr. Romaine also had been rejected, Governor Bedle sent no further nominations, but put an abrupt end to the extra session, by sending to the Senate a written message, dated March 30, 1877, in which, after stating that a committee of three Senators had called at the Executive Chamber on the 28th of that month, and notified him "that they were authorized to inform him that a caucus of the dominant party of the Senate had adopted a resolution, not to confirm any Republicans for District Judges, if nominated," he sets forth the reasons why he thought it proper and just that one of the two District Judges in Jersey City should be a Republican, as one of them in Newark is of that party, and concludes as follows:

The action of the caucus, of which I was formally notified, and the refusal to confirm, as stated, have precipitated upon me the question whether the Executive of the State shall acquiesce in the previous

determination of Senators to control his official duty in order that a range of ten (10) courts, intended by the Legislature to correct evils in cities under the present elective system of justices of the courts for the trial of small causes, shall be established with an unbroken party aspect, except in Newark, as stated. To my mind there is but one answer, and although regretting the fact of difference, I cannot but conclude, very respectfully, that in view of the policy adopted by the caucus, and the consequent action thereon, there is no further reason for the detention of the Senate.

Respectfully,

J. D. BEDLE.

The reading of this message produced a storm of indignation on the part of the Democratic Senators, and the document was not allowed to be spread upon the journal of the Senate. A motion made to that effect was lost. On a motion to adjourn, the vote stood, yeas 11, nays 8; and the special session was closed.

The financial condition of the State appears to be remarkably prosperous. Her assets for property owned, real and personal, of various kinds, including stocks, United States bonds, United Companies bonds, real estate, uncollected taxes, and money in bank, amount to \$10,381,315.05. She has no civil debt, properly so called. The whole of her liabilities is reckoned at \$2,796,376.08, made up by the following items: War debt, \$2,296,800; temporary loans, \$150,000; and unpaid appropriations, \$330,076.08.

The receipts into the State Treasury from all sources during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1877, were \$3,430,974.19. Of this sum, \$1,225,462.48 was school tax, and \$901,806.24 State tax. The public expenditures for the same year amounted to \$2,816,649.88; leaving a balance in bank to the credit of all the State funds, except the sinking fund, of \$214,954.31.

The estimated receipts for the year ending October 31, 1878, are set down at \$1,812,550.23; the expenditures at \$1,540,000.

The whole amount of the taxable property in the State, as shown by the ratables, has decreased \$30,583,010.70 since the last assessment.

The total assets of the sinking fund on October 31, 1877, consisting almost entirely of loans on mortgages, real estate at cost and expense, and cash in bank, amounted to \$1,371,911.09. This fund is set apart for the payment of the war debt, the bonds of which mature in installments of \$100,000 each year up to 1892, and thereafter in unequal sums up to 1902, when the last bonds become payable. The debt at the present time exceeds the amount of cash ready to pay it, by about \$840,000, which might properly be called the State debt on that account.

The sums expended for public instruction during the year were \$1,225,462.48 from taxes levied exclusively for that purpose, and \$100,000 appropriations from the State fund, making a total of \$1,325,462.48.

The normal school, as also the model and Farnum schools, is in most successful operation, and under excellent management.

In the State Agricultural College every opportunity is afforded to students for a thorough scientific and practical education, for which the trustees conduct an experimental farm. The State is entitled to the free education of 40 students at this college, they being apportioned among the counties according to legislative representation. The college has a fund of \$116,000, the proceeds from the sale of Federal scrip for public lands.

In the Asylum for the Insane at Morristown, on October 31, 1877, there were 445 patients. For their support, and the salaries of the employes in the institution, the State expended during the year \$26,441.67. To complete the building of this asylum, and for its furniture, the Legislature, by act of March 7, 1877, appropriated the sum of \$150,000, under certain conditions, depending on the Governor's judgment. The money has been paid and applied as intended, and the building will be completed early in the year 1878.



STATE CAPITOL, TRENTON.

In the Lunatic Asylum at Trenton the number of patients on October 31, 1877, was 510. This institution maintains its established reputation "for thoroughness in its appointments, and efficiency of treatment." For salaries and county patients in this asylum the State Treasury has paid during the year \$37,807.15, including \$11,821.21 expended for insane convicts treated there, at the rate of \$7 per week, clothing included.

Each of these asylums is supported by the revenue from private patients, payments by the counties for public patients, and a further sum from the State Treasury of \$1 per week for every county patient.

The feeble-minded of the State, as well as her deaf mutes and blind, are kept in institutions of other States for education. The respective numbers of persons belonging to these

three classes, and now kept abroad at the charge of the State, are 32, 107, and 47. The sums paid by the State for their support during the year were—for the feeble-minded, \$7,968.60; for the deaf mutes, \$30,368.39; for the blind, \$12,489.58.

The Home for Disabled Soldiers continues to be unexceptionably managed. The payments from the State Treasury for this institution, within the year, amounted to \$44,743.27. The Soldiers' Children's Home is closed.

A law was enacted by the Legislature, and approved March 9, 1877, entitled "An act for the establishment of orphan asylums." It provides that "it shall be lawful for any five or more persons to form themselves into an orphan-asylum association for the purpose of receiving, supporting, and educating orphan children;" declares any such association incorporated in the locality where it intends to establish itself, and entitled to bear the name which it chooses to assume, upon filing in the

office of the Secretary of State a certificate in writing of its organization, previously recorded in the office of the clerk of the county where such asylum shall be located; and vests it, under certain conditions, with power "to apply for and accept the guardianship of orphans, or children who have no mother; to bind out such children as shall have been under its care for more than one year; and to receive and retain such children as may be placed under its charge, subject to such rules, by-laws, and regulations as may from time to

time be passed by the managers of the said association." Each of these associations "shall be governed by a board of managers of not less than five, nor more than fifteen, who shall be elected by the members of the association."

The Reform School for Boys, at the end of October, 1877, had 247 inmates, their average number during the year having been 236. The year's expenditure of the State for this school was \$31,500, \$2,000 of which were for permanent improvements. The works at which the boys are employed are farm labor, making bricks and tiles, manufacturing shirts, and laundry-work.

In the Industrial School for Girls, their number, on November 1, 1877, was 28. Several were indentured abroad during the year. The sum paid from the State Treasury for this school in the year was \$7,000. Ninety-one

girls have been in the school since its opening. It is stated that five-sixths of their number are now living moral and useful lives.

The number of convicts in the State Penitentiary on October 31, 1877, was 805, and their daily average for the year 816, which is an increase of 50 over that of the previous year. The earnings and income of the prison during the year amounted to \$75,611.70, the expenditures to \$123,148.49, showing a deficit of \$47,536.79, or \$34,509.44 less than in the preceding year. The year's earnings of the convicts exceeded the cost of maintenance by \$12,129.26; the account for maintenance including provisions, fuel, light, water, clothing, and all other matters of expense except the salaries of the officers and employés in the prison.

The Independent Greenback party of New Jersey met in State Convention at Trenton on the 14th of August, about 50 delegates being present.

The intended nomination was effected without ballot, Thomas Horsey having been, on motion, declared the nominee of the party for Governor.

The following series of resolutions was adopted by the convention:

1. We demand the immediate repeal of the Resumption Act, which has greatly aggravated the evils caused by contracting the currency \$12,500,000 since the close of the war, and increasing to that amount the bonded debt of the nation; and we condemn the refunding of 5-20 bonds in gold, which by law are payable in currency.

2. That that part of the law of February 25, 1862, authorizing the issuing of the national currency known as greenbacks, which limited their power as a legal tender so as to except duties on imports and interest on the public debt, was disgraceful to the Congress which authorized it, and stamped on every bill partial repudiation.

3. That the act of May 9, 1872, reported to the House of Representatives February 9, 1872, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, by which silver was corruptly, and against the wishes and welfare of the people, demonetized as a legal tender, was an outrage upon the rights and interests of the nation. We demand its unconditional repeal.

4. We demand that the issue of all money, whether paper, silver, or gold, and regulating the value thereof, be made by the Government in pursuance of its prerogative of sovereignty, and that it shall not delegate this power, directly or indirectly, to national banks and corporations; that bank-notes shall be retired from circulation, and the general Government have no connection with banks or banking, and that no paper-money shall be allowed in circulation except that issued by the United States, and sustained by its sovereignty and the entire wealth and credit of the nation.

5. That the letter of the President accepting the nomination, which inconsiderately committed him to an immediate resumption of specie payments, was not the deliberate act of a statesman, but a yielding to the clamor of the money power that should not bind him to the pledge in the face of the fact that at the time there was less than \$55,000,000 in gold as the basis for the redemption of the \$383,000,000 legal-tender notes, \$356,000,000 national-bank notes, \$48,000,000 of fractional currency, \$600,000,000 due depositors in national banks, and \$1,878,000,000 due depositors in savings banks, all or any one of which liabilities in the first hour of a general demand for specie arising from the action of the gold-gamblers

making a corner in gold, or the accident of a panic, would have resulted in national bankruptcy.

6. That the act of March 18, 1869, entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit of the United States," by which the bonds of the Government payable in lawful money were declared to be payable in gold, was a fraud on the nation, imposed upon Congress by a combination of bondholders for selfish purposes. We demand the immediate repeal and the enforcement of the act of February 25, 1862, authorizing the issue of the 5-20 bonds and greenbacks in the following terms: "And such United States notes shall be received the same as coin at their par value in payment for any loans that may be hereafter sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury."

7. We demand that the cause of the late disturbances shall be removed, by the inauguration of a financial policy which will give money to productive industry, and full employment, at good wages, to labor, instead of an increase of the army; and we condemn the present and past financial policy, which in 10 years has brought the most prosperous nation in the world to a condition bordering on revolution, embarrassed or ruined nearly all our business men, closed half our factories, reduced production one-half, and to-day presents the appalling spectacle of 4,000,000 men idle and starving in the midst of profuse abundance.

8. That in order to consume their products labor must be paid good wages, and that the continued reduction of wages consequent upon contraction has so reduced the power of labor to consume that workshops are closed and millions are idle.

9. That equality and uniformity in taxation is a fundamental principle of constitutional law; that any and every statute which directly or indirectly exempts one class from taxation while it imposes that taxation upon another class, is unjust, arbitrary, and should be resisted; that the exemption of any bond or obligation from taxation by the town, county, city, State, or National Legislature which issues it, is a violation of that equality of rights Government is bound to secure; it is an infringement upon the laws of property which no exigency can secure and no law can justify.

10. That manhood suffrage shall forever be held inviolate, and we condemn the unsuccessful attempt of Republican and Democratic politicians in New York State to enact a bill, already passed in several States, depriving of their votes the hundreds of thousands whom contraction and attempted resumption have reduced to abject poverty, and we warn the impoverished working-men of New Jersey that it is a part of the conspiracy of the money power to first pauperize and then disfranchise labor.

11. Deeming the Independent Greenback party as the true reform party, and believing that all true reformers have a common object, namely, a correction of wrong, and the bettering of the condition of the people, and the relief from burdens existing, in order to combine movements in favor of needed reforms, we cordially invite the tax and labor reformers to unite with us, as we pledge ourselves to secure the election of our candidates, and in their conventions to ratify the same, and in the Senatorial and Assembly districts to coalesce in nominating men who will stand by our united measures of reform in currency, tax reform, and labor reform.

From a special committee of three members, appointed to prepare an address to the people of the State, to be published after the close of the convention, the following was reported before its adjournment:

The Independent Greenback party of New Jersey appeals to the industry of the State to join in protesting against the absurd policy of contraction pursued by the National Administration, under the de-

captive plea of a return to specie payments. Already the cost of this legislation in favor of money and against manhood has been to the industry of the country three times more than the whole national debt, while it has checked the industrial association of the people, stopped their progress toward industrial independence, filled the land with disheartened and impoverished tramps, and so demoralized those placed by the people's suffrage in temporary control of the people's well-being that they dare appeal to the bayonet to silence the popular discontent. An industrious people need no military to force them to their pursuits, while a bankrupt people means a bankrupt Government. By a persistent course of legislation the Republican party in power, aided by the Democratic party, has made banking and bond-holding so preëminently the most profitable business of the country that the producers, on whom the whole charge of interest comes, are disheartened and desperate at finding the results of their labors taken from them, and penury the only legacy they can hope to leave their children. This wasteful disregard of the people's rights thus inaugurated by the Central Government has been imitated by the subordinate State and local administrations, so that a career of speculation, extravagance, and fraud has been carried on until the people, crushed under taxation and deprived of income, are in danger of becoming reckless and violent. Hunger knows no law and order. To put an end to the wholesale robbery of the people, the Independent Greenback party invites all well-meaning persons to carefully consider these resolutions, which were adopted in convention.

The colored men of the State, pursuant to a call issued in the month of July, held a convention at Princeton on the 22d of August, to publicly express their sentiments on matters which especially concern their political and social condition. Several persons of good repute and influence among them addressed the assembly.

Upon the call of the president, the Committee on Resolutions reported the following:

That we renew our fidelity to the principles of the National Republican party, recognizing in them the source and medium of our liberty, enfranchisement, and equality of citizenship.

That we indorse the movement recently inaugurated for the elevation of labor, and will give our aid and comfort in the support of all peaceable and lawful measures that will emancipate the workingmen from the arbitrary tyranny of capital.

That we indorse the civil service reform as approved by the present Administration, which, if successfully prosecuted, will purify parties, and give strength and confidence to the Government.

That the conciliatory policy of President Hayes is an abandonment of the Republican party by which he was elected to the Presidency, and is and ought to be condemned, in that it has given and will continue to give political power and the control of the Government to the very men who sought its destruction.

That we tender our support to the tried friends of liberty in our own State and elsewhere.

These resolutions were taken up by sections for discussion. The first, third, and fifth resolutions were adopted; the second and fourth, tabled.

A number of tax-payers in the State assembled in convention at Trenton on September 3d, their object being "to consult on the course best to be taken to relieve the tax-payers of the State from the burden they have so long

and so patiently submitted to." Claiming that "the tax-reform is not a political but a business one," they intended to nominate their own candidate for Governor, should the convention, on deliberation, have thought fit to pursue that course.

The attendance at this convention, which at first numbered less than twenty persons, on its reassembling after a recess filled the room. Upon the report of the Committee on Organization, the temporary officers of the convention were made permanent.

The following Declaration of Principles was reported from the Committee on Resolutions, and adopted by the convention:

All true reform—no matter by what name called or known, or by whom advocated—has a common object in view, namely, relief from burdens unnecessarily borne and the bettering of the condition of man. That the tax-payers of New Jersey are now suffering from burdens is evidenced in the fact that, while the pay of office-holders and all other expenditures from State, county, township, city, and school treasuries have increased from 200 to 800 per cent. within the past few years; while new offices have been created, and a large number of clerks and other employés have been pensioned upon public treasuries; while, in a word, taxes have been largely increased, the public service has been but little benefited; the resources from which to pay these increased taxes have been greatly lessened by the decrease of income received from labor, from the cultivating of farms, from all kinds of mechanical pursuits, from manufacturing, from merchandise, from professional avocations, from, indeed, all resources from which or through which all tax-payers (save office-holders) usually derive the means with which to pay taxes, and, worse still, the disproportion between the amount demanded and the ability to pay is growing greater. In view of these incontrovertible facts, the tax-payers of New Jersey, irrespective of party politics, and without any intention or desire to injure or to help either of the great political parties (both having failed heretofore to give any relief, and both being so constituted, controlled, and led, that they cannot, or will not, give the needed relief), respectfully but most earnestly demand the following reforms:

1. That in all public business the rule which a prudent man would adopt as his own should be adopted for the public business.

2. That in making appropriations from public treasuries, the interests of the entire community, or of the entire State, shall alone be considered, and not the interests of a few office-holders, office-seekers, or would-be contractors.

3. That the rate of interest in New Jersey shall be reduced from 7 to 6 per cent.

4. That the assessment for taxes shall be equitable and just, and uniform in all parts of the State.

5. That all superfluous offices shall be abolished, all superfluous pensioners be discharged, and the salaries and fees of all office-holders reduced to correspond with present values and present incomes from other pursuits.

6. That all perquisites to office-holders be abolished, and that fixed salaries be substituted for fees, except in court cases, when the fees shall be reduced one-half.

7. That the office of County School Superintendent be abolished; the salary of the State Superintendent reduced; the pay for teachers' institutes be discontinued.

8. That disbursements from the State Treasury for State militia shall not hereafter exceed \$10,000 per annum.

9. That no direct or State tax for State purposes be hereafter levied; but that the ordinary receipts from corporations, interest, and dividends on stocks and bonds held by the State, and other usual resources, amounting last year to over \$600,000, be made to cover all disbursements from the State Treasury.

10. That all estimates to be made hereafter by the State Controller, or other State officer, be based upon the ordinary resources of the State, instead of upon calculations in advance as to how much money can be gotten out of the pockets of the tax-payers.

It was deemed inexpedient to nominate candidates for office.

The Temperance Association met in State Convention at Trenton on the 19th of September, and put in nomination for Governor, Rodolphus Bingham, of Camden County. The platform unanimously adopted by this convention is, in substance, as follows: The preamble sets forth the evils of intemperance "in both social, national, moral, political, and domestic affairs;" and the resolutions are to the effect "that the members of the Temperance Association will no longer give their votes to candidates for office who are not pledged to the entire and absolute prohibition of the liquor traffic; that nominations for State, county, and local officers are to be made in the interest of the temperance cause; that, while proceeding to take separate political action, they recommend the continuance of all the educational and moral means and movements; that the laboring classes of the community are to be called on for their coöperation in this movement; and that they adopt, in its entirety, the declaration of principles adopted by the State Tax-payers' Convention, held at Trenton on the 3d of September, instant, and will use their utmost exertions to give them practical effect."

The Democrats held their State Convention at Trenton on the 19th of September. The number of delegates present was considered the largest ever assembled for any convention in the State. The names of candidates for Governor were proposed by counties, and ten were put in nomination, as follows: W. M. Righter, John McGregor, George B. McClellan, B. F. Carter, Leon Abbott, John T. Bird, John P. Stockton, Wright Robbins, John Hopper, and M. Hardenburg. At the first ballot the highest numbers were: for Mr. Abbott, 304; for Mr. McClellan, 171; for Mr. Stockton, 153; for Mr. Righter, 103. Morris County having then changed all of its votes in favor of Mr. McClellan, its example was followed by most of the other counties, with the result that at the second ballot above four-fifths of the whole number of votes were cast for him—he having received 804; Mr. Abbott, 156; Mr. Stockton, 2; Mr. Carter, 21. The announcement of this result was received with most enthusiastic and prolonged cheering, at the subsidence of which the president formally declared "that George B. McClellan was the nominee of the Democratic party." The following platform was adopted by the convention:

1. The Democracy of the State of New Jersey, in convention assembled, reaffirm the principles contained in the National Democratic platform, adopted at St. Louis in 1876. We denounce the frauds and crimes by which our candidates for President and Vice-President are prevented from occupying the positions to which they were chosen by a decided majority of the popular and electoral vote.

2. We congratulate the supporters of free government throughout the United States on the fact that even the man who was placed in the presidential chair by means of these frauds and crimes has found it necessary, in order to receive the respect and support of any portion of the American people, to adopt the Democratic policy of local self-government in the Southern States, and to abandon all further devices to perpetuate sectional jealousies.

3. The Democratic party, embracing within its ranks all classes of our citizens, the most of whom are workmen, believe that all legislation should have for its object the greatest good to the greatest number. We therefore oppose all special legislation for corporate or individual interests at the expense of the people. We recognize the needs and sympathize with the workmen of the State in the prevalent distress. We advise the enactment of such legislation as will enable us to collect statistical information relating to the interests of labor and capital, with a view to harmonize these interests and place our industries upon a more permanent and scientific basis.

4. Honest toil and legitimate business are the true basis of a nation's prosperity; official salaries ought never to be so high as to be sought after for mere pecuniary gain; salaries, fees, and costs of litigation have, during the past years of Republican legislation, been so largely increased as to become absolutely burdensome to the people; the times demand, and the necessities of the people require, a radical reduction of all such salaries, fees, and costs.

5. The usury laws should be revised and reformed, and six per cent. should be restored as the uniform legal rate of interest in this State, without impairing the obligation of contracts.

The Republicans assembled in State Convention at Trenton on the 25th of September, a large number of delegates being in attendance. The following persons were severally put in nomination by different counties as candidates for Governor: William Newell, Frederick A. Potts, William Walter Phelps, and G. R. Colby. At the first ballot Mr. Newell received 360 votes, Mr. Potts 142, Mr. Phelps 29, and Mr. Colby 31. Mr. Newell was declared the Republican nominee for Governor. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the convention:

The Republicans of New Jersey, cherishing a just pride in their past record as a political party, and at the same time recognizing their obligation to deal with new issues as they arise, unite in the following declaration of principles:

1. *Resolved*, That we reaffirm the National Republican platform of 1876, especially its cardinal doctrines:

That the United States constitute a nation and not a league:

That the Republican party is pledged to the complete protection of all citizens in the equal enjoyment of all their civil, political, and public rights:

That the national faith is sacredly pledged to the maintenance of the national credit, and the speedy resumption of specie payments:

That the invariable rule in appointments to the civil service should require honesty, fidelity, and capacity in the appointees; having due regard to

representing the policy of the party in power, but making the efficiency of the public service the first object:

That the public revenue should be largely raised by a tariff adjusted as far as possible so as to promote the interests of American labor and the prosperity of the whole country:

That no further grants of public lands should be made to corporations and monopolies, but that the national domain shall be used for the equal benefit of all the people. Until these great principles are perfectly secured, the mission of the Republican party will not be ended. For their accomplishment, we demand the full enforcement of all existing laws: if these are not sufficient, we demand additional legislation, and, if necessary, additional amendments to our Federal Constitution: and, finally, we affirm it to be the bounden duty of the General Government to protect all citizens in all States in their civil and political rights.

2. *Resolved*, That the President of the United States, holding his high office by a majority of the electoral votes cast at the last election, and by virtue of the decision of the most august tribunal ever created by Congress, is entitled to the support and respect in his office of every law-abiding citizen, and the puerile efforts of some portions of the Democratic party to throw discredit upon a tribunal largely of their own creation are an exhibition of folly and bad faith which deserve the reprobation and contempt of all right-minded citizens.

3. *Resolved*, That we cordially recognize the earnestness and sincerity with which President Hayes is laboring to promote the reconciliation of all sections of the country, and to secure an efficient and economical administration of the business of the Government. We are united in desiring the accomplishment of these great objects, and we pledge our hearty support to every wise measure calculated to secure the lasting unity and prosperity of the whole country, on the basis of impartial justice and equal rights for all citizens of all sections.

4. *Resolved*, That we congratulate the country upon the progress made toward the resumption of specie payment, and demand the adoption of all measures necessary to insure the restoration of a standard, uniform throughout the world, at a date not later than that now fixed by law.

5. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party of this State, by nominating as their candidate for Governor one who is in no sense identified with the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing or other interests of the State, nor familiar with its people and their wants, and who has twice within the past two years been a candidate for office in an adjoining State, have disregarded the uniform practice of both political parties, have shown themselves to be willing to sacrifice the most important interests of New Jersey to the demands of a designing and ambitious political "ring," and have insulted the just State pride of every citizen.

6. *Resolved*, That the extravagance of Democratic administrations in this State for nine years past has become a glaring abuse, confessed by the late Democratic Convention, and demanding a prompt and complete reformation. The State House has become the centre and headquarters of partisan intrigue; the public interests have been subordinated to schemes of personal ambition; the public money has been squandered in useless and expensive parades, excursions, and displays; inordinate fees for officials have become the rule rather than the exception; the cost of the administration of justice has become burdensome and oppressive; and the whole system of State administration is infested with old abuses, which nothing but a radical change of men and measures can correct. We demand a simplification and reduction of official powers and perquisites, a reduction of fees, a revision of the tax-laws, and a general lightening of the burdens of the people; and the

Republican party pledges itself and its candidate for Governor to labor incessantly for these ends.

7. *Resolved*, That the reduction of the rate of interest to 6 per cent. is the obvious demand of sound public policy and should be accomplished by explicit legislation at the earliest possible moment.

8. *Resolved*, That we reaffirm an approval of the principles asserted and established by the recent amendment to our State Constitution which prohibits the use of public funds for any sectarian purpose, and we are unalterably opposed to the interference of religious sects in civil affairs and to any division or diversion of the public school funds for their benefit.

9. *Resolved*, That we point with pride to the evidence which the history of the Republican party affords of its devotion to the interests of labor. It has secured to 4,000,000 oppressed people a proper reward for their toil, and through the agency of a reasonable tariff has sought to protect the American workman against the hurtful competition of the ill-paid labor of foreign lands; that the past record of the party is a guarantee that the future policy will be one of justice to workmen as well as to other classes of the people, and which, by the adoption of wise financial measures and the encouragement of industrial interests, will, so far as it can be accomplished by legislation, tend to open new avenues for the use of capital, and employment, and labor.

10. *Resolved*, To the candidate named for the office of Governor by this Convention we pledge our earnest and undivided support.

The result of the canvass was the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor by a majority of 12,743 over the Republican. The aggregate votes then polled in the State numbered 190,134, of which George B. McClellan received 97,837, William Newell 85,094. The nominees of the Greenback and Temperance parties had 5,058 and 1,438 votes respectively. The number of scattering votes was 37, and 690 ballots were rejected by the Board of Canvassers.

Of members returned to the State Legislature, there were 12 Democrats, 9 Republicans, for the Senate; and 33 Democrats, 27 Republicans, for the House.

The various material interests of the State, in regard to agriculture, manufactures, and the other branches of industry, though more or less affected by the long-continued depression in commercial affairs, seem to be in a satisfactory condition.

For the year 1876, the aggregate numbers of marriages, births, and deaths appear from official statement to have been as follows:

Marriages (several counties made no returns).....	5,471
Births: males, 9,364; females, 8,755; sex not reported, 732.....	18,851
Deaths.....	13,346

In the city of Newark alone the births in 1876 numbered 3,723, the deaths 3,722.

The proportional number of persons who died within the same periods of human life, distributed into decades of years, is exhibited in the following summary: Deaths, total number in the State, 13,346. Ages, under 5 years, 4,935; 5 and under 10, 1,112; 10 and under 20, 908; 20 and under 30, 953; 30 and under 40, 881; 40 and under 50, 827; 50 and under 60, 806; 60 and under 70, 896; 70 and under

80, 888; 80 and under 90, 466; 90 and under 100, 83; over 100, 6.

The grants of lands under tide-water, executed by the Riparian Commissioners during the year up to December 1, 1877, amounted to to \$43,257.86; and the principal sums of the leases of the same lands at a yearly rental of 7 per cent., to \$43,529; making together \$86,786.86. All of these grants and leases have been executed in favor of riparian owners at the respective localities. A disposition to avail themselves of the State's title seems to be increasing among them, as they have by law the primary right of purchase or lease. The whole amount of these grants made by both the Legislature and the Commissioners since April 16, 1864, is \$1,268,754.29; and of the leases, in principal sums, \$817,839.77; making a total of \$2,086,594.06.

In accordance with the joint resolution passed by the Legislature on March 30, 1876, the State Attorney-General filed a bill in the Supreme Court of the United States against the State of Delaware, to settle the question of the boundary line between the two States on the River Delaware. The case is in progress.

The Geological Board has presented a final report on the clay district of Middlesex County, giving a full description of the rich deposits of clay and other materials, for pottery and like wares. It is estimated that New Jersey has within its borders three-fourths of all the potteries for making fine earthen-ware in the United States, and the largest establishment for manufacturing fire-bricks.

By authority of an act passed by the Legislature on March 29, 1872, the New Jersey Historical Society engaged in the work of compiling a history of New Jersey as a colony and as a State. With reference to the first part of this compilation, the Society, in the year 1877, has received from England 39 folio cases containing copies of the correspondence passed between the home government and the province, from 1703 to 1776; also copies of the minutes of the council, both legislative and privy, and of various miscellaneous documents previous to 1776. Two of these cases have been left with the State Librarian for examination.

The extensive and costly improvements undertaken by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company, on its track between Newark and Hoboken, namely, the tunnel through Bergen Hill, the iron bridge on the Hackensack Marsh, and the ship-canal at Hoboken, to facilitate and increase the shipping of coal, after an uninterrupted work of above three years, have been in 1877 almost entirely completed. The total length of the tunnel's bore, not including approaches, is 4,280 feet, fully four-fifths of it being arched with brick, to avoid the possibility of accident from the falling of rock. There are in it seven shafts, and four of these measure the full width of the tunnel. The bridge across the Hackensack is 600 feet long, its length of draw 200 feet.

The three piers supporting it have foundations of masonry 35, 32, and 25 feet under water, respectively. The ship-canal at Hoboken is 3,000 feet in length, 100 feet in width, and of sufficient capacity and depth to admit steamships directly from the river to extensive wharves and coal-chutes alongside. The facilities for shipping coal were sufficient heretofore for the delivery of 2,000 cars, or 10,000 tons, per day. The enlargement caused by the said canal, and the necessary works connected with it, will increase that capacity to nearly 13,000 tons. The aggregate sums expended for these improvements by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway Company are reckoned at about \$3,000,000.

An earthquake took place in New Jersey on the 10th of September, 1877, within two minutes of nine o'clock in the forenoon. The shock was felt, with a little difference in the degree of its violence, in Burlington and a portion of Mercer, Ocean, and Monmouth Counties.

On January 3, 1877, the centennial anniversary of the capture of Princeton by General Washington, was celebrated at Princeton by a mock fight, the Newark and Pennsylvania militia taking part in it.

The memorable railroad strike, so called, and the riots consequent thereon, which injuriously affected so many States in July, 1877, produced no serious disturbance or other evil effects in New Jersey. This was owing to the precautionary measures employed by Governor Bedle, who ordered the whole of the military force of the State to be put under arms, and timely distributed for actual service at probable or possible points of danger.

The State military force was thus employed from July 22d to August 9th, when the last detachment was discharged.

The whole amount paid for that service from the Treasury was about \$55,000.

The State militia, under the name of National Guard, has been reduced, in accordance with the act passed for that purpose on March 9, 1877. As appears from the official inspection made of it in October, it now consists of 193 officers and 2,865 enlisted men; the whole being organized into 47 companies, and these assigned to seven regiments, composing two brigades and one division. The two cavalry companies heretofore existing have been disbanded. The company of artillery remains. The minimum of each company is now fixed at 50 enlisted men, instead of 40, as it was before.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH. The General Convention of the New Church was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning June 8th. The president, in his annual report, called attention to the general diffusion of members of the Church throughout the country, there being comparatively few localities where a representative of the Church could not be found. The operations of the American Swedenborg Publication Society, and of the American Tract and

Publication Society, were commended in the same document, and it was asserted that more work had been done during the past year in the dissemination of the doctrines of the New Church than ever before in the same time. Reports were heard from the various State associations, of which the following is a summary :

Canada Association, 5 societies, 4 ministers.
Illinois Association, 1 new minister, 1 new society organized in Chicago, meetings held at Peoria.

Massachusetts Association, 21 societies, 14 of which reported 1,397 members, 21 ministers, 2 licentiates. The work of the New Church Union had involved an expenditure of \$4,162.68. The rooms and library of the union in Boston were well maintained, and the publication of the *New Jerusalem Magazine* had been revived.

Minnesota Association, 2 societies, 1 pastor, 78 members in the whole State.

Ohio Association, 12 societies, 7 ministers, and 3 licentiates. There were also 3 societies in the State not connected with the association. Missionary work was vigorously carried on. The Urbana University had graduated its first class of students since its reorganization.

Maryland Association, 3 societies, 5 ministers. An agent of the association had visited Norfolk, and would visit other places in Virginia at an early day.

Maine Association, 1 ordained minister. The acceptance of the New Church doctrines by a clergyman of another denomination was reported.

Missouri Association: The missionary of the association had visited 25 different places, and preached 88 times.

Pennsylvania Association, 7 societies, about 250 members. Reports were also read from societies in San Francisco, Cal., and Detroit, Mich.

The Committee on Foreign Correspondence presented a report of the progress of the Church in other countries, which showed that it had a permanent hold in Germany, Switzerland, and Austria, as well as in France, Italy, and the three Scandinavian countries. The trustees of the Rice legacy reported that the fund amounted to about \$7,000; that the income from it had been \$419.12, and the expenditures, chiefly in distributing Swedenborg's works, had been about \$273.90. The present amount of unexpended income of this fund was \$937.15. The Rotch legacy fund amounted to \$20,234.20. The income had been \$1,057.46, and the expenditures, chiefly in revising and stereotyping the works "The Divine Providence," and "The True Christian Religion," had been \$1,274. The trustees of the Theological School reported that the receipts of the institution had been \$563.25, and the expenditures \$607.20. The amount of \$32,844.94 was due from the former treasurer of the board, for the recovery of which legal proceedings would be instituted. Four students had attended the school. The convention ordered a subscription to be taken for the assistance of the seminary. The question of a new translation of the Bible had been referred by the previous convention to the Committee on Ecclesiastical Affairs. The committee presented two carefully prepared reports, which were read and ordered to be published under the title, "A Discussion of the Principles which should govern a New Trans-

lation of the Word of God for the Use of the New Church." The annual conference of the New Church in England was held in Birmingham. Twenty-three ministers were in attendance, who represented 64 societies, with an aggregate of 4,765 registered members. A new rite, analogous to that of confirmation, was proposed and discussed, and reports were received of the organization of the Church in Germany, Austria, and Italy.

NEW MEXICO. Governor Axtell, in his message submitted to the Legislature on January 7, 1878, uses the following language :

The general condition of the Territory is far more prosperous and promising now than it has ever been before. Railroads are rapidly approaching us from the north and the west; the telegraphic wire has been extended the entire length of the Territory, and connects us with Colorado, Texas, Mexico, Arizona, and California. Improved wagon-roads have given us cheaper freights and quicker communication with our neighbors. Postal service has been extended to every important town in the Territory, and daily mails increase the intelligence and stimulate the desire for knowledge among our people. With the exception of Taos and a portion of Rio Arriba County, our crops have been abundant; and in all parts of the Territory the increase of our flocks and herds, both in quality and quantity, has been everything we could desire. Our mines have yielded fair returns for the labor expended, and our citizens are generally prosperous and contented.

With the exception of some difficulties attendant upon the removal of the Hot Spring Indians to Arizona, which inflicted severe injuries upon Grant County, we are at peace with all the tribes, and have suffered but very little at the hands of Indians during the past two years. We are constantly receiving valuable additions to our population by immigration.

The Territory is nearly free of debt, and our rate of taxation, about 1 per cent., is exceedingly low compared with other States and Territories. The New Mexican people are conservative; their age and traditions make them so. They are old-fashioned enough to desire to keep out of debt, and do not consider that change is necessarily improvement; yet when fully convinced that progress demands radical changes they will make them with alacrity.

The counties are largely in debt, and have little public property to show for it.

On the subject of education, he says:

Parents who have the means can and ought to select their own schools and adopt their own methods of education; but it is the duty of your honorable body to provide schools for the poor. Former legislative assemblies have already generously set apart one-fourth of all the taxes for the support of public schools. You are to consider if this fund is properly expended and whether or not the laws in relation to it need any amendments.

I respectfully suggest that you appoint a committee to compile all the laws relating to this subject, and that you diligently consider whether any improvements can be suggested to existing laws, or any new laws passed to render the system more efficient. Most, if not all, of our States and Territories have an officer known as Superintendent of Education, whose duty it is to visit all the counties and inspect personally the condition of the public schools. Would it not be wise for us to follow their example in this respect?

I also recommend that you abolish the county boards of school commissioners and impose the duties

which they now perform upon the county commissioners. This will save some expense and probably secure the best men in each county.

In the north the Utes roam at will over the country; in the south the Mescalero Apaches extend their depredations into the settlements of Texas, and even to the cities of Mexico. These tribes only remain at their agencies long enough to receive their annuity, goods, and rations. The Navajos have a reservation some 30 by 90 miles in extent, yet they roam at will and pasture their flocks in all parts of the Territory. In some localities the army is also needed to restrain bad white men, and it is urged that Congress be memorialized to permit the regular army to aid the civil authorities of New Mexico in preserving the public peace. Prisoners are now confined in the county jails, which, as a rule, are filthy and insecure. Governor Axtell, therefore, recommends that measures be taken for the erection of a Territorial prison.

In view of the danger of traveling unarmed in the Territory, the repeal of the statute against carrying arms is recommended. The repeal of the law allowing jurors to fix the penalty in criminal cases is also recommended. The total expense of the Territory for the past two years has been \$12,653.72. The total amount paid into the Treasury from the 16th of November, 1875, to the 30th of November, 1877, is \$118,088.36½. Of this amount \$33,395.05½ was received for licenses and fines, and \$84,643.31 for property taxes. The licenses are too high, enterprise is taxed and property escapes, and many men, by paying both license and property tax, pay double taxes. Of this total amount collected there has been paid back to the counties for jurors, witnesses, bailiffs, fees of district and attorney-general, sheriff, clerks' fees, and commissions of county assessors, the total sum of \$41,179.82½. Add to this Territorial expenses elsewhere stated, and the balance of the amount collected has been paid for interest on bonds and to redeem outstanding warrants. Two years ago the outstanding warrants amounted to \$29,394.70. Coupons unpaid \$9,650, and \$59,800 bonds.

On the 30th day of November last the account stood as follows:

Bonds unpaid.....	\$45,500 00
Warrants outstanding.....	913 98
Coupons.....	895 00
Total.....	\$47,308 98
Cash in the Treasury.....	1,210 76
Total debt.....	\$46,098 22

There is due from the counties to the Territory from 1870 to 1877 the sum of \$76,461.61½.

The great increase of population and wealth in the extreme northern and southern counties, within the last two years, makes a new apportionment absolutely necessary. The counties of Doña Ana, Grant, and Lincoln together elect one member of the Council, Taos alone elects two. Grant County should have a member of the House, and the three counties named another Senator. Their total voting population is about 2,000, while Bernalillo, with a vote of only 1,560, has two Senators and three Representatives.

Some important events in the recent history of the Territory may be noted. In 1875, the United States military telegraph was completed from Santa Fé to Mesilla, and in 1876 from Mesilla to Tucson, Arizona. In May, 1876, the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad was completed to near the Territorial line at Trinidad, and in 1877 to Fort Garland. In December, 1877, a tri-weekly passenger coach line was started between Santa Fé and Garland City; time 30 hours. The same year direct telegraphic communication was extended to San Diego, California, and El Paso, Mexico. There



STREET SCENE IN SANTA FÉ.

are 86 post-offices in New Mexico. The following are the newspapers of the Territory:

New Mexican (daily and weekly), Santa Fé; *News and Press*, Cimarron; *Gazette*, Las Vegas; *Advertiser*, Las Vegas; *Revista Catolica*, Las Vegas; *Revista Evangelica* (monthly), Las Vegas; *Eco*, Las Cruces; *News*, Mesilla; *Independent*, Mesilla; *Herald*, Silver City; *Review*, Albuquerque; *Santa Fé Illustrated Monthly*, Santa Fé.

NEW YORK. The aggregate balance in the Treasury of all the funds, October 1, 1876, was \$8,923,053.78. The aggregate receipts,

during the year ending September 30, 1877, amounted to \$25,055,818.69, and the payments to \$26,219,436.25, leaving in the Treasury, at the end of the fiscal year, a balance of \$5,759,434.22. The several funds from which these aggregate results are drawn are the Canal Fund, the Free School Fund, the Elmira Female College Educational Fund, the General Debt Sinking Fund, the Bounty Debt Sinking Fund, the General Revenue Fund, the Long Island Railroad Company Sinking Fund, the Common School Fund, the Literary Fund, the United States Deposit Fund, the College Land Scrip Fund, the Cornell Endowment Fund, and the Military Record Fund. The receipts into the Treasury on account of the general revenue fund during the year were \$5,603,432.85; and the payments, including \$805,647.31 transferred to the bounty debt sinking fund, amounted to \$5,935,808; deficiency of the revenue, September 30, 1877, \$332,375.16. The balances due from county treasurers September 30, 1877, on account of taxes of 1876, amounted to \$755,879.81, to which is to be added \$770,598.22, the amount paid on account of 1877 appropriations, included in the tax levy of last year, payable into the State Treasury in April and May, 1878. Deducting from these sums the above deficiency of \$332,375.16, and the balances of 1876 appropriations unpaid and in force September 30, 1877, amounting to \$189,637.66, the result is an actual surplus, September 30, 1877, of \$1,104,465.21.

On the 30th of September, 1876, the total funded debt was \$23,315,898.58, classified as follows:

General fund.....	\$3,092,238
Contingent fund.....	5,000
Canal ".....	10,081,660
Bounty ".....	10,187,000
Total.....	\$23,315,898

On September 30, 1877, the funded debt was as follows:

General fund.....	\$926,694
Canal ".....	9,900,360
Bounty ".....	130,000
Total.....	\$10,957,054

The actual reduction of the debt during the year by cancellation was \$12,358,843.

Deducting the unapplied balances of the sinking funds, the total State debt September 30, 1877, amounted to \$8,707,663. The balances in the sinking funds on that date, including money and securities, were as follows:

General fund.....	\$849,047 81
Bounty ".....	1,270,843 71
Canal ".....	161,611 39
Total.....	\$2,281,002 41

Among the expenditures from the public Treasury during the year were \$3,529,797 for educational purposes, of which \$3,082,834 were the proceeds of a direct tax of 1½ mill for common schools. The expenditures by the State for the support of asylums and hospitals for the deaf, blind, insane, and idiotic, were \$369,-

020, as follows: deaf and dumb, \$131,745; blind, \$88,335; insane, \$112,940; idiotic, \$36,000. These amounts do not include the large sums appropriated for building purposes to the institutions which have been in progress during the year.

The assessed valuation of real estate in 1877 was \$2,376,252,178; personal, \$379,488,140; aggregate, \$2,755,740,318. The total valuation in 1867 was \$1,664,107,725, showing an increase in ten years of \$1,091,632,593. The increase in valuation of 1877 over 1876 was \$289,473,045. The State tax for the current fiscal year is 3½ mills, which will yield \$8,726,511. The levy for schools is 1½ mill; for general purposes 1½ mill; for the new Capitol and other buildings ¼ mill; for canals ¼ mill; total 3½ mills. The rate recommended for the ensuing fiscal year is as follows: for the general fund 1½ mill; for schools 1 mill; for deficiency in canal debt sinking fund ¼ mill; total 2½ mills. This is the lowest annual rate of the last sixteen years, and shows the rapid progress which has recently been made toward a sound and healthy condition of the State finances.



STATE SEAL OF NEW YORK.

The most important event in the finances of the State during the past year was the maturity of the bounty debt. This was created by several laws passed in 1865. Their object was to provide the means necessary for the payment of bounties to the volunteers, to repay towns and counties for bounties paid by them, and to prevent the exercise of the power to create debt by localities, which power had been granted by previous legislation. The amount of the debt to be created under these laws was limited to \$30,000,000, and it reached its highest figure September 30, 1866, when it amounted to \$27,644,000. A sinking fund was provided to pay the loan in twelve years. The debt was gradually reduced until September 30, 1876, when it amounted to \$10,137,000. The loan matured April 7, 1877. Free purchases were made in January and were continued until no more could be procured short of payment in full. The debt has been paid as fast as

presented, and on September 30, 1877, the amount outstanding was, with accrued interest added, \$132,418, on which sum the interest has ceased, the whole amount paid by the tax-payers during the twelve years being \$43,270,337.

The only State debt remaining is the canal debt, which on September 30, 1877, amounted to \$3,630,016, less the balances in the sinking fund. Of this sum \$880,000 became due December 1st, and was paid from the canal debt sinking funds, leaving the total amount of the debt \$7,750,016.

The deliveries at tide-water by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of the season to November 22d, were, in flour and grain, equal to 43,712,500 bushels, against 28,841,100 bushels for the corresponding period in 1876, being an increase of 14,871,400 bushels. The gross amount of receipts from all sources was \$1,053,361. The expenditures for superintendence, collection, and ordinary repairs, amounted to \$1,050,329, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures amounting only to \$3,032, to be paid into the sinking fund, and leaving a large deficiency to be supplied by taxation. The gross tolls for the calendar year 1876 were \$1,340,000, and for 1877 \$880,000, showing a falling off of \$460,000. This is a lower amount of receipts for tolls than has been known within the last forty-five years. A reduction of expenditures is regarded as an absolute necessity. Of all the canals in the State only the Erie earned during the past year more than expenses; while that yielded the small revenue of \$88,840 over expenses, nearly all the others failed

to produce a fourth of the sums expended to keep them in repairs. All the lateral canals south of the Erie, except the Cayuga and Seneca, are practically abandoned. Those north of the Erie, required by the Constitution to be kept, give very discouraging results. The Oswego shows receipts of \$20,473, and expenditures \$60,984; the Black River, receipts \$15,711, and expenditures \$54,381; the Champlain, receipts \$63,162, and expenditures \$214,339.

The condition of the common schools for the year ending September 30, 1877, is shown in the following:

Total receipts, including balance on hand September 30, 1876.....	\$12,110,903 63
Total expenditures.....	10,976,234 45
Amount paid for teachers' wages.....	7,916,633 51
Amount paid for school-houses, repairs, furniture, etc.....	1,858,404 35
Estimated value of school-houses and sites...	30,856,243 00
Number of school-houses.....	11,833
Number of school districts, exclusive of cities.....	11,267
Number of teachers employed for the legal term of school.....	19,737
Number of teachers employed during any portion of the year.....	30,161
Number of children attending public schools..	1,023,715
Number of persons attending normal schools.....	6,045
Number of children of school age in private schools.....	117,154
Number of volumes in the school district libraries.....	765,546
Number of persons in the State between the ages of five and twenty-one years.....	1,566,234

The recent change in the management of the State-prisons, by vesting their superintendence in one person, has been attended with encouraging results. The expenditures and earnings of each of the prisons for the year ending September 30, 1877, were as follows:

PRISONS, ETC.	Advances from the Treasury.	Received from Earnings.	Excess of Expenditures.
Auburn.....	\$185,986 65	\$84,024 25	\$101,962 40
Clinton.....	163,650 84	67,314 71	96,336 13
Sing-Sing.....	302,598 16	161,401 93	141,491 13
Miscellaneous expenditures not distributed, including transportation of convicts.....	29,898 87	.....	29,898 87
Total.....	\$682,429 02	\$312,740 94	\$369,688 08

The excess of advances from the Treasury over receipts from earnings was \$704,379 in 1876, \$545,550 in 1875, and \$588,537 in 1874. The total number of convicts in the three prisons was: 3,567 in 1877, 3,509 in 1876, 3,481 in 1875, and 3,060 in 1874. The State reformatory, at Elmira, approaches completion and contains about 140 convicts. When completed it will afford accommodations for 500 inmates.

The number of inmates in the several State asylums for the insane is as follows: Utica, 578; Willard, 1,270; Poughkeepsie, 235; Middletown, 115; total, 2,198.

Probably no State Convention held in recent years has attracted wider attention and caused more universal comment than that of the Republican party, which assembled at Rochester on the 26th of September. Senator Roscoe Conkling was chosen permanent chair-

man of the Convention, but declined to serve, and nominated Thomas C. Platt, of Tioga County, who was chosen for the position.

The resolutions as reported and adopted did not indorse the National Administration. Earnest efforts were made by the minority of the delegates to secure the adoption of a resolution for that purpose, and the following was offered by Mr. George William Curtis, as a substitute for the second clause of the platform:

The lawful title of Rutherford B. Hayes to the Presidency is as clear and perfect as that of George Washington. We gladly recognize his eminent patriotism, proved in the field and in civil life. We heartily commend his efforts in the permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, and for the correction of the evils and abuse in the Civil Service as strictly conformed to his own pledges, and to the declarations of the Convention that nomi-

nated him, and as tending to the promotion of the public welfare. Recognizing that the work is but begun, we shall hail with satisfaction its prompt and vigorous prosecution, in which the President may confidently rely upon the cordial support of the country.

The passage of this was advocated by Mr. Curtis, but it was voted down by a vote of 295 to 105. The Convention was led by Senator Roscoe Conkling, who attacked Mr. Curtis, and defended the platform as reported and adopted.

The platform adopted was as follows:

The Republicans of New York, true to the achievements of an unequalled history, and faithful to the demands of an uncompleted mission, make the following declarations:

1. The office of government is to conserve order, peace, and safety, and to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of every right implied by the Constitution and the laws. Unity and fraternal relations in all States and sections, and between all States and sections, are of the first and highest importance, and

the Republican party of New York will heartily support every measure, authorized by law, adapted to establishing and maintaining commercial and industrial prosperity and tranquillity, justice, and obedience to lawful authority. The Constitution ordains that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." The only republican government known to the constitution of any American State is a government chosen by the people. The question whether a case has arisen requiring the President to employ military force to protect lawful State authority against domestic violence is, by the Constitution, committed to his decision and to his responsibility. Taking no issue with any decision of this kind which has been made by the National Executive in respect to the employment of troops, and expressing no opinion in regard to the methods and attendant proceedings employed in any instance, we cherish the hope that the action taken in relation to the Southern States will result in peace, tranquillity, and justice, and no act of the Republicans of New York, conducive to its good effects, shall be withheld.

2. We insist on purity, frugality, and efficiency in every branch of the public service, National and State. To that end we hold these requirements



VIEW OF ALBANY FROM GREENBUSH.

practical and just: 1. No needless office or officer, or public agent, should exist. 2. Compensation for official service should be fair and just, but in no case excessive. 3. Fit men, and no others, should hold public trusts. 4. Every official, high or low, should be required at all times faithfully to perform his duty, and the whole of it. 5. No official or office-holder should be subject to political or partisan assessments, or to interference in any way with his political rights or action, and plain laws should forbid and punish all attempts to make or enforce such assessments, or to control or to abridge, in any respect, the absolute freedom in political action which in this country belongs to all voters alike.

In connection with the subject we recur with satisfaction to that portion of the letter of acceptance of Mr. Hayes, wherein he declares that the founders of our Government meant that the officer should

be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his duty satisfactory. In furtherance of this view, we commend, as worthy of consideration, legislation making officers secure in a limited fixed tenure, and subject to removal only as officers under State laws are removable in this State on charges to be regularly and openly preferred and adjudged.

3. We hold honest service or labor the best and highest exertion for American citizens; and those who labor for others, whether for the Government or for private employers, are as fully entitled as any citizen can be to absolute freedom in all political, civil, and religious affairs. They owe the full service they agree to render, and to their employers they owe nothing more. The Constitution of the United States and of the State of New York, and the laws, establish equal rights for all citizens and

all voters, and we deprecate, as unwarrantable and hurtful, all attempts by employers, whether representing capital or political power, to encroach upon or coerce others in the enjoyment of any of the rights or the exercise of any of the duties of citizenship.

4. In the State of New York the whole number of National office-holders, including clerks and subordinates of every degree, is 7,465. This is one National official or subordinate to 152 votes. Of State, county, and town officials, there are, in this State, 133,513. This is one State, county, or town official to every 8½ voters. When the potential functions of local officers are taken into account, their nearness to the citizen and their power over his property, taxes and interest, their relative influence becomes

even greater than the numbers indicate. The exclusion of public servants from political action would disfranchise a great body of our fellow-citizens. The laws make no such exclusion, and we deny, as an imputation upon the people of New York, that they are, or have been, dominated by the Nation's subordinate officials, and we can conceive of no condition of affairs, short of the extinction of manhood and patriotism, in which a postmaster or a clerk could subdue to his partisan will 152 other electors, or exert any other influence, beyond such as his character might give him.

5. Public faith, honest industry, and the general prosperity demand a sound currency of coin and paper convertible into coin, and the already near approach of specie payments enforces the wisdom



THE NEW CAPITOL AT ALBANY.

and duty of faithfully pursuing the necessary steps to full resumption within the time now fixed by law.

6. We oppose any further land grants or subsidies to corporations and monopolies, and hold that the public domain should be reserved for the free homes of industrious settlers.

7. That we regard with alarm and disapprove the demands coming from the promoters of various schemes, that profuse appropriations and grants shall be made, and the National credit used to carry on works of various kinds, local and sectional in character, and not of urgent National importance. New York, with one-tenth of the population, is the source of about one-quarter of all the National revenues, and we call upon the burdened tax-payers of this State to watch and defeat all attempts, however specious, to increase the public debt, or to obtain their money for remote and questionable purposes,

which, if feasible, appeal to State action and private enterprise. Such attempts are the more indefensible when sustained by the votes of sectional minorities, adding to the burdens of the more heavily-taxed portions of our country.

8. We recognize equally the rights of property and the manliness and dignity of labor, deprecating any resort to violence in the name of either. We insist at all times upon the supremacy of the law, and the maintenance of public order. The advancement of American industry and enterprise depends upon the harmonious coöperation of capital and labor; and the adjustment of their material relations, whether left to the reason of the parties or effected by legislation, should be governed by a considerate regard for the rights of the one and the just claims of the other.

9. In the affairs of our great State, always vital to the people, and at this time of paramount impor-

tance, we declare the Republican party the only hope of thorough reform and frugal government, and arraign the Democratic party for false pretenses, for perpetuating existing abuses, and for slavish subservience to the most corrupt and dangerous influences. In support of this declaration we appeal to these facts: That Republican rule, by extinguishing the public indebtedness, insured the large reduction which has been effected in State taxation; that the Constitutional Amendments, carried by the Republicans, enforced and secured a large decrease of expenditures; that the recent unparalleled delinquencies, frauds, and robberies in State, city, and public judiciary trusts, have imposed high duties upon the prosecuting authorities of the State, and the most thorough and adequate laws have armed them with full powers. Yet the official report of the present Attorney-General, made in obedience to the call of the last Legislature, shows that his office, besides its regular costs, has expended nearly \$40,000 in extra fees on prosecutions in which not one offender has been punished, not one dollar recovered, and no return of any kind made to the State, a record which merits public rebuke, and demands that the trust shall be placed in more capable and successful hands; that because the present Executive found his will unable to place a conspicuous resident of another State in the high public trust of Superintendent of Public Works in defiance equally of the law which contemplates that all officers shall be chosen from among our own citizens, and of the Constitution which devolves the appointment upon the coordinate branches, he has assumed to disregard and still nullifies the great Constitutional reform in the canal management which the people adopted a year ago by an overwhelming vote; that in the last Legislature the Republican majority passed two Constitutional Amendments, and other important measures of municipal retrenchment and reform, reducing salaries, abolishing sinecures, simplifying the administration, and effecting an annual saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars, every one of which measures of law was resisted by the Democratic minority, and vetoed by the Democratic Executive at the behest of Tammany Hall, thus willfully continuing oppressive abuses of local administration; that the Tammany government of New York has increased the debt of that city four-fold, until it exceeds the enormous sum of \$130,000,000, and is three times as much for every citizen under its burden as the National Debt; and the same grasping ring plots, through the control of Legislatures and Governors, to extend over the State the baleful rule which imposes these glaring abominations on the metropolis. With these decisive truths attesting the high purpose and fidelity of the Republican party, and proving the Democratic party unworthy of confidence, we meet the questions which address themselves to the people of this State.

We favor an equitable apportionment—just to all parts of the State, and giving undue preponderance to none—and with the Executive belonging to one party, it is important to an impartial adjustment that the Legislature should be in the hands of the other.

We pledge ourselves to renewed and unyielding efforts for the correction of municipal abuses and for economy and reform in every branch of administration; and

We summon all good citizens to unite with us in achieving these high objects.

On the second day of the Convention, the following nominations were made: for Secretary of State, John C. Churchill, of Oswego; Controller, Francis Sylvester, of Columbia County; Treasurer, William F. Bostwick, of Ithaca; Attorney-General, Grenville Tremaine, of Albany; State Engineer, Howard Soule, of Onondaga County.

The Democratic Convention assembled in Albany on October 3d, and nominated the following ticket: for Secretary of State, Allen C. Beach; Controller, Frederic P. Olcott; Treasurer, James Mackin; Attorney-General, Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr.; State Engineer and Surveyor, Horatio Seymour, Jr.

The following resolutions were adopted:

The people having, in the last Presidential contest, elected by an overwhelming popular and a clear electoral majority the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President, and the will of the nation, thus constitutionally declared, having been wickedly and boldly nullified by means of the grossest usurpation and frauds of Returning Boards, protected and adopted, if not instigated, by the party in possession of the Government, and rendered practicable by a threatening array of military force:

Resolved, That at this, the first Convention of the Democrats of this State held since the consummation of this great crime, it is not only just and fit, but it is the plain duty in the interest of constitutional government, and in the vindication and preservation of the sacred right of the majority to choose their rulers, to denounce with the warmest indignation this stupendous wrong, and we do hereby denounce, condemn, and hold it up to universal execration.

Resolved, That this duty of setting a mark of infamy upon this transaction, and preventing any quick forgetfulness or easy condonation of it from raising a tempting precedent for future outrages, rests especially and peculiarly upon the Democratic party of this State, one of whose most illustrious leaders was the President actually chosen by the nation.

Resolved, That the late House of Representatives deserve the thanks of all patriots and lovers of liberty for their just refusal, in the exercise of the most ancient and valuable privilege belonging to representatives of the people in all constitutional governments, to appropriate money for the support of soldiers to be used in the illegal and despotic oppression of citizens in any portion of the Republic.

Resolved, That the present National Administration, by its withdrawal of the troops from the South, and its cessation from the mischievous, unconstitutional, and oppressive interference with the internal affairs of States, has, in that respect, reversed the vicious precedents of the Republican party, followed the course marked out by the Federal Constitution, and to which the Democrats stand pledged, and it is therefore entitled, in that particular, to the approval of all good citizens.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of New York reaffirm the following principles set forth in their platform adopted in 1874, now thrice indorsed by large majorities of the voters of this State: Gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency convertible with coin; steady steps toward specie payments, no step backward; the honest payment of the public debt in coin; a sacred preservation of the public faith; revenue reform, a tariff for revenue only; no Government partnership with protected monopolies; home rule to limit and localize most jealously the few powers intrusted to public servants, municipal, State, and Federal; no centralization; equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation; official accountability enforced by better civil and criminal remedies; no private use of public funds by public officers; corporations chartered by the State always supervisable by the State in the interest of the people; the party in power responsible for all legislation while in power; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the granting of subsidies by the Government to corporations or individuals for the construction of railroads or other internal improvements, as unnecessary, beyond the

scope of Federal power, and inevitably producing corruption.

Resolved, That we congratulate the whole people of this State that, notwithstanding the suffering to which the laboring classes have been for years subjected, in spite of their failure to obtain remunerative employment, and the bitter privations which have been imposed on them thereby, they have endured these calamities for the most part with patience, without disorder, or violation of the public peace; and we declare that it is through the beneficent operation of equal and just laws, favoring no one class at the expense of another, a stern refusal on the part of legislative bodies to yield to the schemes of grasping monopolies, and the decrease of public expenditures and taxation to the lowest practicable point, that the laboring classes of the country (with whom the Democratic party has always strongly and intelligently sympathized) are mainly to find effectual and permanent relief.

Resolved, That we favor a uniform and equitable excise law, having regard for and protective of the rights of all the people, accompanied by stringent provisions punishing its violation.

Resolved, That we demand more complete protection for the savings of the industrial classes by the stricter supervision and control of savings banks, insurance companies, and other institutions in which the people's money may be invested, and the enactment of laws providing severe and certain punishment of all official neglect, extravagance, or fraud, by which the people's earnings may be endangered or lost.

Resolved, That the deliberate refusal of the Republican majority in the State Legislature during two sessions, in open defiance of the plainest and most peremptory mandates of the Constitution, to apportion the representation of the people of the State in the Senate and Assembly in accordance with the census, is a reckless disregard of duty



INTERIOR OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW YORK CITY.

hitherto without precedent in our history, and aims a blow at the very root and foundation of representative government. That this act, the most revolutionary and lawless ever ventured upon even by that revolutionary and lawless party, renders it indispensable to the preservation of the right of representation that the legislative power should be wrested from its hands at the coming election. That the hypocritical promise of apportionment appearing in the resolutions of the recent Rochester Convention is upon its face a mockery and insult to the Constitution. It boldly calls for a direct violation of the organic law, in demanding that the amount of population should be disregarded and a system of rotten boroughs maintained, to prevent "a preponderance" of the inhabited over the uninhabited portions of the State.

The Democracy of New York, in Convention assembled, again pledge themselves, their nominees, and their representatives in the Senate and Assembly, to follow where an honest and fearless chief magistrate has dared to lead in reforming the administration of our great canals, so long despoiled in their construction, maintenance, repairs, and revenues; to carry on with unwavering purpose and fidelity wise measures to increase the efficiency of

all the departments of public works and service, and to persist in reducing our State tax. As proof of their devotion to this work they point to the fruits of the illustrious administrations of Governors Tilden and Robinson. The civil service of the State has been purified. Economy and prudence have been introduced in every department. Offenders against the law, defaulters in the public funds, embezzling county treasurers, profligate boards and trustees, swindling contractors, and those who have debauched legislation and political justice, have been relentlessly prosecuted.

A State Convention of Workingmen or Labor Reformers was held in Troy, October 9th, and adopted a platform, of which the following is a synopsis:

1. We favor a currency of gold, silver, and United States Treasury notes, which shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and the retirement of national-bank bills.
2. That labor has a perfect right to an equal share of the wealth which it creates.
3. That the invention of labor-saving machinery should have the effect of reducing the hours of labor.

4. We oppose the granting of public lands to railroad corporations, and favor their distribution to actual settlers, with such Government aid as may be necessary to occupy and improve them, taking a lien upon the land as security for the same, to be paid in annual installments in a period of ten years.

5. Assessments upon taxable property made on the cumulative principle, increasing the rates according to the amount of property actually owned, with just discrimination against unproductive property.

6. Gratuitous administration of justice in all courts of law.

7. The establishment of a bureau of labor statistics by the State as well as by the National Government, the officers of these bureaus to be taken from the ranks of labor.

8. We favor the abolishment of the contract system in the prisons and reformatory institutions of the State as soon as practicable, the said institutions to be managed in the interests of the people, and the goods manufactured therein to be sold at no less than the market rates.

9. We believe the public good demands, and the business interests, as well as the welfare of producers and consumers, require, that railroad lines of communication should be under the control and management of the State through which they pass, and that the transportation of freight and passengers should be done for the cost, or as near as possible, paying a reasonable interest to the stockholders, and providing for a sinking fund sufficient to keep the road and rolling-stock in good condition.

10. We hold the right of suffrage to be sacred, and will oppose any candidate for the Legislature who does not pledge himself to vote against that portion of the proposed Constitutional Amendment which aims to establish a board of finance and restrict the right of suffrage in the various cities of the State. We oppose an increase of the standing army.

11. We favor a law for the protection of life and limb of employés in factories, or in the erection of buildings; the abolishment of tenement-house factories, and a weekly settlement in current funds for wages or compensation.

12. We shall steadily labor for the abolishment of unnecessary offices and the reduction of exorbitant salaries.

13. No centralization.

14. We favor the prosecution of necessary public works, the wages paid to be settled by arbitration from time to time.

15. Defalcations in office and bribery of electors, legislators, or officers, to be defined by statute as infamous crimes; every offender, either as principal or accessory, to be punished by imprisonment at hard labor, debarred from holding office, voting, or witnessing in courts; excluded from Executive clemency, and posted as an infamous person by proclamation in all the official papers in the State.

The candidates of this party were John J. Junio for Secretary of State, George Blair for Controller, Samuel G. Rice for Treasurer, Warren T. Worden for Attorney-General, and Walter Griswold for State Engineer and Surveyor.

Nominations for State officers were also made by the Prohibition party and by the Greenback party, and an independent German, or "German American," ticket was circulated bearing the names of three of the Republican and two of the Democratic nominees. The views of the Greenback party were expressed as follows:

1. We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Specie Resumption act of 1875, and call

for the action of all patriots to elect Congressmen on this issue.

2. We believe that United States notes issued directly by the Government and convertible on demand into United States obligations, bearing an equitable rate of interest not exceeding 1 cent a day on each \$100, and interchangeable with United States notes at par, will afford the best circulating medium ever devised. Such United States notes should be a full legal tender for all purposes except the payment of such obligations as are by existing contracts expressly made payable in coin; and we hold it to be the duty of the Government to provide such circulating medium, and insist, in the language of Jefferson, "that bank paper must be suppressed and circulation restored to the nation to whom it belongs."

3. The permanent duty of the Government is to legislate for the full development of all legitimate business.

4. We protest against the further issue of gold bonds for foreign market sales.

5. We also protest against the sale of Government bonds to buy silver as a substitute for paper currency.

The election resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket. The vote was as follows:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Allen C. Beach (Democrat).....	853,062
John C. Churchill (Republican).....	871,798
John J. Junio (Labor Reformer).....	20,282
Henry Hagner (Prohibitionist).....	7,280
John McIntosh (Social Democrat).....	1,799
Francis E. Spinner (Greenback).....	997
Scattering, etc.....	1,443
Total.....	786,616
Beach over Churchill.....	11,264

CONTROLLER.

Frederic P. Olcott (Democrat).....	395,701
C. V. R. Ludington (Republican).....	859,590
George Blair (Labor Reformer).....	19,123
Elias T. Talbot (Prohibitionist).....	7,440
Gebhardt Kuhne (Social Democrat).....	1,271
Thomas P. Edwards (Greenback).....	978
Scattering, etc.....	2,199
Total.....	786,297
Olcott over Ludington.....	86,111

TREASURER.

James Mackin (Democrat).....	838,040
William L. Bostwick (Republican).....	870,383
Samuel G. Rice (Labor Reformer).....	18,480
Joseph W. Grosvenor (Prohibitionist).....	7,383
R. H. Bartholomew (Social Democrat).....	1,827
William Doyle (Greenback).....	920
M. F. Kiernan (Labor Reformer).....	470
Scattering.....	2,396
Total.....	785,908
Mackin over Bostwick.....	13,565

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr. (Democrat)....	833,367
Grenville Tremaine (Republican).....	871,326
Warren T. Worden (Lab. Ref. and Green.)..	19,533
G. Havens Gleason (Prohibitionist).....	7,291
Ernest Smith (Social Democrat).....	1,843
Scattering, etc.....	2,696
Total.....	786,966
Schoonmaker over Tremaine.....	11,541

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Horatio Seymour, Jr. (Democrat).....	895,321
Howard Soule (Republican).....	860,157
Walter Griswold (Labor Reform. and Green.)	18,722
Henry D. Myers (Prohibitionist).....	7,386
C. F. Collenburg (Social Democrat).....	1,856
Rushton Smith (Labor Reformer).....	881
Scattering, etc.....	1,462
Total.....	785,285
Seymour over Soule.....	85,164

The Legislature continued in session from early in January till the latter part of May. Among the laws passed was one providing that the Superintendent of State-prisons shall have the management and control of the prisons and the convicts therein, and of all matters relating to the government, discipline, police, contracts, and fiscal concerns thereof. It further provided that the system of labor in the State-prisons shall be by contract or by the State, or partly by one system and partly by the other, the matter being left to the discretion of the Superintendent. By another act the Superintendent is authorized to appoint a State agent for discharged convicts, whose duty it shall be to visit from time to time the various penal institutions and reformatories of the State, and to confer with all convicts whose terms of imprisonment are soon to expire, for the purpose of inducing them to proceed at once from their place of confinement to suitable homes and places where employment will be secured for them. The agent is empowered to furnish discharged convicts with transportation, food, clothing, and necessary tools and advice, so that they may enter upon employment.

The act to prohibit the selling of intoxicating liquors to children provides that no minor under the age of 14 years shall be admitted to or allowed to remain in any saloon or place of entertainment where any intoxicating liquors are sold, or at places of amusement, concert-saloons, or dance-houses, unless accompanied by parent or guardian.

A law was passed providing that boards of education in cities and villages shall designate the text-books to be used in the public schools under their charge. In the other school-districts of the State the text-books are to be designated by a two-thirds vote of all the legal voters voting. When a text-book has been so adopted it cannot be changed or superseded within five years from its adoption, except by a three-fourths vote of the Board of Education or of the annual school-meeting.

An important bill was passed providing for

the sale of the lateral canals. Under its provisions the Chenango Canal extension is to be discontinued after May 1, 1878. The Chemung and the Genesee Valley Canals are to be abandoned after September 30, 1878, while the Crooked Lake Canal ceases to exist as a State water-way.

Among important bills vetoed by the Governor were "an act to secure better public administration of the city of New York," popularly known as the Woodin charter; an act reducing the departments and commissions in Brooklyn to a single head; an act relating to



TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY.

education in the city of New York; and the bill conferring additional powers upon the insurance department. The act for the government of New York City had consumed considerable time of the Legislature, and the subject had been much discussed by the general public. Governor Robinson vetoed it for the following reason:

It would be a bulky addition to the existing mass of New York City statutes. It seeks to regulate many details of administration, and some of its provisions are, on their face, unobjectionable and wholesome,

but the objectionable features more than counterbalance all these. It is one of a series of bills passed by the Legislature professedly in the interest of economy and reform, but which, after their introduction into the Legislature, were so changed as to make them mere cloaks of mischievous provisions, which would have led to greater evils than those which they profess to remedy. There is very little doubt that in practice it would lead to increased rather than diminished expenditures on the part of the city. There are, moreover, several provisions in it which are palpably unconstitutional, and others which are incongruous and subversive of all sound principles of municipal government. It is immensely long, and would constitute a large volume by itself. The pressure of other duties prevents the specification in detail of all the objectionable features of the bill. It would simply add to the confusion now existing in the laws relating to the city, already so great that the judges of our highest court acknowledge their inability to construe them intelligently. What New York City needs above all things at present is to be let alone by the Legislature until that body is ready to enact a wise and complete charter to stand as a permanent form of local government, and to be coupled with a thorough revision of existing laws. The evils of these frequent changes in the law are greater than the suffering from any minor defects in existing laws.

The most important subject which engaged the attention of the Legislature was that of amending the State Constitution. Six amendments were agreed to, and, if approved by the Legislature of 1878, will be submitted to a vote of the people at the fall election of that year. The most important is a new article (XVII.) relating to the organization and government of cities. It provides that city elections shall be held separately from the State and national elections, and in March or April; the legislative power conferred on a city is to be vested in a board of aldermen, who are to have none of the powers vested in the board of finance. The board of aldermen are empowered to pass measures over the mayor's veto, provided that such vote be taken at the next meeting of the board after the communication of the veto. The executive power of every city shall be vested in the mayor and in such executive officers and departments as may be created by law. The mayor, with the consent of the board of finance, is to appoint the chief financial and law officers; and he is empowered to appoint the head or chief officers of the other executive departments. With the written approval of the Governor, he may remove any of these officers. He is also empowered to investigate their accounts and proceedings, and may examine the officers and their subordinates under oath. He shall also have power to veto any legislative act of the board of aldermen. The mayor may be removed for cause by the Governor, who, in such case, shall appoint a mayor to act until the next succeeding election, when a mayor for the full term shall be elected. The Legislature shall provide for the filling of a vacancy in the office of mayor otherwise occurring, until the next ensuing city election, and also for the discharge of the duties of the mayor during his temporary absence or disability. Heads of departments shall have power to appoint and

remove their subordinates; but the Legislature may regulate by law the qualifications for such appointments and the conditions of such removals.

Every city is to have a board of finance, to consist of not less than six nor more than fifteen members, who shall possess the qualifications required for electors of members of said board. The qualifications prescribed for electors are as follows:

SECTION 6. In cities having a population, according to the State census next preceding the election, of over one hundred thousand inhabitants, the board of finance shall be elected by the electors of the city (otherwise qualified under Article II. of the Constitution), who shall, for two years next preceding the election, have paid an annual tax on property owned by them, and officially assessed for taxation in such city, of the assessed value of not less than five hundred dollars, or shall have actually paid during the same period a yearly rent, for premises in said city occupied by them for purposes of residence or lawful business, of not less than two hundred and fifty dollars. In cities having a population, according to the State census next preceding the election, of not more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, the board of finance shall be elected by the electors of the city (otherwise qualified under Article II. of the Constitution), who shall, for two years next preceding the election, have paid an annual tax on property owned by them, and officially assessed for taxation in such city, or who shall have actually paid during the same period a yearly rent, for premises in said city occupied by them for purposes of residence or lawful business, of not less than one hundred dollars. In cities having a population, according to the State census next preceding the election, of not more than twenty-five thousand inhabitants, the board shall consist of six members. In cities having a population of over twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and not more than fifty thousand, it shall consist of nine members. In cities having a population of over fifty thousand inhabitants, and not more than one hundred thousand, it shall consist of twelve members; and in cities having a population of over one hundred thousand inhabitants it shall consist of fifteen members. At the first election one-third of the board shall be elected for a term of one year, one-third thereof for a term of two years, and one-third thereof for a term of three years; and thereafter the term of office shall be three years. The existence of any vacancy in the board shall not of itself suspend the exercise of its powers and duties. The Legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this article, and thereafter from time to time, as may be necessary, provide by general law for the registration, in every city, of electors qualified to vote for the board of finance, and for filling vacancies in said board, and may change the number of members of which the said board shall consist in any city, provided that the number shall not, in any case, be less than six, and that one-third of the board shall be elected annually.

The board is to make annual estimates of the sums to be raised by taxation, and to submit the estimates to the mayor, who shall within 10 days return the same to the board with his approval or his objection in writing, specifying the items objected to; and the items thus objected to, and no others, shall be reconsidered and finally determined by the board. The board shall, after the return of the estimates by the mayor, and the action of the board upon the items objected to, if any, or in the event of the failure of the mayor to return the same as

above required, proceed by resolutions to declare the estimates to be final and adopted, and the several sums of money therein estimated as necessary shall be appropriated for the departments and officers therein mentioned, and for the objects and purposes therein mentioned.

Section 8 provides that "no debt or liability shall be incurred by any department, board, or any other officer in any city, unless there shall be at the time an unexpended appropriation applicable thereto sufficient to satisfy the same and all debts and liabilities previously incurred and payable out of such appropriation; and all contracts and engagements in contravention thereof shall be void. Nor shall any debt or liability of the city be paid except out of money in the treasury appropriated to the purpose of paying such debt or liability. No city government, or any department thereof, shall grant any extra compensation to any officer, servant, agent, contractor, or employé.

The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law for opening, maintaining, or improving streets, parks, docks, or other city improvements; but all authority for such purposes must be conferred by law on the city government. Nor shall the Legislature impose any charge on any city or civil division of the State containing a city, except by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each house. Any local improvement in or for a city, the cost of which is to be wholly paid by the city at large, must be authorized by resolution, passed by the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the board of aldermen and board of finance respectively.

Section 10 relates to the borrowing of money and the creation of debts.

No change is to be made in the organization of any city except by an act of the Legislature, on application of the city, through a resolution by the boards of aldermen and finance, approved by the mayor.

The other amendments empower the Legislature to provide for minority representation in city boards; provide that the duties of making contracts, procuring supplies, or creating, auditing, or allowing county charges, shall be performed exclusively by the county boards of finance; provide for an additional Justice of the Supreme Court; provide for the education of all persons between 5 and 21 years of age, for a period of at least 28 weeks in each year; prohibit the use of public money, property, or credit in the support of sectarian schools; prohibit the loan or use of public money for pri-

vate purposes, and restrict the indebtedness of counties, cities, towns, and villages.

An important event of the year was the commencement of the operation, on September 1st, of the new code of civil procedure. In 1848, the old system of practice at law and equity was abolished, and in its stead was enacted the code of civil procedure. In 1870 the Legislature passed an act authorizing certain commissioners to "revise, simplify, arrange, and consolidate all statutes of the State of New York, general and permanent in their nature," and in performing this duty to bring "together all



ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, NEW YORK CITY.

statutes and parts of statutes, which, from similarity of subject, ought to be brought together, omitting redundant or obsolete enactments, and making such alterations as may be necessary to reconcile the contradictions, supply the omissions, and amend the imperfections of the original text."

The commissioners prepared and submitted a new and voluminous act, entitled "The Code of Remedial Justice." Part of it, including 1,496 sections, was enacted by the Legislature of 1876, with a provision that it should not take effect until May 1, 1877. At its last session,

the Legislature changed this date to September 1, 1877, since which time that part of the revised system has been in operation, under the name of "The Code of Civil Procedure." The remainder of the proposed code, containing 1,800 sections, was passed by the Legislature, and sent to the Governor with more than 250 other bills to be acted upon during the 30 days following the adjournment. Through want of time to read the act, the Governor did not approve it, and it failed to become a law.

The Legislature, at the session of 1877, appropriated \$500,000 for the new Capitol. It is now about 10 years since the construction of this building was begun. Up to December 15, 1877, \$8,276,615 had been expended on it, and there is not a department of it yet completed.

During the year the returns of the census

lation of the State, were born within the counties where they were enumerated; 301,240 were born in other States of the Union, and 1,195,658 in foreign countries. Of the latter, the State has received 73,340 from Canada, 119,090 from England, 367,351 from the German Empire, 517,337 from Ireland, 27,364 from Scotland, and 91,176 from other foreign countries.

Of the total population of the State, 1,267,522 were males of the voting age—21 years and upward. Of these, 747,280 were native of the United States; 394,182 were naturalized citizens, and 126,060 were aliens. Subtracting the latter, it leaves 1,141,462 as the aggregate population of the State entitled to vote, unless disfranchised for crime.

Of the entire population, there were 956,874 males between the ages of 18 and 45, or the usual period for military service. The number between the ages of 5 and 18 is about equally divided: 639,980 males, 639,477 females, making an aggregate of 1,279,457 persons in the State of school age.

The number of blind returned was 2,256; deaf and dumb, 2,483; idiotic, 2,392; insane, 8,091. The total mortality of the State, as returned for the year ending June 1, 1875, was 53,860, or about 1.15 per cent. of the total population.

The population of the State is set down in 995,502 families, occupying 712,388 separate dwelling-places; making 6.60 persons to an inhabited dwelling, and 4.72 persons to a family. There were 598,013 frame dwellings in the State, which had a total value of \$996,320,437; brick dwellings to the number of 98,298, and valued at \$1,049,873,803; stone dwellings to the number of 19,718, which were valued at \$417,800,721; and 12,659 log dwellings, valued at \$1,038,673. About one-quarter of the dwellings in New York City are frame structures.

There were in the State on June 1, 1875, 6,320 ecclesiastical organizations of all denominations, occupying 6,243 edifices, which furnished sittings for 2,537,470 people, and having an enrolled membership of 1,146,537. The aggregate value of the church edifices and the lots which they occupied is returned at \$101,105,765, and the value of other real estate belonging to the various denominations at \$16,491,385, making an aggregate of ecclesiastical property of \$117,597,150. The sums annually paid for salaries of clergymen are returned at \$5,308,231, or an average to each organization



VIEW IN WEST MAIN STREET, ROCHESTER.

taken in 1875 were completed, and the results published. The total population of the State, June 1, 1875, was 4,698,958—an increase upon the Federal census of 1870 of 316,199, or 7.21 per cent., representing an average annual increase of 1.4 per cent. From computations based on the rate of increase in the population since 1790, it is estimated that the total population of the State will be 5,032,225 in 1880, 5,348,450 in 1885, 5,641,642 in 1890, 5,905,939 in 1895, and 6,136,000 in 1900. The population of 1875, according to nativity, race, and sex, is classified as follows:

Total population.....	4,698,958
Native.....	3,508,300
Foreign born.....	1,195,658
White.....	4,642,837
Colored.....	56,121
Males.....	2,320,178
Females.....	2,378,780

Of the total population, 3,202,060 were born within the State, leaving a population of 1,496,898 born in other States and countries; 2,505,710, or a little more than half the entire popu-

of \$839.91. The three denominations having the largest membership are the Roman Catholic, 518,714; the Methodist Episcopal, 180,782, and the Presbyterian, 111,660. The three denominations having the largest amount of church property are the Protestant Episcopal, \$24,601,370; the Roman Catholic, \$22,668,080; and the Presbyterian, \$19,114,170.

The population of the 24 cities of the State is as follows:

Albany.....	86,541
Auburn.....	19,649
Binghamton.....	15,518
Brooklyn.....	482,498
Buffalo.....	184,557
Cohoes.....	17,493
Elmira.....	20,436
Hudson.....	8,784
Kingston.....	20,445
Lockport.....	12,553
Long Island City.....	15,587
Newburg.....	17,322
New York.....	1,041,886
Ogdensburg.....	10,353
Oswego.....	22,428
Poughkeepsie.....	20,022
Rochester.....	81,722
Rome.....	12,251
Schenectady.....	12,759
Syracuse.....	48,255
Troy.....	48,531
Utica.....	82,496
Watertown.....	9,992
Yonkers.....	17,237

Of the population of New York City, 595,843 were born in the United States, and 446,043 in foreign countries, including 3,979 born in Canada, 26,923 in England, 165,011 in the German Empire, 199,084 in Ireland, 7,635 in Scotland, and 43,411 in other foreign countries.

A little more than one-tenth of the population of the State were proprietors of land. The number of farms was 241,839. Of these 90,496 contained between 100 and 500 acres, and 71,118 contained between 50 and 100 acres. There were 39,973 farms of from 20 to 50 acres, and 38,970 of less than 20 acres. The aggregate of land in farms was 25,659,266 acres, of which 15,875,552 were returned as improved, and 9,783,714 unimproved. The five counties having the largest average of farm lands are: St. Lawrence, 712,717; Jefferson, 556,616; Steuben, 503,014; Oneida, 501,099; and Erie, 458,343. The cash value of these farms, improved and unimproved, is returned at \$1,221,472,277. The aggregate value of farm buildings other than dwellings was \$148,715,775; of stock on farms, \$146,497,154. The chief agricultural productions (for the year 1874) were as follows:

Buckwheat, bush.....	3,992,386
Indian corn, ".....	20,294,800
Oats, ".....	87,908,429
Rye, ".....	8,046,846
Spring wheat, ".....	1,170,330
Winter wheat, ".....	9,017,737
Beans, ".....	1,076,453
Pease, ".....	410,460
Potatoes, ".....	36,639,601
Hops, lbs.....	13,846,065
Tobacco, ".....	3,118,075
Apples, bush.....	23,118,230
Cider, bbls.....	556,181
Grapes, lbs.....	17,081,574
Wine, gals.....	311,494
Maple sugar, lbs.....	9,272,702
Maple molasses, gals.....	240,023

Honey, lbs.....	1,469,313
Butter, ".....	111,087,486
Cheese, ".....	98,725,172
Wool, clipped, " (1874).....	7,369,983
" (1875).....	6,603,806
Number of sheep shorn (1875).....	1,846,711

No compilation of the returns of manufactures has been made. They were found to be so incomplete and inexact as to be worthless for statistical purposes, and their compilation was therefore abandoned.

The aggregate amount of public debt, including State, county, and municipal, was \$226,318,308.

The debt of New York City on August 1, 1877, was as follows:

Funded Debt.....	\$121,319,183 80
Less Sinking Fund.....	29,667,568 59
Net Funded Debt.....	\$91,651,515 21
Temporary Debt—Assessment Bonds.....	22,144,400 00
Temporary Debt—Revenue Bonds.....	18,800,977 01
Total.....	\$132,096,892 22

Only a few years ago the value of real estate belonging to the corporation was appraised at nearly \$250,000,000. There has been a great shrinkage in values, but at the same time large accessions have been made to city property, through expenditures for various public purposes, such as the docks, the Croton aqueduct and reservoirs, the Brooklyn bridge, etc. The actual value of City property may therefore be fairly estimated now at over \$200,000,000, or more than double the amount of the net funded debt.

By the decision of the Court of Appeals in September, all legal obstacles to rapid transit in New York City were removed, and the construction of two lines, from the lower to the upper part of the city, was promptly begun.

NICHOLAS, Grand-Duke, the second brother of the Emperor of Russia, was born August 8, 1831. He received a thorough military education like all his brothers, and at present combines in his person four of the highest military offices in Russia, being General of Engineers, Inspector-General of the Cavalry, Commander-in-Chief of all the Imperial Guards, and of the military district of St. Petersburg. Unlike his brother Constantine, he never strove to play a political part, but devoted himself assiduously to his military offices. Being so regarded among the brothers of the Emperor, it seemed but natural that he should be chosen to command the Russian armies in Europe. Even the St. Petersburg journal *Ruski Mir*, which is as strongly opposed to the Government as is possible in Russia, says that he is the *beau idéal* of a commander-in-chief.

NICHOLAS I., Prince of Montenegro, was born September 25, 1841. After having studied in Cettigne and Trieste, Prince Danilo sent him to Paris in 1855, where he entered the Military Academy. In the spring of 1860 he returned to Cettigne, and after the assassination of Prince Danilo was proclaimed Prince of Montenegro. During his reign he made four journeys to

Western Europe and Russia, visiting Austria, Germany, Italy, and France, being always a welcome guest at the courts of these countries. While in St. Petersburg he was treated almost like a member of the imperial family. He has received an excellent education, speaking Servian, French, Italian, German, and Russian fluently. Under his government the country has made decided progress. He has reformed the civil administration, has raised the standard of education by establishing schools of different grades throughout the country, and has effectually reorganized his army. In the war of 1876, against Turkey, he was completely successful, while in 1877 he also succeeded in forcing the Turks to leave his country. In 1860 he married a daughter of the Waywode Petar Vukotitch, by whom he has had one son, Danilo, born June 17, 1871, and six daughters.

NORTH CAROLINA. The events of the year in North Carolina furnish little worthy of record. There has been a uniformly peaceful and undisturbed condition of affairs, and as no elections were held, the State has been free from political excitement. Official terms and periods being for two years, and no session of the Legislature occurring in 1878, there are no official reports from which statistics of the various interests of the commonwealth may be derived.

The session of the Legislature which began in November, 1876, continued until the 3d of March following. One of the most important measures adopted was an act to regulate elections, which consolidated, revised, and amended the existing provisions on the subject. It provides for a general election on the Tues-

an entirely new registration if they think proper, on giving 30 days' notice thereof. No elector is allowed to register or vote, except in the township or precinct of which he is a *bona fide* resident on the day of election. No certificates of registration are to be given, but on the Saturday preceding any election the books are to be open for inspection, and opportunity given for challenges. The registrars and judges of election determine, after due examination, the right of the challenged person to vote. The judges of election are appointed by the Board of Justices of the Peace, and are four in number for each precinct, two of whom must be "of a different political party, where possible, from the registrars." The judges of election are required to keep poll-books in which the name of every man voting at an election is to be entered. Qualified voters under this act are male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years old and upward, who have resided in the State one year, and in the county 90 days, except idiots, lunatics, and persons guilty of felony or infamous crime committed after January 1, 1877, whose rights of citizenship have not been restored. Fraudulent registration or voting is made an infamous crime, punishable by fine not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both. An oath as to residence or other qualifications must be administered, when demanded by any elector. A person removing from one precinct to another must bring a certificate of the removal of his name from the list in the former before he can be registered in the latter. A person's right to vote may be challenged on election day, when such person shall be required to make oath as to his qualifications. Even then the judges may refuse to take his vote if satisfied by other evidence that he is not a legal voter. Votes are to be counted by the registrars and judges of election, in the presence of as many electors as choose to attend, reading aloud the names on each ballot. The judges of election must appoint one of their number to attend the Board of County Canvassers, and he must be furnished with the original statement of the result of the election in his own precinct. These members of the township or precinct boards constitute the County Board of Canvassers, who are required to meet at the courthouse on the second day after the election, and, after taking oath for the faithful performance of their duties, to make an abstract of the vote for the entire county. Three copies of such abstract are to be made, one to be delivered to the sheriff of the county, one filed in the office of the register of deeds, and the other forwarded to the Secretary of State. The original returns are to be delivered after the county canvass is completed, to the Clerk of the Superior Court, to be placed on file. The person having the greatest number of votes for any office is to be declared elected. The statement of the vote of each county for State



STATE SEAL OF NORTH CAROLINA.

day after the first Monday in November, 1880, and every four years thereafter. The Board of Justices of the Peace in each county is authorized to establish polling places, and appoint registrars of voters in each precinct. The registrars are required to keep their books open for 30 days prior to any election, for the purpose of revising the lists of qualified voters, but the Board of Justices of the Peace may direct

officers is to be forwarded to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The returns are to be opened and published in the presence of the two Houses. Appropriate penalties are provided for neglect of duty by officials concerned in receiving or making returns of votes, as also for bribery or improper influence in securing votes. The State Board of Canvassers consists of the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and two members of the Senate, one of each political party, to be selected by the Governor. They must canvass the county returns publicly in the Hall of the House of Representatives on the third Monday after the election. Special provision is made for the election of Presidential electors and the return and canvass of the votes cast therefor. The county canvassers are required to ascertain the number of votes for each candidate "by faithful addition," and the result must be proclaimed by the Sheriff from the State-house door. The county returns must be canvassed by the State Board in the presence of such persons as may choose to attend in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and the Secretary of State shall certify to the Governor the names of as many persons receiving the highest number of votes for electors of President and Vice-President as the State may be entitled to in the Electoral College. Provision is also made for the meeting of the electors, and any elector chosen, "with his own consent previously signified," is made liable to a forfeit of \$500 if he fail to attend. The making, delivering, or transmitting of any false return, or making any erasure or alteration in the poll-books, are made an infamous crime, punishable by imprisonment for not less than one year, and a forfeit of \$500. It is further provided that the next general election shall be held on the first Thursday in August, 1878; but thereafter, until otherwise provided, the general elections shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

An act was passed establishing a Department of Agriculture, Immigration, and Statistics, and for the Encouragement of Sheep Husbandry. It is placed under the control of a board, consisting of the Governor, State Geologist, Master of the State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, President of the State Agricultural Society, and the President of the Agricultural College, and two agriculturists, to be selected by the board. The board is also required to appoint a Commissioner of Agriculture, prescribe his duties, and regulate his pay. Further provisions are made regarding the collection and distribution of statistics and information, and the encouragement of agricultural interests. The geological survey is closely connected with the agricultural department, and the improvement of fertilizers, the propagation of fish, the registration of mining statistics, and the encouragement of immigration, are placed under its charge.

An act was passed to revise and consolidate

the school laws. This made no very important changes in the law. The State Board of Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the county boards and county examiners, and the local school committees, still constitute the official organization. White and colored schools are separate, and funds for their support are separately apportioned.

An act was also passed providing for uniform county governments. The counties are to be divided into convenient districts, to be known as townships, but without corporate powers. The treasurer, register of deeds, and surveyor, in each county, are to be elected biennially by the people; but the justices of the peace, three for each township, the official term of one expiring every two years, are to be chosen by the Legislature of the State, and the justices of the peace elect the county commissioners. Among the other acts passed was one authorizing the county authorities to farm out convicts, and "an act to prohibit the sale of liquors in certain localities." These localities were quite numerous, and, for the most part, in the vicinity of schools or churches.

On the subject of adjusting the State debt, the following report was made and acted upon:

The committee on the debt of the State, and to whom have been referred various propositions on the subject, have carefully considered the whole matter, and recommend that no action be taken at the present time. It is unnecessary for us to declare our faith in the integrity and honesty of the people of North Carolina. Our State has ever borne an honorable name for her fidelity to her engagements, and we are sure her character in this respect has not degenerated.

It can be said of our people as a body that they are as true to their obligations as any in the world; and as a general thing the course of public events has manifested a jealous purpose to foster the sense of individual and of public honesty, and to strengthen the force of those great principles on which society is founded. It has been our uniform policy to promote habits of probity and sincere regard for the right; and in the great and trying emergency through which we have been for years passing, the State has uniformly shown a disposition to adhere to her honorable traditions.

In the opinion of the committee the State is not now in a position to offer her creditors such a settlement as they would likely accept. At the same time the committee are of opinion that it is very desirable to have the debt settled upon principles of equity and justice.

We therefore recommend that a commission be appointed, to be composed of the Governor, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and two members each from the Senate and House of Representatives, to consider the whole matter and report to the next meeting of the General Assembly, and we hope some plan of settlement will be reported acceptable to the bondholders and not too burdensome to be willingly sanctioned by the people of North Carolina.

The next General Assembly does not meet until January, 1879.

The Board of Education, having been authorized to establish a normal school for white males in connection with the State University, provided for a brief summer term of six weeks during the vacation of the college, and females as well as males were invited to attend the

courses of instruction laid out. No charge was made for tuition or the use of dormitories in the university building. The expenses were paid in part from the Peabody Fund.

The following are statistics of the North Carolina peanut crop for four years:

	Bushels.
1876-'77.....	125,000
1878-'79.....	100,000
1874-'75.....	120,000
1873-'74.....	60,000
Total, four years.....	405,000
Average, four years.....	101,250

The following letter from Governor Vance, published shortly after the inauguration of President Hayes, sufficiently explains itself, and vindicates the attitude of a certain class of Southern Democrats toward the new administration:

RALEIGH, March 27, 1877.

Editors Chronicle and Constitutionalist.

DEAR SIRS: Your letter has been received, asking my views as to the position the Southern Democracy should occupy toward Mr. Hayes, and whether they should apply for or hold office under his administration, etc.

Briefly and simply, then: In everything, except the mere forms of law, I regard Mr. Hayes as a usurper. By maintaining armed intervention, in States recently declared by the commission, under which he claims to be so sovereign, that no act of theirs could be impeached or even inquired into, though tainted by a fraud that would have voided any other human transaction in any court in Christendom, he is flagrantly defying the Constitution of his country. Every day that United States troops are kept in and about the State-houses of South Carolina and Louisiana by Mr. Hayes's order, he is guilty of crucifying the Constitution afresh, and putting it to open shame. And all men who hold office under him of political significance are holding his garments while liberty is bayoneted to death. The plea of uniting

with evil-doers for the purpose of controlling them is as contemptible as it is stale. It lost its efficacy in the service of renegade native Southerners, who joined the Radicals in time to participate in the reconstruction era of plunder.

The duty of the Southern Democrats, as well as of the Northern Democrats, and of Democrats and friends of constitutional liberty everywhere, is to wage open war against Mr. Hayes and all other men who disregard the plain provisions of that great charter of the rights of the States and of the people. Especially is it the duty of the Democracy to see that not another dollar is voted to the support of the army until guarantees are given that it shall no longer be used to destroy the States, and shear them of their just powers.

I see no objection to Democrats filling subordinate positions to which no significance is attached, except in so far as the sense of obligation to the appointing power may weaken the blows which an honest man should always be ready to strike the enemies of his country's honor and welfare. Yours respectfully,

Z. B. VANCE.

In January, 1878, William Nathan Howell Smith was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, to fill a vacancy until after the regular election in August of that year. He is a native of the State, having been born at Murfreesboro, September 24, 1812. He graduated at Yale College, and studied in the law school of that institution, and afterward practised with great success in his native State. He figured prominently in politics as a Whig, and held numerous State offices before the war. He was elected to Congress in 1859, and was the Southern candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives, being defeated by only one vote. He remained in his seat until after the inauguration of President Lincoln, but was afterward a member of the Confederate Congress. His political disabilities were removed in February, 1873.

OBITUARIES, AMERICAN. ABERCROMBIE, General JOHN J., died January 3d, at Roslyn, L. I., aged 73 years. He graduated at West Point in 1822, and in the same year was brevetted second-lieutenant of the First United States Infantry. He served with distinction during the early Indian and Mexican wars, was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers for his efficient service in the late civil war, and at its close he was made brevet brigadier-general.

ADAMS, ALVIN, the founder of Adams Express Company, died at Watertown, Mass., September 1st, aged 73. He was a native of Vermont, and began the express business in Boston, in 1840.

ALBERGER, FRANKLIN A., born in Baltimore, Md., January 14, 1825; died at Buffalo, N. Y., August 24th. In early life he was a merchant in the latter city, and was alderman in 1854-'56 and 1859. He was Mayor of Buffalo in 1860 and 1861, State Canal Commissioner from 1862 to 1867, and member of Assembly from 1871 to 1874.

AMES, OLIVER, died at Easton, Mass., March 9th. He was born there in 1806; his father being the extensive manufacturer of shovels at that place. On the death of their father the two brothers Oakes and Oliver carried on the business with great energy and realized large profits from the large quantities of swords and shovels supplied to the Government during the civil war. They derived great wealth from the Union Pacific Railroad, in building which they took part. In 1870 the firm failed, their liabilities exceeding \$8,000,000 while their assets amounted to about \$15,000,000. They obtained an extension of time from their creditors and resumed business. On the death of his brother, in 1873, Oliver became head of the firm. For some years he was a director of the Union Pacific Railroad.

ANDERSON, LOUISE, Mrs. H. W. JOHNSTON, actress, died in Boston, Mass., October 24th.

ANTHON, Prof. GEORGE C., born at Red Hook, on the Hudson, N. Y., March 19, 1820; died at Yonkers, N. Y., August 11th. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Henry Anthon,

and nephew of Dr. Charles Anthon, of Columbia College, from which he graduated in 1839. He was admitted to the New York bar, but soon began teaching in New Orleans. He was connected for a short time with the University of the City of New York, and in 1854 he founded the Anthon Grammar School in that city, of which he became principal.

ANTHONY, ALLARD, died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 12th. He was a member of the Dutchess County bar, and was twice elected District Attorney, and once as County Judge.

ANTHONY, Prof. JOHN G., died at Cambridge, Mass., October 16th. He was born in Providence, R. I., in 1804, and for 35 years was engaged in business in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1863 the late Prof. Agassiz induced him to take charge of the conchological department of the Agassiz Museum in Cambridge, Mass., which position he held at the time of his death. He accompanied Prof. Agassiz on his scientific expedition to Brazil, and was a frequent contributor to scientific journals.

BADGER, Dr. GEORGE, son of the late Rev. Dr. Badger, of New York City, died at Aspinwall, June 16th. He was surgeon of the steamship *Bienville*, which was destroyed by fire on her passage from New York to Aspinwall, and he contributed greatly to the safety of the passengers by his firmness and courage.

BAILEY, GEORGE A., died at Deering, Me., December 26th, aged 57 years. He was publisher of the *Congressional Globe*.

BAIRD, MATTHEW, a well-known citizen of Philadelphia, for many years connected with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, died May 19th.

BAKER, Rev. GARDNER, an eminent and aged minister, died at Thousand Island Park, N. Y., August 12th.

BALCH, THOMAS, died in Philadelphia, Pa., in April. He was born in Leesburg, Va., July 23, 1821, was graduated at Columbia College, New York, and admitted to the Philadelphia bar, of which he was for several years a leading member. For twenty years he was occupied on his work "Les Français en Amérique." In September, 1876, he read before the Social Science Association, at Saratoga, a paper in favor of a double standard in coinage, and, before a similar organization in Philadelphia, read an essay on "Free Coinage and a Self-Adjusting Ratio."

BANGS, GEORGE S., was born in Milan, Ohio, February 22, 1825, and died at Washington, D. C., November 16th. At the age of 9 years he entered the office of the Akron (Ohio) *Beacon*, as a "printer's devil," and, after working for several years as a journey-man printer, in 1850 he went to Chicago. After spending some time at farming he finally purchased a number of local papers and consolidated them in the *Aurora* (Ill.) *Beacon*. President Lincoln appointed him postmaster at *Aurora* in 1861; he was made Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service in 1864, and General Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service

in 1869. In 1875 he succeeded in establishing a fast mail train system between the East and the West, which was a great convenience to business men, but after several months' trial it was finally abandoned. In 1876 he was appointed Assistant United States Treasurer at Chicago, and after holding that position about a year he resigned and became connected with the American Express Company.

BARGER, Father, died at Bloomington, Ill., January 5th. He was born in Culpepper County, Va., in 1801, and went West in 1832, where he was noted for his early experience in Methodism. He was one of the oldest divines living since the death of Peter Cartwright.

BEACH, ex-Judge ELIAS J., was born at Woodbury, Conn., and died at Glen Cove, N. Y., May 18th. He was a prominent Democrat and was twice Judge of Queens County.

BEATON, Mrs. RUTH, *alias* FANNY WALLACE, died at Vernon County, Wis., June 1st, aged 45 years. She was seven feet four inches in height, and weighed 585 pounds.

BEEKMAN, JAMES W., died in New York City, June 15th. He was born on November 22, 1815, and graduated at Columbia College in 1835. He was chosen State Senator from that city in 1850 and served two terms. In 1861 he went to Washington as a delegate of the Peace Convention. He was Vice-President of the New York Hospital, President of the Woman's Hospital, and a director of the New York Dispensary. He was also a member of the Historical Society, of the Century Club, and President of the St. Nicholas Society.

BENEDICT, Mrs. J. T., died in New York City, March 26th. She was for many years identified with the education of women in that city. She began teaching at Leroy, N. Y., in her fifteenth year. At the Albany Female Academy, where she graduated, she gained the gold medal in French and mathematics. From the Academy at East Bloomfield, N. J., where she spent several years, she was called to the school of Prof. J. T. Benedict in Burlington, Va., where she was married in 1849. In 1850 she and her husband opened a private school in New York City.

BLAIR, Mrs., died near Silver Spring, Md., July 5th. She was the wife of the late Francis P. Blair, Sr., and mother of the Hon. Montgomery Blair and the late Francis P. Blair, Jr.

BLANCHARD, J. W., died at Syracuse, N. Y., September 14th. He was a brigadier-general in command at New Orleans during the civil war.

BLANCHARD, WYATT, a lawyer and politician of Baltimore, Md., died there August 29th, aged 48 years.

BLEDSE, Dr. A. T., died at Alexandria, Va., December 8th, aged 69 years. He was a distinguished minister, editor of the *Southern Review*, and was formerly a professor of the University of Virginia.

BLITZ, Signor, the well-known ventriloquist

and prestidigitateur, died in Philadelphia, Pa., January 28th. He was born in the town of Deal, Kent, England, in 1810. When he was in his thirteenth year, he began his public career in Hamburg, and in 1834 came to the United States.

BLODGETT, FOSTER, died in Atlanta, Ga., November 12th. He was born in Augusta, January 15, 1826. He was elected mayor in 1859, reelected in 1860, and was an unsuccessful candidate in 1861. From 1856 to 1861 he was Ordinary of Richmond, and during the war he was captain of the Blodgett Artillery from Augusta; but after the war he joined the Republican party, and was appointed postmaster in 1865, was removed in 1868, and reinstated in 1869. He was President of the Union Republican Club of Augusta in 1867; the same year was again appointed mayor, remaining in office until December, 1868. In 1867 he was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. In 1870 he was chosen to the United States Senate, but was not admitted.

BOARDMAN, Rev. Dr. GEORGE S., one of the oldest pastors of the Presbyterian Church, died at Cazenovia, N. Y., February 7th, aged 88 years.

BRADY, Mrs. ROSA, was born in the county of Cavan, Ireland, in 1774, and died in New York City, May 4th, being 103 years old at the time of her death.

BROOKS, JOSEPH, died at Little Rock, Ark., April 29th. In 1874 he was arrayed against Baxter in the exciting struggle for the governorship of Arkansas, a full account of which is given in the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1874, under the title ARKANSAS.

BROOKS, LEWIS, died at Rochester, N. Y., August 9th, aged 84 years. He settled in Rochester when he was 29 years old, and first engaged in the manufacture of woollen cloth, and later in the mercantile business, but retired from active business forty years ago, devoting his time chiefly to investing his money and looking after his real estate. He made various charitable bequests, among which was \$10,000 to the Rochester City Hospital, a like sum to St. Mary's Hospital, and \$5,000 each to the Industrial School and the Female Charitable Society. He also bequeathed \$120,000 to the University of Virginia, \$31,000 alone being expended on the work of collecting a cabinet. Numerous other gifts were made to several societies, and in no case was the name of the generous giver known.

BROWN, DAVID S., died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 6th, aged 77 years. He was the head of the house of David S. Brown & Co., and was the founder of some of the most important industrial enterprises in Philadelphia.

BUDD, Dr. C. A., died in New York City, May 17th. He held two important professorships in the University of the City of New York.

BUGBEE, S. C., a prominent architect in San Francisco, Cal., died there September 1st. He

was born in New Brunswick, in 1812. He practised his profession several years in Boston, Mass., and in 1854 removed to San Francisco.

BURLEIGH, JOHN H., died December 6th. He was born in South Berwick, Me., in 1822, served several years in the State Legislature, and was twice elected to Congress.

CALDWELL, CHARLES H. B., died at Waltham, Mass., November 30th. He was born in Massachusetts, in 1838 was appointed to the navy from Connecticut, in 1844 was promoted to passed-midshipman, and in 1852 was commissioned lieutenant. From 1855 to 1857 he was lighthouse inspector, afterward served on board the Vandalia in the Pacific Squadron, and in 1858 he defeated a tribe of cannibals at Irega, one of the Feejee Islands, and burned their town. During the late civil war he served on the steamer Keystone State in 1861, and on the West Gulf blockading squadron in 1862, besides taking part in the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip and Chalmette batteries, and the capture of New Orleans. He was made commander in 1862, captain in 1867, chief of staff of the North Atlantic Fleet in 1870, and was commissioned commodore in 1874. He served in all parts of the world, and was in service 38 years.

CAMPBELL, THOMAS COOPER, the only son of Allan Campbell, died at Alexandria Bay, Thousand Islands, August 16th. He was born in New York City in 1846, and graduated at Columbia College in 1865, and from the Columbia Law School in 1868. He was a consistent Democrat, and in 1871 worked energetically to overthrow the Tweed Ring. In 1874 he became connected with Tammany Hall, was a member of the General Committee, and in the fall of that year was elected to the Legislature, where he worked vigorously for all reform measures. He introduced the bill for the organization of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and advocated that in relation to the fund for the Catholic Protector. He supported Governor Tilden in his efforts to break up the Canal Ring, was one of the first to advocate him for President, working zealously to further his interests at the St. Louis Convention, and organized the Tilden and Hendricks Central Association, at the Hoffman House, New York.

CARLISLE, JAMES MANDEVILLE, died at Washington, D. C., aged about 65 years. He was a leading member of the old Bar of the District of Columbia, also of the Supreme Court of the United States, and was counsel for several foreign governments.

CAREPENDER, Commodore EDWARD W., died at Shrewsbury, N. J., May 16th, aged 81 years. He was born in the State of New York, and entered the United States Navy July 10, 1813, when about seventeen years of age. Ten years later he received his commission as lieutenant, and was attached to the Mediterranean Squadron in 1827. He was an officer of the sloop Falmouth, of the West India

Squadron, in 1829-'30; was attached to the rendezvous at Boston in 1833 and 1834, and was with the Pacific Squadron in 1840. He received his commission as commodore July 16, 1862, and in 1864 and 1865 he was a prize commissioner at Key West. Under the act of 1855, he was retired from the navy, having been connected with it nearly sixty-four years.

CASWELL, ALEXIS, D. D., LL. D., died at Providence, R. I., January 8th, aged 78 years. In 1822 he graduated from Brown University, and for a time was Professor of Languages in Columbia College, Washington. He was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Brown University from 1828 until 1850, and of Mathematics and Astronomy from 1850 until 1864. During 1840 he was president *pro tempore* of the college, and succeeded Barnas Sears, D. D., LL. D., to the presidency, who resigned in 1867, he in turn retiring in 1872. He was a member of the Board of Fellows at the time of his death, also a member of the Advisory Committee of the Alumni.

CHRISTIE, DANIEL M., was born at Antrim, October 15, 1790, and died at Dover, N. H., in January. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1815. After practising law in Berwick, Me., he removed to Dover in 1823, where he resided until his death. He held a seat in the State Legislature during eleven sessions, being elected to that body in 1826, and was a Presidential elector on the Lincoln ticket in 1864. He declined the office of Chief Justice of the State, which was twice offered him. He was a director of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and held official positions in several banking institutions.

CLARKE, Dr. EDWARD H., died in Boston, November 30, aged 57. He graduated at Harvard College in 1841, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1846. From 1855 to 1872 he was Professor of Materia Medica in the Harvard Medical School. He prepared the articles on Materia Medica in the new edition of the AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA, and was the author of "Sex in Education," which attracted wide attention.

COBB, CARLOS, died at Tarrytown, N. Y., September 16th, aged about 60 years. He was admitted to the bar in Rochester, N. Y., where he practised law for several years; subsequently he was engaged on the survey of the north shore of Lake Superior, and made a geological report to the Canadian Government. He entered into the produce commission business in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1848, and removed to New York City in 1862, where he resumed the commission business. For several years he was a member of the Board of Managers of the Exchange, and at one time Chairman of the Committee on Grain of the Produce Exchange.

COFFIN, LEVI, died at Avondale, Ohio, September 16th, aged 75 years. He was a prominent antislavery man, and was well known

in the *ante bellum* days as President of the "Underground Railroad."

COLT, JOHN, was born at Lynne, Conn., June 12th, 1786, and died at Seabright, N. J., July 8th. He was a son of Peter Colt, of Lynne, Conn., and a cousin of Colonel Samuel Colt, the revolver patentee. In 1812 he took charge of a nail and rolling mill at Paterson, N. J., and in 1825 he started a factory for the manufacture of cotton-duck, and for nearly thirty years he supplied all the cloth for most American vessels. He retired from business in 1867.

CONRAD, TIMOTHY ABBOTT, a noted geologist, died in Trenton, N. J., August 8th, aged 74 years. He was a member of the Imperial Society of Natural History of Moscow, and was well known in Europe. He wrote "Fossil Shells in the Tertiary Formations of the United States," "The Paleontology of the Pacific Railroad Survey and of the Mexican Boundary Survey," and "Monography of the *Urionidæ* of the United States."

CRANE, Rev. JONATHAN, died at Middletown, N. Y., December 25th. He was born in Schenectady, N. Y., and graduated from Union College and the Auburn Theological Seminary. He was settled for 19 years at Attleborough, Mass.; for 3 years in New York as pastor of the Twentieth Street Congregational Church; from 1860 to 1868 at Middletown, N. Y., over the First Congregational Church; and after serving 1 year at St. Joseph, Mo., and 5 years at Kalamazoo, Mich., he was recalled to his old pastorate at Middletown, where he remained until his death.

CRANSTON, HIRAM, was born in Stephentown, N. Y., September 18th, 1815, and died in New York City, September 17th. He began life by teaching school, and in 1836 became clerk in the Troy House at Troy. In 1839 he kept the Pacific Hotel in New York City, a year later the Pavilion Hotel at Rockaway, and later was connected with Davis, Brooks & Co., now engaged in the management of California steamers. In 1846, for a short period, he managed the Eutaw House in Baltimore, Md., and from 1854 to 1867 was connected with the New York Hotel, from which he retired for 10 years, when, having lost heavily in stocks, he again took charge of that hotel. Mr. Cranston's Southern sympathies cemented to him a large Southern patronage, and the New York Hotel was above all others the Southern Hotel of the city.

CROSBY, Dr. ALPHEUS BENNING, was born at Gilmanton, N. H., February 22, 1832, and died at Hanover, N. H., August 9th. In 1853 he graduated from the academic department of Dartmouth College, and from the medical department in 1856, having been, the year previous, an assistant surgeon in the Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass. He began practice at Hanover, N. H., and became surgeon of the First New Hampshire Volunteers in 1861, being promoted to brigade-surgeon. He served at Ball's Bluff, at the second Bull Run, when,

resigning in 1862, he resumed practice at Hanover and assisted his father, who was then Professor of Surgery and Anatomy in Dartmouth College, becoming his successor upon the death of the latter. He also held a professorship at the University of Vermont and in the Long Island Medical College, and four years ago was appointed Professor of Anatomy at Bellevue Hospital. In June, 1877, he presided at the annual meeting of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and delivered a valuable address upon "The Ethical Relations of Physician and Patient." Many of his interesting medical lectures have been published.

DANIEL, RALEIGH TRAVERS, died at Richmond, Va., August 16th. He was born at Falmouth, Va., October 15, 1805, and for 40 years was one of the leading public men of the State, being at the time of his death Attorney-General, to which office he had been elected in 1873.

DARBY, Prof. JOHN, was born at North Adams, Mass., in 1804, and died in New York City, September 18th. He graduated from Williams College in 1831, where he remained some time as an instructor. He afterward accepted a professorship in the Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Ga., which position he left to become Professor of Mathematics in Williams College, but in 1845 he was obliged to go South on account of his health. He was connected with the educational departments of the States of Georgia and Florida, was the founder of the Culloden Female College, and afterward became Professor of Natural Science in Auburn College, Ga. In 1869 he was elected President of the Wesleyan University of Kentucky, but in 1875 he was compelled to resign on account of ill-health. He then removed to New York City. He was a regular contributor to the religious press, and was the author of several educational and scientific works, including "The Botany of the Southern States" (1840), and his "Chemistry" (1860).

DAVIS, GEORGE T., died in Portland, Me., June 17th. He was born in Massachusetts in 1810, graduated at Harvard College in 1829, became a lawyer, was a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1839-'40, and of Congress 1851-'53.

DAYAN, CHARLES, died December 25th, at his home in Lowville, N. Y. He was born at Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1792, became a lawyer, was a State Senator in 1827-'28, acting Lieutenant-Governor in 1829, member of Congress 1831-'33, and of the State Assembly 1835-'36. He was afterward District Attorney for Lewis County. In politics he was a Democrat.

DE BAR, BENEDIOT, actor, was born in London, November 5, 1812, and died in St. Louis, Mo., August 14th. He made his first appearance at the Theatre Royal, Margate, Kent, England, in 1832, and came to America in 1834, appearing in 1835 at the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, as *Sir Benjamin Backbite* in the "School for Scandal." In 1837 he opened the

old National Theatre in New York City, and in 1838 played at the old St. Louis Theatre, and afterward in various cities in the West. In 1840 he appeared as *Mose* in a "Glance at New York," at the Standard Theatre, London, and in the same year returned to New York, where he appeared at the Old Bowery Theatre. He became proprietor of the Chatham Theatre in 1849, retaining it for 3 years, and afterward went on a four years' starring tour, playing in the principal cities of the United States. In 1853 he purchased the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, and the St. Louis Theatre in 1855, leasing this theatre in 1873, when he bought a large interest in the Grand Opera House in that city. Through shrewd management Mr. De Bar had acquired a large fortune; he was public-spirited and was highly esteemed both as actor and manager.

DENISON, General ANDREW W., for nearly 8 years Postmaster of Baltimore, Md., died there February 24th, aged 46 years. In 1862 he entered the Union service as Colonel of the Eighth Maryland Volunteer Infantry; and for his gallantry at the battle of Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania County, Va., where he was in command of the Maryland Brigade, he was brevetted brigadier-general. He was afterward brevetted major-general for his services at White Oak Ridge.

DE WITT, ROBERT M., died at Stratford, Conn., April 16th. He was born in New York City in 1825. In early life he was engaged in the magazine business in that city, and was afterward associated in the publishing trade with William Graham. He formed the publishing firm of De Witt & Davenport in 1852, and failed during the panic of 1857. At the time of his death he was a large stockholder in the New York News Company, and was one of its original incorporators; he also conducted a large publishing and bookbinding establishment.

DISTURNELL, JOHN, was born at Lansingburg, N. Y., October 6, 1801, and died in New York City, October 1. He began life as a printer in Albany, N. Y., but soon removed to New York City, where he opened a bookstore. "The Traveller's Railroad Guide," printed and compiled by him in 1840, was the first railroad guide published in this country. He was also the author of "New York as it was and as it is," "Sailing on the Great Lakes and Rivers," and "The Influence of Climate in North and South America." For 20 years he published the "United States Register, or Blue Book," and was one of the vice-presidents of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art.

DIX, Colonel JOHN W., son of ex-Governor John A. Dix, was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1832, and died April 21st. He was an efficient officer in the Assistant Treasurer's office, and was secretary of legation with his father in Paris, and private secretary at Albany while his father was Governor of the State.

DRESSER, HORACE, died January 27th. He graduated at Union College in 1828. He became a lawyer, was noted for his defense of fugitive slaves, and wrote much on constitutional questions.

DRIGGS, JOHN F., died at East Saginaw, Mich., December 17th. He was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1813, removed to East Saginaw in 1856, and after serving two years in the State Legislature was elected to Congress in 1862. He was twice reelected.

DUNHAM, DR. CARROLL, died at Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., February 18th. He was President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and for many years was Dean of the New York Homœopathic Medical College. The high standing of that institution was largely due to his efforts. His great labors in connection with the World's Homœopathic Convention held in Philadelphia, Pa., were the means of hastening his death.

EASTMAN, COLONEL MACARTHUR EASTMAN, was born in Gilmantown, N. H., June 8, 1810, and died at Manchester, N. H., September 3d. His grandfather, Ebenezer Eastman, served with distinction as lieutenant at the battle of Bunker Hill, and his wife, Mary Butler, was the heroine of one of the most romantic stories of the Revolution. While engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods at Roxbury, Mass., he acquired an interest in a patent spinning-jenny, which he introduced into England, and in 1856, after the breaking out of the Crimean War, he secured the patent of a breech-loading cannon and sold it to the British Government. With the proceeds of these ventures he purchased the estate known as Riverside, in Manchester, N. H., which is the most elegant country-seat in the State. At the breaking out of the late civil war he contracted for the manufacture of a large number of carbines, and subsequently furnished firearms to the United States and foreign governments. In 1869 he planned the direct (ocean) cable, an enterprise which required a capital of \$6,500,000 in gold, and which was met, from the first, by a powerful corporate opposition. He secured the needed legislation after nearly five years of effort, and the cable was laid, the American end being landed at Rye Beach in July, 1874, amid much national rejoicing.

EATON, AMOS B., the father of Prof. Eaton, of Yale College, died at New Haven, February 21st. He was born in New York, and graduated at West Point Military Academy in 1826. He took part in the Seminole War, was appointed chief commissioner of subsistence of General Taylor's army at the breaking out of the Mexican War, and was brevetted major after the battle of Buena Vista. He was depot commissary and purchasing commissary in New York from 1861 to 1864, when he was appointed commissary-general of the Subsistence Bureau in Washington. Having been promoted to the ranks of lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general, he was appointed

brevet major-general in 1865, and was placed on the retired list in 1874.

ELLIOT, JAMES HABERSHAM, D. D., died at Charleston, S. C., June 18th, aged 57 years. He was born in Beaufort in 1819, and was a graduate of the South Carolina College. For a few years he practised law in Charleston, but, after studying for the Episcopal ministry, he was ordained at Beaufort and became Rector of the Episcopal Church at Grahamville, S. C., where he remained several years. He was elected assistant minister of St. Michael's Church, Charleston, where he remained until the close of the war, when he became rector of a church at Greensboro, Ga. While filling the pulpit of the Episcopal Church at Brookline, Mass., he had charge for four years of the *Christian Witness*, a religious paper published by the Episcopal Church, in Boston, Mass. In 1871 he was called to the pastorate of St. Paul's Church in Charleston, S. C., where he remained until his death. In 1871 he received a large vote for bishop of the diocese. He was elected a delegate from this diocese to the last general convention, and a delegate-elect to the general convention which met in Boston.

EVE, PAUL F., a distinguished physician and surgeon, died at Nashville, Tenn., November 3d, aged 71. He was born in Augusta, Ga., and received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1828. He held professorships at different times in the Medical College of Georgia, Louisville University, Missouri Medical College, University of Nashville, and was a surgeon in the Confederate army. He had successfully performed many difficult operations in lithotomy.

FISH, REV. HENRY O., died at Newark, N. J., October 2d. He was born in Halifax, Vt., January 27, 1820, and graduated from the Union Theological Seminary in New York City, and from the Theological Seminary, June 25, 1845, and the next day was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church at Somerville, N. J. In December, 1850, he was installed as pastor of the First Baptist Church in Newark, N. J. The degree of D. D. was conferred on him in 1858, by the University of Rochester, N. Y. Among his numerous works was "Bible Lands Illustrated," the fruits of an eight months' journey abroad.

FORSYTH, COLONEL JOHN, editor of the *Mobile Register*, was born in Georgia, and died at Mobile, Ala., May 2d, aged about 66 years. He was the son of John Forsyth, Secretary of State under Jackson and Van Buren. He was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Buchanan, in 1856. In 1861 he, in company with Martin J. Crawford, appeared in Washington as Commissioner to the Government of the United States from the Confederate States of America.

FOX, GEORGE L., pantomimist, died at Cambridge, Mass., October 24th, aged 52 years. He was first conspicuous many years ago at the old Chatham Street Theatre, New York, where

he brought out several pantomimes, and he afterward became manager of the Old Bowery, and later was associated with Lingard, at the New Bowery Theatre. His most celebrated part was the clown in "Humpty-Dumpty," which he played for several months at the Olympic Theatre, in New York. In 1876, while playing at Booth's Theatre, he was stricken with paralysis. As a pantomimist he ranked first in this country, his acting being remarkable for its versatility and abundance of animal spirits.

FRANCIS, LEWIS, died in Dublin, Ireland, in August. He was born in New York City, August 24, 1814. Since 1847, he had been a member of the firm of Francis & Loutrel, prominent dealers in stationery. He was the inventor of Francis's "Manifold Letter Writer," "Printers' Rollers," and "Copying Ink."

GALLAHER, JOHN S., formerly Third Auditor of the Treasury, and well known as a journalist, died at Washington, D. C., February 4th, aged 81 years.

GALLAUDET, MRS. SOPHIA FOWLER, died at Washington, D. C., May 13th. She was born a deaf mute, in New England, in 1798, and at the age of twenty became the pupil of Thomas H. Gallaudet, the father of deaf-mute instruction in this country. Subsequently she became his wife, and was ever after a hearty promoter of the cause which is indissolubly associated with his name. In 1851 she was left a widow with eight children, and in 1857 she, with her youngest son Edward, who was then twenty years of age, removed to Washington, D. C., where they were invited by Mr. Amos Kendall to take charge of the proposed school for mutes and blind, of which he was the projector. For twenty years Mrs. Gallaudet was identified with this institution, and her son has become permanently associated with it.

GARRISON, Major A. F., was born in New Jersey, and died at Hermosillo, Mexico, August 5th, aged 70 years. He was senior United States Vice-Consul at Guaymas, Mexico. He served his country during the Seminole War, the war with Mexico, and the late civil war.

GIFFORD, C. L. C., died in Newark, N. J., March 29th. He was born there in November, 1825, and graduated from the Yale Law School in 1844. In 1850 he was admitted to the bar, and for four years was deputy collector for the port of Newark. He was elected to the House of Assembly in 1857, was appointed State Senator in 1858, which position he held for two years, and was chosen President of the Senate during the second year. In 1862, although a Democrat, he received the Republican nomination for mayor, but was defeated, and from 1872 to 1874 was Presiding Judge of the Essex County Court of Common Pleas.

GILBERT, Prof. GEORGE A., a prominent artist in water-colors, died at Hartford, Conn., in December, aged 62 years.

GRACE, FREDERICK J., died April 2d. He was a pioneer telegrapher, and had been editor

of *The Journal of the Telegraph* for several years.

GREENE, Colonel ENOCH W. C., publisher of the *Sunday Transcript*, died in Philadelphia, Pa., December 27th, aged 55 years.

GREENE, NATHANIEL, died in Boston, November 29th. He was born in Boscawen, N. H., 1797. He became a printer; in 1821 founded *The Massachusetts Statesman*, which became the leading Democratic journal of the State. He was at different times connected with several other papers, among which were *The Concord Gazette*, *The New Hampshire Gazette*, *The Haverhill Gazette*, and *The Essex Patriot*. He was Postmaster of Boston from 1829 to 1841, and from 1845 to 1849. In the latter year he went to Europe, and resided in Paris until 1861, when he returned to Boston. He published a "History of Italy" (1836), translated from the Italian; "Tales from the German" (2 vols., 1837); "Tales and Sketches from the German, Italian, and French" (1848), and "Improvisations and Translations" (1852).

GREGORY, Dr. H. H., died in New York City in May. He was a prominent Mason and a Knight-Templar.

GRENELL, GEORGE, died November 20th. He was born at Greenfield, Mass., in 1786; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1808, and was admitted to the bar in 1811. He was a member of the State Senate from 1824 to 1827, and of Congress from 1829 to 1839, and was Probate Judge of Franklin County from 1849 to 1853. He received the degree of LL. D. from Amherst College in 1854. For more than twenty years he was a member of the board of trustees of that institution.

GRIFFETH, Captain JOSEPH E., died at Iowa City, Io., July 7th, aged 37 years. In 1862 he enlisted as a private in the Twenty-second Infantry Regiment of Iowa Volunteers, and in 1863 was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He graduated at West Point Military Academy, and was then promoted in the army to be second-lieutenant in the engineers, afterward serving as assistant engineer on the survey of the northern lakes.

HAGUE, MRS. SUSAN, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., July 5th, aged 106 years.

HAINES, DANIEL, died January 26th, at Hamburg, N. J., aged 73 years. In 1847 he was elected Governor of New Jersey, and was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court for many years. He was President of the Sussex County Bible Association, a member of the Prison Reform Association, and a trustee of Princeton College.

HALL, EDWARD, died in Warrenton, N. C., December 3d, aged 80. In 1840 he was appointed by the Governor one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the State.

HALL, Rev. EDWIN, D.D., Professor of Theology in the Auburn Theological Seminary, died September 8th.

HALL, EZRA, was born at Marlboro, Conn.,

and died at Hartford, Conn., November 3d, aged 42 years. In 1862 he graduated at Wesleyan University, and soon after began the practice of law in Hartford. He was elected to the Connecticut Senate in 1863; was re-elected in 1871, when he became, by seniority, one of the Fellows of Yale College. In 1864 he served as one of the commissioners to collect the votes of the Connecticut soldiers in camp, and from 1866 to 1867 was a member of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1867 he became one of the proprietors of the *Hartford Evening Post*, and three years ago he was admitted to the bar of the United States Supreme Court.

HALSTEAD, OLIVER S., was born at Elizabeth, N. J., and died at Lyons Farms, N. J., August 29th, aged 85 years. He graduated at Princeton College in 1810, and was admitted to the bar in 1814, afterward practising law in Newark, N. J., where, at one time, he was mayor, first recorder, and once city counsel. From 1845 to 1852 he served as First Chancellor of New Jersey. He translated the book of Job, and published "The Theology of the Bible," both books evincing profound research.

HARRIS, Colonel S. D., died at Hudson, Ohio, April 26th. He was for many years editor of the *Ohio Farmer*.

HARVEY, PETER, died in Boston, June 27th. He was well known as the intimate friend of Daniel Webster. His "Reminiscences" of Webster was published after the death of the author in 1877.

HAWES, RICHARD, died in Bourbon County, Ky., May 25th. He was born in Caroline County, Va., February 6, 1797. He emigrated to Kentucky in 1810; was educated at Transylvania University; became a lawyer; was a member of the Legislature in 1828, 1829, and 1834, and of Congress from 1837 to 1841. In early life he was a Whig, but afterward became an ardent Democrat. When the civil war began, he advocated the Southern cause, and favored Kentucky joining the Southern States. In 1861 he left Kentucky with Breckenridge and others, and, upon the death of George W. Johnson at Shiloh, he was elected to succeed him as provisional Governor of Kentucky. When Bragg entered the State, he came with him to Frankfort, and on October 4, 1862, he was installed as Governor of the State, but he was compelled to retire immediately in consequence of the advance of a division of Buell's army. At the close of the war he returned to Paris, and in 1866 he was elected county judge, which office he held until his death.

HAYDEN, JOSIAH, died in September. He was born in New York State in 1802. In 1827 he began the business of making looms and weaving broadcloth with his brother, Joel Hayden, at Haydenville, Mass. Four years later, they began making japanned buttons and button moulds, and in 1839 Josiah began the manufacture of steel pens, and, in 1845, of gold ones. He subsequently was in the business of making

horn buttons, and in the hardware trade, and from 1888 to 1846 was in partnership with his brother at Haydenville.

HEATON, —, died in Chicago, Ill., December 26th. He was Chief Justice of the recently organized Appellate Court of that city.

HEDSTROM, Rev. O. G., was born near Colmar, Sweden, May 11, 1803, and died in New York City, May 5th. In 1827 he obtained the position of petty officer on a Swedish man-of-war, and arrived in New York, where he subsequently became an itinerant Methodist preacher, and was for thirty years connected with the Scandinavian Floating Bethel. He established many branch missions, and also helped to build the Swedish Church in Brooklyn.

HENNINGSSEN, General CHARLES FREDERICK, died in Washington, June 14th, aged 62. He was born in England, of Swedish parents, and when 19 years of age joined the Carlist army in Spain, where he rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the peace convention he returned to England, but when the war again broke out he went back to Spain, re-entered the revolutionary army, and was made colonel. He afterward joined Kossuth in the Hungarian revolution, and subsequently came to the United States and joined the Nicaragua expedition under General Walker. He was made major-general, and distinguished himself in the defense of Granada and the victory of Quaresma. On the breaking out of the civil war, he entered the Confederate army. He was the author of "Twelve Months in Spain," "The White Slave," "Eastern Europe," "Revelations of Russia," and other works.

HERON, MATILDA, actress, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, December 1, 1830, and died in New York City, March 7th. On February 17, 1851, she made her first appearance on the stage at the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, as *Bianca* in "Fazio," and in 1853 she played at the American Theatre in San Francisco, Cal. After a starring tour through the country, in 1857 she appeared at Wallack's old theatre, New York, in the title rôle of *Camille*, which she adapted from the French of Dumas, with Mr. Sothorn as *Armand*. Her success was phenomenal, and she is said to have received not less than \$190,000 for her appearances in that character. She married Robert Stoepel during her engagement at Wallack's, he being the leader of the orchestra. In 1861 she went to London, where she impersonated *Rosalie Lee* in "New Year's Eve," at the Lyceum Theatre. On her return to this country she renewed her triumphs as *Camille*, and was also successful as *Medea*, which she adapted from the Greek of Euripides. In 1874-'75 she played her last engagement in New York, at Booth's Theatre, where she appeared as *Lady Macbeth*. Her last public appearance was in April, 1876, on the occasion of the benefit of her daughter, Bijou Heron.

HEWITT, EDGAR A., died in New York City,

June 2d, aged 39 years. At the age of 19 he graduated at Yale College, and was for 10 years editor of the *Insurance Chronicle*. He represented the Hartford Life and Accident Insurance Company, and was a general agent of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was a member of the New York Press Club, the Liberal Club, the Astor Lodge of Masons, and the Knights of Pythias. He delivered an address at Atlanta, Ga., before the Underwriters' Convention of the South.

HONE, MRS. ELIZA, died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 29th, aged 81 years. She was the widow of Mr. Isaac S. Hone, and daughter of Chancellor Kent.

HOPKINS, JAMES C., died at Madison, Wis., September 4th. He was born at Pawlett, Vt., in 1819, began the practice of law at Granville, N. Y., and was elected to the State Senate in 1853. He removed to Madison in 1856, and in 1870 was appointed Judge of the United States District Court.

HORN, EPH., minstrel, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1818, and died in New York City, January 3d. He went to that city in 1854, and made his first appearance as "end man" at Burton's Olympic Theatre, and afterward became manager of various combinations. In 1871 he went to England, playing in London and Liverpool, and after his return to America was associated with Dan Bryant's, Kelly & Leon's, and Horn & Bray's minstrels.

HOSMER, WILLIAM H. C., was born at Avon, N. Y., in 1814, and died there May 23d. He was educated at Temple Hill Academy and at Geneva College, and received the degree of A. M. both from Hamilton College and the University of Vermont. He practised law at Avon until 1854, when he was appointed to a position in the Custom House in New York City. In 1836 he traveled in Wisconsin, and in 1838 in Florida, for the purpose of discovering the manners and customs of the American Indians. His principal works are "The Fall of Tecumseh: a Drama" (1830), "The Themes of Song" (1834), "The Pioneers of Western New York" (1838), "The Prospects of the Age" (1841), "Yonondio, or the Warriors of the Genesee" (1846), "The Months" (1847), "Bird Notes," "Legends of the Senecas," and "Indian Traditions and Songs" (1850), and his complete "Poetical Works," collected in one volume in 1853.

HUGER, General BENJAMIN, died in Charleston, S. C., in December. He was born in that city in 1805. He graduated at West Point in 1825, during the Mexican War was chief of ordnance to General Scott's army, and, with Generals McClellan and Mordecai, was a commissioner to report to the Government on military operations in the Crimean War. Soon after the civil war was begun, he entered the Confederate service, was appointed a brigadier-general, and assigned to a command in Virginia, where he soon became major-general, and took part in the Peninsular battles. He

also participated in the early battles around Richmond. At the close of the war he was on duty in the trans-Mississippi department.

HULL, WILLIAM HOPE, a prominent lawyer of Augusta, Ga., died in New York in September, aged 57. He was appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the United States by President Buchanan.

INGLIS, Rev. DAVID, D. D., LL. D., died in Brooklyn, N. Y., December 15th. He was born in Scotland in 1842, graduated from the Edinburgh University, and before he had attained his majority came to this country, and was installed pastor of the Washington Heights (New York) Church. He became pastor of a church in Montreal in 1857, and after holding a pastorate for 17 years at Hamilton, Canada, he was appointed Professor of Theology in the Theological Seminary of Toronto. He was settled over the Henry Street Church, Brooklyn, in 1872.

IRVING, J. BEAUFRAIN, painter, died in New York City, April 20th, aged nearly 50 years. Losing his fortune during the late civil war, he turned to painting as a profession, art having been the pastime of his youth. His work soon attracted the attention of several art-patrons, and "The End of the Game" secured the beginning of his reputation.

JACKSON, ISAAC W., LL. D., was born at Cornwall, N. Y., in 1805, and died at Schenectady, N. Y., July 28th. He graduated at Union College in 1826, and remained in that institution from that date as tutor and professor. He was the author of works on conic sections, optics, mechanics, and trigonometry, which were highly esteemed by scientists, and some of them were adopted in foreign universities. He was the means of developing the art of landscape gardening and horticulture; and, through his famous garden, he contributed largely to the introduction, perfecting, and distribution of the choicest fruits and flowers. He was an earnest and devoted educator of the youths under his charge.

JACQUES, Dr. D. H., died near Fernandina, Fla., August 28th. He was the author of several works on agriculture, and the late editor of *The Rural Carolinian*.

JANNEY, ASA M., was born in Virginia, and died in June, aged 74 years. Like his brother, Samuel M. Janney, the philanthropist, he was prominent in the Society of Friends, and was engaged in work with the Indians for many years.

JEWETT, Colonel EZEKIEL, died at Santa Barbara, Cal., May 18th. He was an eminent scientist, and for many years curator of the State Museum at Albany, N. Y.

JONES, Dr. JOSEPH S., died in Boston, Mass., December 30th, aged 68 years. Early in life he became an actor, and was at different times proprietor and manager of the old National, Tremont, and other theatres in Boston. In 1843 he graduated from the Harvard Medical School, and held the office of city physician for

several years. He wrote about 200 plays; the most popular among them were "Solon Shingle," "Eugene Aram," "The Liberty Tree," "The Fire Warrior," "The Siege of Boston," "Moll Pitcher," "Stephen Burroughs," "The Carpenter of Rouen," with its sequel in "The Surgeon of Paris; or, The Mask of the Huguenots," "Job and Jacob Gray," "The Last Dollar," "The People's Lawyer," "The Sons of the Cape," "Zofara," "Captain Lascar," and "Paul Revere." "The Silver Spoon," in which Mr. William Warren, of the Boston Museum, made his great hit as *Jefferson Scattering Batskins*, was revived at that theatre through many seasons. He also dramatized "The Three Experiments of Living," by Mrs. Lee.

KENT, EDWARD, LL. D., died at Bangor, Me., May 19th. He was born at Concord, N. H., January 8, 1802, and graduated at Harvard College in 1821. In 1825 he began the practice of law at Bangor, forming a partnership with Jonas Cutting. He was Chief Justice of the Court of Sessions of Penobscot County in 1827, represented Bangor in the Legislature from 1829 to 1833, and was mayor of that city in 1836 and again in 1837. In 1838 and 1840 he was Governor of Maine, and in 1843 he was one of the United States commissioners for settling the northeastern boundary dispute, under the Ashburton Treaty. He was consul at Rio Janeiro for four years, and returned to Bangor in 1854, where he resumed the practice of law. He was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, was reappointed in 1866, retired in 1873, and was chosen President of the Constitutional Commission of Maine, which was his last public service. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1855 by Waterville College, now Colby University.

KINNY, Mrs. MARY COGSWELL, died in Washington, D. C., April 7th, aged 62 years. She was the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Cogswell, of New Jersey, and his first wife Elizabeth Abbot. On both sides she was descended from two of the oldest families in New England. She was educated in New York City, and occupied a prominent position in the best society there and in Washington. Her only daughter married Count Gianotti, aide-de-camp to Prince Humbert, King of Italy.

LADREYR, Prof. CASSIMER, died in Boston, Mass., July 4th, aged 80 years. He was born in France, and was the author of many textbooks and other publications. He had been a resident of this country about 40 years.

LAHRBUSH, Captain FREDERICK, died in New York City, April 3d, aged, it is supposed, 111 years. He served in the British army from an early age until he was 52 years old, taking part in the battles of the Peninsular War, and keeping guard over Napoleon at St. Helena.

LAMATER, Dr. JOHN, died in New York, December 21st. He was born in that city in 1792, and was one of its oldest residents. From 1824 until his death, a period of 53 years, he was connected with the common schools, as commis-

sioner, inspector, or trustee, the last 20 years of his life being devoted to the schools in his own ward. He acquired reputation and fortune as a master-builder, and represented the Ninth Ward as assistant alderman in 1832 and 1834, and as alderman in 1834 and 1835. During the first term of Mayor Havemeyer he was the Whig representative to devise the system of the Tax Commissioners, and was a director of the Greenwich Bank and the Greenwich Savings Bank.

LEE, JOHN D., executed at Mountain Meadow, Utah, March 23d. He was indicted in September, 1874, for murder committed by him on September 16, 1857, when he took part in the "Mountain Meadow Massacre." At that time 120 emigrants, men, women, and children, were passing through Utah, on their way from Arkansas to California. At Mountain Meadow they were attacked by Mormons and Indians, and all of the emigrants who were old enough to disclose any facts relating to the massacre were killed on the spot. Seventeen small children were spared. Lee was tried for his part in this crime in July, 1875, when the jury disagreed. He was again tried in September, 1876. He was found guilty, and was sentenced to be shot January 26, 1877, he being permitted by the laws of Utah to choose the mode of his execution. A stay of proceedings was obtained for purposes of appeal, and the sentence of the court was carried into effect March 23d. Lee left a written document, in which he confessed the crime charged against him, and said that the massacre had been ordered by the Mormon Church; that Brigham Young was privy to it, and that most of the effects plundered from the victims of the massacre had been turned over to the Mormon Church. Brigham Young stoutly denied the statements made against him. Lee was born in Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1812. He joined the Mormons at Fairwest, Mo., in 1837; rose to a high position in the Mormon Church, and became a member of the Legislature and Judge of Washington County, Utah. He said that he was an honored man in the church, flattered by Brigham Young and the apostles until 1868, when he was "cut off from the church, and selected as a scapegoat to suffer for and bear the sins" of his people. Lee had been married to 18 wives, and was the father of 64 children, of whom 54 were living at the time of his death.

LELAND, HENRY, the young American painter, died at Paris, December 5th.

LE VERT, Madame OCTAVIA WALTON, died in Augusta, Ga., March 13th. She was born in Georgia, about 1820, and was a granddaughter of George Walton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Her father, also George Walton, was at one time Governor of Florida. She had remarkable linguistic talent; and while in Washington, D. C., in 1833-'34, she made admirable reports of the Congressional debates, to which Webster, Clay, and Calhoun frequently referred. In 1836 she

married Dr. Henry S. Le Vert, of Mobile. She was an extensive traveler, and numbered among her friends many eminent men, among whom were Lamartine and Washington Irving. She published "Souvenirs of Travel" and other works.

LINDSAY, THOMAS N., was born in Campbell County, Ky., December 22, 1807; died in Newport, Ky., November 22d. He began the practice of law in that city, where he resided 43 years, and attained a front rank at the bar. He was President of the Branch Bank of Kentucky and the Farmers' Bank; member of the State Senate in 1853-'55, and was a representative from Franklin County in 1857-'59. He also did service in the Constitutional Convention which framed the present Constitution of Kentucky.

LORD, Rev. JOHN C., died at Buffalo, N. Y., January 21st. He was born in Washington, N. H., August 9, 1805, and was a graduate of Hamilton College. He went to Buffalo in 1825, and was admitted to the bar in 1828. He discontinued the practice of the law, and in 1833 graduated from the Auburn Theological Seminary, and became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Geneseo, N. Y. In 1835 the Pearl Street Presbyterian Congregation was organized in Buffalo, and he accepted the call to fill the pastorate; the relations thus formed continued for 38 years.

LOPEZ, Captain P. M., died in New Orleans, April 10th. He was born in Caracas, Venezuela. In 1851 he accompanied his unfortunate uncle, General Narcoiso Lopez, as captain of a company in the military expedition organized by the former against the Spanish Government in Cuba. General Lopez was executed at Havana, and Captain Lopez was sentenced to hard labor for life, but was released from imprisonment through the intercession of the wife of the then minister of Madrid.

LYONS, Rev. J. J., died in New York City, August 12th. He was for forty years rabbi of the oldest Hebrew congregation in America, that of Shearith-Israel in New York.

MAOY, R. H., died at Paris, March 29th, aged 60 years. He was born in New England and served for a number of years in the navy, but finally engaged in the dry-goods business in Boston, Mass. In 1857 he opened a small dry-goods store on Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, on the site of the present immense establishment. He began with four assistants, and at his death nearly four hundred persons were in his employment.

MARVIN, ENOCH M., D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the M. E. Church South, died in St. Louis, December 3d. He was born in Warren County, Mo., in 1823, and at the age of 19 he entered the itinerant ministry in the Missouri Conference. During the war he was settled in Texas, but remained a member of the Missouri Conference till 1866, when he was elected to the episcopal office by the General Conference which met in New Orleans. In 1876 he was chosen by the College of Bishops to go to

China and Japan to examine the missionaries there and ordain a number of native preachers. He returned in August, 1877.

MATSELL, GEORGE W., died in New York City, July 25th. He was born in England in 1806, and came to this country in 1812. In 1845 he was appointed Chief of Police—holding the position until 1857. With the support of Mayor Havemeyer he raised the standard of discipline and soon had a regularly uniformed force. In 1873 he was again made Superintendent of Police, and was afterward appointed President of the Board of Police Commissioners, from which position he was removed. He was also editor of the *Police Gazette*.

MCCARTHY, Rev. PATRICK, was born in New York City, and died there August 9th. In 1850 he was ordained priest at St. Patrick's Cathedral. His first mission was at Perth Amboy, where he remained for two years. He was then called to St. Peter's Church in New York, and finally he took charge of the parish of the Holy Cross, where he remained for 22 years.

MCCOOK, GEORGE W., died December 28th. He was born at Carrollton, Ohio, in 1822, studied law, and became reporter of the Supreme Court of Ohio in 1852, and afterward Attorney-General of the State. On the breaking out of the war he entered the Union service, was appointed State commissioner by Governor Denison, and afterward became colonel of volunteers. In 1871 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Governor of Ohio, General Noyes being elected.

MCELROY, Rev. Father JOHN, died in Frederick, Md., September 12th. He was born in Inniskillin, Ireland, in 1782, came to America in 1803, and was ordained priest at Georgetown, D. C., in 1817. He built the Church and College of the Immaculate Conception in Boston, where he was stationed for some years, and also built the elegant church at Frederick. He was one of the two chaplains who accompanied the American army in Mexico, and at the time of his death he was the oldest Catholic divine in the United States.

MCGRAW, —, died May 4th, aged 62 years. He was extensively engaged in the lumber business in Wisconsin and Iowa, and was the head of the well-known Michigan lumbering firm of McGraw & Co., whose saw-mill at Saginaw is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the world. He was one of the original trustees of the Cornell University, and erected at his own expense, at a cost of \$150,000, the McGraw Building, for the accommodation of the extensive library and museum of the university.

MCVICKAR, Rev. Dr. WILLIAM A., was born April 24th, 1827, and died in New York City, September 24th. His grandfather, Dr. Samuel Boree, was one of the founders of the City Hospital, and his father was the Rev. Dr. John McVickar, a prominent Episcopal clergyman,

and a professor in Columbia College. William A. studied at the General Theological Seminary in New York City, and after his ordination acted as assistant to the Rev. Mr. Rankin, and became rector of St. Barnabas, at Irvington, N. Y. Failing health induced him to seek a milder climate, and he acted as rector of the American Chapel at Nice, France, where he remained until 1876, when he became rector of Christ Church, New York. He was the author of the "Life of John McVickar."

MEIGGS, HENRY, was born at Catskill, N. Y., July 7, 1811, and died in Peru in October. He came to New York in 1835, engaged in the lumber business, and failed in 1837. In 1838 he started a large lumber yard at Williamsburg, and was at one time President of the Board of Trustees of that place. In 1842 he again failed, but, attracted by the discoveries of gold in California, in 1848, he engaged in shipping lumber there, and in a few years built a fleet of sloops and schooners to convey lumber from different points on the coast. At length a financial crisis in San Francisco forced Mr. Meiggs to accept large loans from bankers; the crash finally came and he left the State. He next appeared in Chili, as a builder of bridges on the Valparaiso & Santiago road, and by 1858 he had effected a contract with the Chilean Government by which he cleared a profit of \$1,300,000. One of his many public works was the improvement of the environs of Lima, in Peru, and he contracted for the construction of six railways in that country, the most remarkable among them being the building of the Callao, Lima & Oroya Railroad, which ranks among the most daring achievements of modern engineering. He was enabled to meet his claims in California, which were paid in full and with interest. He was a connoisseur in art, and was, at one time, president of a prominent musical society in New York City.

MILES, MARCUS H., died at St. Clair, Mich. He was born in Fabius, Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1813, and after his admission to the bar began the practice of law at St. Clair. He aided in organizing the Republican party in Michigan, and held various public positions, including that of Judge of Probate, Circuit Court Commissioner, member of the State Legislature for several terms and of the Constitutional Convention of 1867. After being appointed Draft Commissioner in 1862, and later provost-marshal of his district, he resigned in 1863 to accept the position of Quartermaster of the Eleventh Michigan Cavalry. From 1864 until the end of the war he served as Judge Advocate of the Military Commission and General Court-Marshal for the District of Kentucky, and in 1870 he was appointed United States Inspector of Customs, at Toronto, Ont., holding the office for five years, when failing health compelled him to resign.

MOSES, Chief Justice, of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, died at Columbia, S. C.,

March 6th, aged 70 years. He was the father of ex-Governor Moses.

MUMFORD, REV. THOMAS J., the editor of the *Christian Register*, died at Dorchester, Mass., August 29th. He was of the old Newport family of Mumfords, but his early years were spent at the South, where he was educated. He became a most zealous abolitionist after he removed to the North.

NEWCOMB, W. W., died in New York City, May 2d. He was a well-known negro minstrel and delineator.

NEWTON, Prof. HENRY, died at Deadwood, Dak., August 5th, aged 32 years. His father, Isaac Newton, was one of the pioneers of steam navigation, and his brother, Isaac Newton, the engineer, was well known for his introduction of iron-clads during the war. Henry Newton graduated at the College of New York in 1866, and three years later took his degree at the Mining School of Columbia College as engineer of mining. After his graduation he was appointed Assistant Professor of Geology, which position he filled until called to make the geological survey of Ohio, under Prof. Newberry. He was appointed geologist to the United States exploring expedition two years ago; his report of this survey is soon to be published by the Government. In 1876 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia College, and shortly before his death he was appointed Professor of Geology and Mining Engineering in Ohio. He was the author of many original and striking papers; the one on the Geology of the Black Hills, read before the Academy of Sciences in 1876, attracting much attention.

ODLIN, PETER, died in Dayton, Ohio, October 19th. He was born in New Jersey in 1798, and began the practice of law in Somerset, Ohio, but subsequently removed to Dayton, then a small settlement, and contributed much to its development. He attained a high reputation as a lawyer, and was influential both in the Ohio Senate and in other important positions.

O'MAHONY, JOHN, died in New York City, February 6th. He was born in Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ireland, in 1816, and was a student at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1848 he took an active part in the Smith O'Brien rebellion, and became a leader in another rising in Tipperary and Waterford, which was quickly suppressed. In 1856 O'Mahony and John Mitchel were the leaders of a large body of Irish Nationalists in New York City known as the Emmet Monument Association, and in 1858 he with James Stevens established the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood in Ireland and in this country, O'Mahony being at the head of the American Branch of Fenians. He raised the 99th Regiment of New York in 1864, and was appointed to its command. In 1866 he relinquished the leadership of the Fenians, resumed it in 1872, and retained it up to the time of his death. He started and edited *The Irish People* for two years, contributed also to *The*

Phoenix and *The Irish Citizen*, and in the beginning of 1872 delivered a lecture on the history of Fenianism, at the Cooper Union in New York City. In 1857 he translated "Keating's History of Ireland."

PALMER, Captain NATHANIEL B., died at San Francisco, Cal., June 21st, aged 78 years. He was born in Stonington, Conn., and was the discoverer of Palmer's Land in the South Pacific Ocean, and had been identified with the shipping and commercial interests of the country for over half a century.

PARROTT, ROBERT P., died at Cold Spring, N. Y., December 24th. He was born in Lee, N. H., October 5, 1804, graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1824, and became a second-lieutenant of artillery. From 1824 to 1829, he was Assistant Professor of Mathematics and of Experimental Philosophy at the Academy, and was afterward with his regiment at Fort Constitution and Fort Independence. In 1834, being detained for ordnance duty, he acted as a staff-officer in the war against the Creeks; was made a captain in the ordnance corps in 1836, but resigned shortly after and became Superintendent of the West Point Iron and Cannon Foundry, at Cold Spring, N. Y. While there he invented and perfected the rifled gun which bears his name. He was first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Putnam County from 1844 to 1847.

PEEPLES, CINCINNATUS, Judge of the Superior Court of Atlanta, Ga., died there June 1st.

PERINCHIEF, Rev. OCTAVIUS, was born in the island of Bermuda, in 1829, and died at Bridgeport, Pa., April 29th. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, in 1854, and afterward at the Episcopal Theological Seminary in New York City. His first parish was the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn. After remaining there for two years, he went as a missionary to Wisconsin and Kansas. His second regular parish was at Cumberland, Md., and he was also engaged as a missionary among the coal laborers at Mount Savage. In 1867, he became rector of St. John's Church, Georgetown, D. C., and was afterward Secretary of the Evangelical Educational Society at Philadelphia. For two years he had charge of the Memorial Church, Baltimore, Md., then of the old Swedes' Church at Bridgeport, Pa., where, after short interruptions, he remained until his death.

PERKINS, JONATHAN COGSWELL, died at Salem, Mass., December 12th. He was born at Ipswich, Mass., November 21, 1809, and graduated at Amherst College in 1832. After pursuing his law studies in the office of Rufus Choate, and at the Harvard Law School, he was admitted to practice in 1835. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Massachusetts, served in the State Senate, and was an able and voluminous commentator and writer on law subjects. He edited "Chitty's Criminal Law," "Chitty on Contracts," "Jarman on Wills," "Abbott on Shipping," "Dan-

iel's Chancery Practice," "Collyer on Partnership," "Chitty on Bills and Notes," "Arnould on Insurance," "Angell on Water Courses," "Chitty on Pleadings," several volumes of chancery reports, and nine volumes of Massachusetts reports.

PETER, Mrs. SABAH, mother of Rufus King, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, February 6th. In 1854, while in Europe, she was converted to the Catholic faith. She had crossed the ocean nine times on special visits to the Pope, and founded not fewer than twenty convents in Philadelphia, Pa., and Cincinnati. She bestowed the bulk of her wealth upon charitable institutions. She brought from Europe a number of relics, among which were the bodies of several saints, which she presented to the different Catholic churches in Cincinnati.

PETIT, JOHN, died at Lafayette, Ind., June 17th. He was born at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., in 1807, and went to Lafayette in 1831. He served as a Representative in Congress from 1843 to 1847, and as a Senator from 1853 to 1855, having previously been a member of the State Legislature, and United States District Attorney. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1850, was Presidential elector in 1852, and served as Judge of the Circuit Court. In 1859, President Buchanan appointed him Chief Justice of Kansas, and in 1864 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Chicago.

PHILLIPS, Dr. JOHN B., died at St. Paul, Minn., April 17th, aged 56 years. He was born in Kennett, Pa., studied medicine in Paris, France, and in 1855 settled in St. Paul. He was Commissioner of Statistics of Minnesota. About the year 1851, while traveling in Europe, he was declared to be the Italian revolutionist Mazzini, and was seized and thrown into prison at Basel, Switzerland. He was released through the efforts of Mr. Fay, the American Minister at Berne, and Switzerland paid 2,000 francs damages. He translated a number of sonnets from Heine and other German poets.

PLACIDE, THOMAS, brother of the late Henry Placide, died at Tom's River, N. J., July 20th. He was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1808, and made his first appearance on the stage in 1828 at the old Park Theatre, New York, playing there almost continuously until it was burned down. In 1832 he first appeared at the Arch Street Theatre in Philadelphia, left for the South in 1849, and was manager of the Varieties Theatre in New Orleans about 1850 to 1854. He played an engagement at Wallack's old theatre in 1855, traveled with the Wallack-Davenport combination in 1862, and afterward played brief engagements through the country, but during the last ten years he had not appeared at all. His line of business was low comedy, in which he achieved considerable popularity.

PRATT, DANIEL D., died at Logansport, Ind., June 17th. He was born in Palermo, Me., in

1813, graduated at Hamilton College in 1831, and in the following year removed to Indiana. After teaching school for some time, he began the practice of law at Logansport in 1836. He became a member of the Legislature in 1851, and was reelected in 1853. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention. In 1868 he was elected to succeed Schuyler Colfax as a Representative in Congress, but before taking his seat he was in January, 1869, chosen United States Senator. After the expiration of his Senatorial term in 1875, he was appointed, by President Grant, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which office he resigned in July, 1876.

PREDEGRAM, AUGUST, musical director and conductor of the Oates Opera Troupe, died in Wheeling, W. Va., December 4th.

PRESTON, SEEPHANIAH, father of the Rev. T. S. Preston, Chancellor of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York, died at Hartford, Conn., May 19th. He was one of the founders of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, and at the time of his death was its vice-president.

QUINOY, EDMUND, died in Dedham, Mass., May 17th. He was born in Boston, Mass., February 1, 1808, and graduated at Harvard College in 1827. He was the grandson of Josiah Quincy, the Revolutionary patriot, and the son of the late Josiah Quincy, the President of Harvard University. He was one of the early Massachusetts abolitionists, was a constant contributor to the New York *Anti-slavery Standard*, having at one time some editorial supervision of its columns, and he was also for several years a Boston correspondent to the New York *Tribune* over the signature of "Byles." In 1853 he published in *Putnam's Magazine* his novel of "Wensley, a Story without a Moral," and in 1867 appeared his Memoir of his father, Josiah Quincy, a selection of whose speeches in Congress he also edited. His last public effort was a lecture delivered at Dedham, Mass., in aid of the Old South Preservation Fund, entitled "Glimpses of Colonial Life."

RAWSON, GEORGE W., died at Lyons, N. Y., December 13th. He was born at Farmington, Ontario County, N. Y., was admitted to the bar at Rochester, N. Y., in 1851. He was elected Surrogate of Monroe County in 1859, and Special County Judge in 1864, and was twice reelected. In 1876 he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court for the Seventh Judicial District.

REDFIELD, HEMAN J., died at Batavia, N. Y., July, aged 88 years. He was the agent of the Holland Land Company, and a pioneer settler at Batavia. He was a member of the "Albany regency," and one of the "immortal seventeen" State Senators. He was at one time Collector of the Port of New York, and for 50 years was proprietor of the Batavia *Times*.

REED, Rev. JOSEPH, died at Hartford, Conn. He was born in Waterbury, Conn., ordained

as Catholic priest at Troy, N. Y., May, 1869, and after supplying a mission at Birmingham, Conn., and serving as curate at the cathedral in Providence, R. I., was appointed by the late Bishop MacFarland secretary and chancellor of the Catholic diocese of Hartford.

RICE, Rev. N. L., died in Kentucky in June, aged 71 years. He was born in Garrard County, Ky., and was ordained a Presbyterian minister, and after laboring in Kentucky he accepted a call, in 1844, from the Central Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, Ohio. He afterward accepted a call from St. Louis and Chicago, and finally succeeded Dr. Alexander in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York. After resigning, he accepted a professorship in an educational institution at Fulton, Mo., and was afterward Professor of Theology in Danville Seminary. He published several books, among which was "Romanism not Christianity."

ROGERS, Dr. DAVID L., died in New York City, November 10th, aged 78 years. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and he attained marked success in difficult surgical operations. He was the first in America to remove the upper jaw, and the first to remove an ovarian tumor. During the late war he organized a volunteer corps of surgeons from New York State, and served in the battles of Virginia, and afterward on the staff of General Banks.

ROSS, SOBIESKI, died at Coudersport, Pa., October 24th. He was born there in 1828. In 1872 he was elected as a Republican to Congress, and was reelected in 1874.

RUGGLES, Prof. WILLIAM, LL. D., died at Schooley's Mountain, N. J., in September. He was born at Rochester, Mass., about 1800, and graduated at Brown University. For over 50 years he was Professor of Mathematics at Columbia College, Washington, D. C.

RYAN, GEORGE P., perished on board the U. S. sloop man-of-war Huron, of which he was commander, and which was wrecked off the coast of North Carolina, November 24th. He was born in Boston, Mass., May 8, 1842, was appointed midshipman September 30, 1857, and graduated as ensign at the Naval Academy at Newport, R. I., in 1860. He was engaged on the blockade and active duty throughout the war, received his commission as lieutenant in 1862, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-commander in 1866. From 1867 to 1869 he was Professor of Chemistry and Physics at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, was then ordered on special service on the frigate Sabine, and was promoted to the rank of commander in 1874. On June 7, 1874, he accompanied the American Commission to take observations of the transit of Venus, when he commanded the division at Kerguelen Island.

SABINE, LORENZO, an American author, was born in Lisbon, N. H., February 28, 1803, and died in Boston, Mass., April 14, 1877. He had

been a merchant and bank officer, and was for some time Secretary of the Boston Board of Trade. He was three times elected to the Maine Legislature from Eastport; was an agent of the United States Treasury Department in Massachusetts, and was a member of Congress from that State in 1852-'53. He published a "Life of Commodore Preble" (1847); "Biographical Sketches of the Loyalists of the American Revolution" (1847; enlarged edition, 2 vols. 8vo, 1864); a "Report on American Fisheries" (1853); "Notes on Duels and Duelling" (1855); and an "Address on the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of General Wolfe" (1859).

SCHMITZ, GUSTAVUS, died in New York City, April 6th. He was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1833; came to this country at the age of 15 years, and began his musical studies with Wallenhaupt. He was the organist of St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York; was a member of the Philharmonic and Liederkrantz Societies, the Catholic Union, and musical director of the Xavier Union, and of the Sodality connected with the Church of St. Francis Xavier. For 16 years he was Professor of Music at the Convent of Mt. St. Vincent. His compositions included eight masses, one of which was dedicated to Cardinal McCloskey.

SEARS, GEORGE B., was born at Danbury, Conn., and died in Newark, N. J., November 17th. He was Superintendent of Public Schools in that city for 19 years.

SEYMOUR, EDWARD, died at Bloomfield, N. J., April 28th, aged 48 years. He graduated at Yale College in 1860, was employed for a number of years on the *New York Times*, and in 1868 he entered the employ of the publishing firm of Scribner, Armstrong & Co., of which he became a member two years later. He edited and condensed the memoirs of Canon Kingsley, and frequently contributed critical articles to *Scribner's Monthly*.

SHANNON, WILSON, died at Lawrence, Kansas, August 31st. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, in 1802. He became a lawyer; was elected Governor of Ohio in 1837, and again in 1842; went as minister to Mexico in 1844, and was a member of Congress in 1853-'55. In 1855 President Pierce appointed him Governor of Kansas Territory, which office he held from September of that year till August, 1856.

SHEPHERD, Dr. THOMAS PERKINS, died May 5th, aged 60 years. He was born in Salem, Mass.; graduated at Brown University in 1836, and afterward at the Harvard Medical School. He pursued his studies in Europe, and on his return settled in Providence, R. I., where he passed the remainder of his life. In 1848 he was elected a member of the Common Council of that city; in 1850 was chosen its president, and in 1853 was elected to the State Senate. He was the president and one of the founders of the Rhode Island Hospital, a member of the corporation of Brown University, also on the

committee for constructing its laboratory, and was on the commission for the erection of a new court-house. He also engaged in the manufacture of chemicals with eminent success.

SMITH, CYRUS PORTER, was born at Hanover, N. H., April 5, 1800, and died in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 13th. In 1824 he graduated from Dartmouth College, in 1827 was admitted to the bar, and in the same year became a resident of Brooklyn. From 1833 to 1835 he was clerk of the village board of trustees, and from 1835 to 1839 corporation counsel of the city. He was chosen mayor by the aldermen, in 1839, and reelected by the people in 1840, holding the office until 1842. In 1836 and 1837 he was Supervisor, and in 1848 the organization of Brooklyn's first gas company was largely due to his efforts. For 20 years he was President of the Board of Education; in 1856 and 1857 he represented the city in the State Senate, and since 1855 he was Managing Director of the Union Ferry Company. In 1869 he was appointed the Acting President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. During his first term as mayor he established a city hospital, which under his fostering care became the present Brooklyn City Hospital.

SMITH, JOSEPH, rear-admiral, died in Washington, D. C., January 17, 1877. He was born in Roxbury, Mass., March 30, 1790; appointed a midshipman from his native State January 16, 1809; commissioned as a lieutenant July 24, 1813; and served with distinguished gallantry at the battle of Lake Champlain, September 11, 1814, and at the capture of Algerine vessels in 1815. In 1827 he was promoted to the rank of commander, had control of the Boston Navy Yard until 1830, when he was ordered to the command of the frigate *Guerrière*, then attached to the Mediterranean Squadron. In 1834 he was again in command of the Boston Navy Yard, when he was commissioned as captain in 1837, and placed in charge of the Ohio, then with the Mediterranean Squadron. He was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in 1847, and retained that position until 1869, when failing health compelled him to resign. On July 16, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and was on special duty for some time at the Navy Department, Washington, until relieved by act of Congress upon his retirement, when he stood at the head of rear-admirals, until his death. During the late war his son was commander of the Congress, and was killed at the engagement which ended in the Monitor defeating the Merrimac.

SMITH, Prof. NATHAN R., M. D., died in Baltimore, Md., July 3d. He was born at Concord, N. H., May 21, 1797, graduated at Yale College in 1817, studied medicine under his father at Yale College, and graduated in 1823. In 1824 he began the practice of surgery at Burlington, Vt., in the following year was appointed Professor of Surgery and Anatomy in

the University of Vermont, and in 1827 was called to the chair of surgery in the School of Medicine in the University of Maryland. He resigned in 1838, and accepted the chair of the practice of medicine in the Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., but in 1840 he again resumed his chair in the Maryland University, resigning for the second time in 1870. He invented the instrument for the easy and safe performance of the operation of lithotomy, and also Smith's anterior splint for treatment of fractures of the thigh. He published "Surgical Anatomy of the Arteries," and a treatise on the "Treatment of Fractures." He also published, under the name of "Viator," a small volume entitled "Legends of the South."

SPENCE, THOMAS A., died in Washington, D. C., November 10th. He was Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, and had previously been Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department. He graduated at Yale College, in 1829, and was a representative in Congress from Maryland, in 1843-'45.

SPRING, REV. SAMUEL, D. D., died at East Hartford, Conn., December 13th, aged 85 years. He was the oldest Congregational clergyman in the State.

STEINWAY, ALBERT, died in New York City, May 14th. He was born in Germany, in 1840, came with his family to this country in 1850, and was the youngest of the three brothers comprising the prominent piano firm of Steinway & Sons. Early in the war he served with the Seventh Regiment, afterward becoming a captain in the Fifth, and colonel of the Sixth Regiment, New York. He was also brigadier-general on Governor Hoffman's staff.

STEINWEHR, ADOLPH AUGUST, Baron von, died in Buffalo, N. Y., February 25th. He was born at Blankenburg, in the duchy of Brunswick, September 22, 1822, and entered the army in 1841, as a lieutenant. Six years later he resigned, came to the United States to offer his services to the Government in the war with Mexico, but failing to receive a commission in the regular army, he returned to his native country. In 1854 he again came to the United States, and at the outbreak of the late war he organized the Twenty-ninth Regiment of New York Volunteers, and commanded it at the battle of Bull Run. He was commissioned a brigadier-general in 1861, served under General Fremont in the Mountain Department, and he became head of the Second Division when General Sigel assumed command of the corps. He also commanded a division at the battle of Chancellorsville, and served until the close of the war. After the war he prepared a system of school geographies, which had a large sale.

STOCKTON, JOHN D., died in Philadelphia, Pa., October 3d, aged 41 years. At an early age he was employed on the *Philadelphia Press*, and became its manager under Mr. Forney.

He obtained a position on the New York *Tribune* in 1866, assumed the editorship of the *Philadelphia Post* in 1867, of which he became one of the proprietors, but, surrendering his interest in 1872, he became the dramatic and musical critic on the New York *Herald* in 1873, which position he held until his death. He wrote a comedy entitled "Fox and Geese," for John S. Clarke, the comedian, which ran for 100 nights in New York City, and over 300 nights in London.

TENNEY, Prof. SANBORN, died at Buchanan, Mich., July 9th. He was born at Stoddard, N. H., in 1827, graduated at Amherst College in 1853, and was Professor of Natural History in Vassar College until 1868, when he was appointed to the same position in Williams College. He had just started on a scientific expedition to the Rocky Mountains when he died. He was eminently successful as a teacher and as a lecturer, and for several years took a prominent part in the Massachusetts Teachers' Institute, and gave two series of lectures before the Lowell Institute, in Boston. He was a frequent contributor to periodicals, and the author of several text-books, among which were "Geology for Teachers, Classes, and Private Students" (1859), and a "Manual of Zoölogy" (1865).

TREAT, REV. SELAH B., died in Boston, Mass., March 28th. He was born at Hartford, Conn., February 19, 1804; graduated at Yale College in 1824; practised law until 1833, and graduated at the Andover Theological Seminary in 1835. He became pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., in 1836, resigned in 1840, when he was made editor of the *Biblical Repository* and *American Eclectic*. In 1843 he was Secretary of the American Board, and was transferred to the corresponding-secretaryship in 1847, continuing that work until his death.

TURNER, REV. DR. JOHN, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 21st. He was born there, and graduated at St. Mary's Academy, Emmetsburg, Md. In 1856 he was ordained a Catholic priest in Brooklyn by Bishop Laughlin, and for the past fifteen years had been vicar-general of the diocese.

TUTHILL, JOSEPH H., died at Ellenville, N. Y., July 27th. He was born in 1811. He had been clerk of Ulster County, N. Y., and held many important positions of trust. He was active in raising troops during the war, and was elected to Congress in 1870.

VANDERBILT, JOHN, was born at Flatbush, N. Y., in 1819, and died there May 16th. He graduated at Columbia College, was admitted to the bar in 1842, and in 1844 he was appointed first Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Kings County. In 1852 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1853 he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic State ticket, but was defeated. He projected the old Coney Island plank-road, and was a member of the Senatorial Commission which

investigated the encroachments over the harbor of New York by builders.

WARE, JAIRUS died at Salem, Mass., August 27th. He was ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and the author of several legal works.

WAUGH, WILLIAM B., died May 18th. He was the son of the late Bishop Waugh of Maryland, and Chief of the Civilization Division of the Indian Bureau. He entered it in 1846, resigned in 1857, but reentered the service in 1865.

WEBSTER, ALBERT F., died at sea, on his way to the Sandwich Islands, in February. He was a journalist and writer for the magazines, and the author of "Boarding-House Sketches," which appeared APPLETONS' JOURNAL.

WEBSTER, JOHN A., senior officer of the United States Revenue Service, died in Harford County, Md., aged 91 years. When the British fleet bombarded Fort McHenry in 1814, he commanded the six-gun battery on the Ferry Branch and repulsed the enemy, and was presented with several swords for gallant services in this action. He retired from active service a few years ago, but with full pay.

WELLS, Captain ELIJAH, died in Baltimore, Md., October 12th, aged 60 years. He was one of the oldest journalists in Maryland, and established the Port Tobacco Times, of which paper he was editor and proprietor more than thirty years ago.

WESTERN, PAULINE LUCILLE, actress, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., January 11th. She was born in New Orleans, January 8, 1843, and made her first appearance on the stage with her sister Helen as "change" artist at her father's theatre in Washington, D. C. In 1859 or 1860 she appeared at the Holiday Street Theatre, in "East Lynne," achieving her first success. During the war she traveled with a combination troupe, playing *Nancy Sykes* in "Oliver Twist," with E. L. Davenport as *Bill Sykes*, and J. W. Wallack, Jr., as *Fagin*. In 1865 she played in Philadelphia under Colonel Sinn's management, appearing in "Eleanor's Victory," "Lucretia Borgia," "Jane Eyre," "The Child Stealer," "Mary Tudor," "Cynthia," besides the two plays already mentioned. She appeared in the principal theatres in the United States, and at the time of her death was playing a star engagement at the New Park Theatre, Brooklyn.

WHITE, EDWIN, died at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., June 7th, aged 60 years. He was born at South Hadley, Mass., and in 1849 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Design, and in the next year pursued his studies in painting in Paris, where he remained four years. He revisited this country, but only for a short period, and returned to Europe, where he labored for many years, becoming well known in London, Paris, and Antwerp. In 1875 he took a studio in the Young Men's Christian Association Building. His genre

paintings were numerous, and his best-known historical works are the "Evening Hymn of the Huguenots" and the "Signing of the Compact on Board the Mayflower." At the National Academy of Design in 1876 he had on exhibition "Giotto sketching the Head of Dante," "Chapel in Church of St. Egidius, Nuremberg," "Café at Cairo," and "Moonlight on the Arno."

WILLETT, Colonel JAMES M., died at Buffalo, N. Y., June 6th, aged 46 years. He was born in Washington County, N. Y., graduated at the Law School in Albany, 1856, and began the practice of law at Batavia in 1857, and was elected District Attorney of Genesee County in 1859. In 1862 he entered the army, and was made major of the 128th Regiment of New York Infantry, and afterward became its colonel. Subsequently he was placed in command of the First Brigade of the Second Division of the Second Army Corps, which he retained until the close of the war. He was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress in 1864, and for the State Senate in 1876. For several years he was manager of the State Asylum for the Blind at Batavia, and was one of the vice-presidents of the State Bar Association.

WILSON, Captain ANDREW, died at Montgomery, N. Y., aged 88 years. He was the oldest ex-member of the Legislature of New York; represented Orange County in the Assembly in 1819; was a veteran of the war of 1812, and one of the founders of the Orange County Bible Society.

WILSON, Lieutenant THOMAS P., died at Santa Barbara, Cal., March 10th, aged 32 years. He entered the Naval Academy, September 30, 1861, and was appointed from New York. He served throughout the late civil war, and became lieutenant-commander in 1869.

WINANS, ROSS, died in Baltimore, Md., April 11th. He was born in Sussex County, N. J., in 1796, and laid the foundation of his fortune by raising horses and by the large sales of a plough of his own invention. He projected a railway for cars drawn by horses, invented the friction-wheel for cars, was the first to construct eight-wheeled cars, established the largest railway machine shop in the country, invented the "camel-back" locomotive, and build the cigar-shaped steel boat which was to cross the ocean in four days. He built the first successful locomotive used on the Baltimore & Ohio road; but his greatest work was the building of railroads in Russia, particularly the line from St. Petersburg to Moscow. During the war he took an active part in politics, and was elected to represent Baltimore in the extra session of the State Legislature in 1861, but on the following day was arrested and imprisoned at Fort McHenry, but was soon liberated. He wrote a religious work entitled "One Religion—Many Creeds."

WOOD, WILLIAM, died in New York City, April 9th. In 1822 he was admitted into the publishing house of William Wood & Son,

which his father, Samuel Wood, an English Quaker, had established, and the house soon secured a reputation among medical men by its publication of medical works. He established the *Medical Record* and the *American Journal of Obstetrics*, and was also one of the founders and original directors of the Mercantile Library. He retired from business in 1868.

WOODBRIDGE, REV. JONATHAN EDWARDS, died in Hartford, Conn., November 18th, aged 75 years. He graduated at Williams College in 1822, was at one time connected with La Salle Seminary at Auburndale, Mass., and formerly editor of the *Boston Recorder*, a Congregational organ.

WYCKOFF, DR. WM. H., died in Brooklyn, N. Y., November 2d. He was born in New York, September 10, 1807, and graduated at Union College in 1828. He was the principal of the classical department of a collegiate school in New York City, and his successive partnerships in school management had the names of Wyckoff & Rand, and Forrest & Wyckoff. From 1839 to 1846 he was the editor of the *Baptist Advocate* (now the *Examiner and Chronicle*), a paper of great denominational influence, and of which he was the founder. In 1846 he was ordained by the Laight Street Baptist Church. For many years he was President of the Young Men's City Bible Society, of the Baptist Domestic Mission Society, a member of the American Sunday-School Union, an originator of the American and Foreign Bible Society in 1835, and its corresponding secretary from 1846 to 1850. In the latter year he aided in founding the American Bible Union, of which he was the secretary. He published "The Bible Question, or the American Bible Society and the Baptists;" "The Bible, its Excellence;" "The Bible Primer;" "The Early Guide to Knowledge;" "Rollin's Ancient History Condensed;" and a popular "Scripture School Reader," of which Rev. Dr. Everts was joint author. He received the degree of LL. D., and he possessed unusual linguistic and literary acquirements.

WYLIE, ROBERT, a well-known American painter, died at Pont-Aven, France, February 4th. In 1872 he received a medal at the Paris Salon.

OBITUARIES, FOREIGN. AB DY, SIR THOMAS NEVILLE, Bart., born December 21, 1810; died July 20, 1877. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Malden in 1841, but represented Lyme Regis in the House of Commons from 1847 to 1852. He was created a baronet in 1849, and is succeeded by his oldest son, Sir William Neville, born in 1844.

ACHTERFELDT, JOHANN HEINRICH, a German theologian, born June 17, 1788; died May 4, 1877. He studied theology in Cologne and Münster, was ordained as preacher in 1813, and in 1817 was appointed Professor of Theology in Braunsberg, where he remained until 1876. In that year he received a call to Bonn, and

there published the "Christkatholische Dogmatik" of Prof. Hermes, to whose most ardent followers he belonged. In consequence of this publication he was eventually removed from his position in Bonn.

ADAM, EDMOND, a French Senator, born in 1816; died June 21, 1877. In 1848 he was appointed a member of the Council of State, but resigned in December, 1851. In October, 1870, he was for a short time prefect of police, and in 1871 was elected to the National Assembly from the department of the Seine. In 1875 he was elected a Senator for life by the National Assembly, by 315 votes. Both in the Assembly and in the Senate he acted with the Extreme Left.

ALBUQUERA, LOUIS NAPOLEON SACHET, Duc de, a French Bonapartist politician, born May 23, 1813; died July 22, 1877. He entered the army in his youth, sat in the French Parliament as a peer of France from 1838 to 1848, was a member of the Corps Législatif under the Empire, and in 1870 was a prime mover in bringing about the favorable result of the plébiscite. He was one of the founders of the Suez Canal Company and other similar enterprises.

ALENCAR, JOSÉ MARTINIANO DE, a distinguished Brazilian, died in Rio de Janeiro, December 12, 1877, at the age of 48 years. He was the son of a priest, and was born in Ceará. He displayed great talents from early youth. Having completed his law studies at São Paulo with distinction, he settled in Rio, and became a frequent contributor to the journals of that city. He also wrote various dramas, poems, and romances, some of which, such as his poem of "Iracema," and his romances of "The Guarany" and "Urabijara," all founded on Indian legends of Brazil, rank among the finest literary productions of the country. In 1868 he was elected deputy for Ceará as a Conservative, and entered the Cabinet as Minister of Justice. Two years later, when a candidate for Senator from Ceará, he was returned as one of the triple list, but was not appointed by the Emperor. He thereupon resigned, went into opposition to the Government, and displayed much hostility to the Emperor. From this time forward, with the exception of one session, he continued in opposition, speaking rarely, but with great ability and acceptance.

ALEXANDER, Grand-Duke of Russia, born August 31, 1875; died April 16, 1877. He was the son of Grand-Duke Vladimir, the second son of the Emperor Alexander.

ALLARD, NELZIR, a French general, born October 27, 1798; died October 26, 1877. He was educated at the Polytechnic School, and while yet a mere boy took part in the defense of Paris against the allies. In 1825 he was promoted to a captaincy. During the Algerian campaigns he was distinguished for his gallant conduct, and became aide-de-camp to General Balazé, and was subsequently engaged on the fortifications of Paris. He was created gen-

eral of division in 1857, and commander of the Legion of Honor in 1858. In 1847 he was elected a deputy, acting with the Left Centre. In 1876 he was again elected a deputy for the department of Deux-Sèvres.

ALLEN, WILLIAM FERNLEY, a British journalist and politician, born in October, 1816; died May 22, 1877. He was the proprietor and publisher of *Allen's Indian Mail*, had been Sheriff of London in 1857, lord-mayor in 1867, and at the time of his death held the office of alderman.

ALVENSLEBEN, CONSTANTIN VON, a Prussian general, born August 26, 1809; died April 16, 1877. He entered the great general staff as major in 1853, and in 1860 received an appointment in the Ministry of War. He took part in the war of 1866 as major-general, and in that of 1870 as lieutenant-general, commanding the Third Army Corps. He distinguished himself particularly at the battle of Vionville.

AMALIE AUGUSTA, ex-Queen of Saxony, born November 13, 1801; died November 8, 1877. She was a daughter of Maximilian I., King of Bavaria, and consequently a sister of ex-Queen Maria, who died a few months earlier. In 1822 she was married to King John of Saxony, whom she survived four years. Like her husband, she was highly beloved by all her subjects. The court circle which she drew around her at Dresden during the nineteen years of her reign was a very charming one, distinguished alike for its high moral tone and its patronage of the arts, literature, music, and the drama.

ANGELIS, PHILIP DE, an Italian ecclesiastic; born April 16, 1792; died in May, 1877. He was created Archbishop of Fermo in 1842, and, in 1849, cardinal. At the death of Gregory XVI., he was spoken of as his probable successor. In 1867 he became the first cardinal-priest, and was appointed by the Pope Chamberlain of the Roman Church and Arch-Chancellor of the University.

ANSON, Colonel AUGUSTUS HENRY ARCHIBALD, a British soldier, born March 5, 1835; died November 17, 1877. He served before Sebastopol, for which he received several orders. As aide-de-camp to General Grant, he was at the siege of Delhi, the relief of Lucknow, and several other important affairs. For his gallantry in the field, he was given the Victoria Cross. He was in Parliament for Lichfield from 1859 to 1868, and for Bewdley from 1869 to 1874.

ARNOLD, THOMAS JAMES, a British barrister and author, died at an advanced age in May, 1877. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1829, and was appointed a police magistrate, being, at the time of his death, the oldest and senior magistrate. He was the author of many works, notably on Municipal Corporations, Justices of the Peace out of Session, Labor Laws, etc.

AURELLE DE PALADINES, LOUIS JEAN BAPTISTE, a French general and Senator, born

January 9, 1804; died December 17, 1877. (See ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1875, page 315.)

AUTRAN, JOSEPH, a French poet; born in June, 1813; died March 6, 1877. He first appeared before the public with an ode to Lamartine, to whose school he belonged. His collections of poems, "*La Mer*" (1835), "*Poèmes de la Mer*" (1852), "*Laboureurs et Soldats*" (1854), "*La Vie Rurale*" (1856), "*Epîtres Rustiques*" (1861), and "*Poèmes des Beaux Jours*," made him well-known throughout France. His tragedy, "*La Fille d'Eschyle*," produced in the Odéon theatre in 1848, gained for him the great prize of Monthyon. The war of 1870 caused him to write a patriotic poem, the "*Légende des Paladins*." He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1868.

BAGEHOT, WALTER, a British journalist and writer on political economy, born February 3, 1826; died March 24, 1877. He was educated at the University College, London. Early in life, under the care of his father, he became intimately acquainted with the banking business, and was led to devote special attention to commercial and financial subjects. His marriage to a daughter of Mr. James Wilson, for some time Indian Finance Minister, and founder of the *Economist*, brought him into close contact with the management of that paper. On the death of his father-in-law, he became the proprietor and editor of the paper, and in his hands it was conducted with very great ability and success. He also contributed a number of valuable papers to the *National* and *Fortnightly Reviews*. He was the author of "*The English Constitution*" (1872), "*Physics and Politics*" (1872), and "*Lombard Street*" (4th ed., 1873). He was for some time Examiner in Political Economy in the University of London.

BAHADOUR, Sir JUNG, an Indian statesman; died at an advanced age February 25, 1877. He was Prime Minister of Nepaul, of which state he had been the actual ruler for over 30 years. In 1850 he came to England as a special envoy of the Nizam, and spent there several months. During the Sepoy mutiny, he rendered the English effectual aid by sending them an auxiliary force, thus contributing a great deal toward suppressing the mutiny. For his services on this occasion, he received from the British Government the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and afterward that of the Star of India.

BAIN, ALEXANDER, died January 2d, at Glasgow. An electrician and inventor, he made important improvements in telegraphy. He invented, or re-invented, the method of making use of "bodies of natural waters to complete the electric circuit by laying a single insulated wire between the given stations, having at each end a metallic brush immersed in water." This principle was promulgated in a patent of 1841. In 1846 he patented the electro-chemical telegraph, and soon found his system capa-

ble of great speed; he was thus led to the invention of automatic methods of transmitting signals, of which one is the basis of the most improved process now used. He invented electrical clocks, and in 1843 constructed the earth-battery. In 1844 he patented ingenious apparatus for registering the progress of ships, and he also devised electrical methods of playing keyed instruments at a distance. He was struck down with paralysis some years ago, and died at the age of sixty-six in a "Home for Incurables." A government pension of eighty pounds a year was all that saved him from pauperism.

BAITER, JOHANN GEORG, a Swiss philologist; born May 31, 1801; died October 10, 1877. He studied in Munich, Göttingen, and Königsberg, was appointed in 1833 a teacher in the Gymnasium of Zurich, and was its prorector from 1843 to 1845, and again from 1849 to 1865. He was also appointed a professor in the university in 1833, but resigned this position in 1849. He published, partly alone, and partly together with Orelli and others, editions of many of the Latin and Greek authors.

BAKER, Rev. Sir HENRY WILLIAMS, a British clergyman, born in 1821; died in February, 1877. He was the originator and principal editor and proprietor of "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," and one of the most active workers in the committee which carried out that successful publication. He himself contributed a number of original hymns and translations to the collection.

BALLANTINE, JAMES, a British author, born in 1808; died December 18, 1877. Among his works are "The Gaberlunzie's Wallet," "The Miller of Deanhough," "An Essay on Ornamental Art as applicable to Trade and Manufactures," a volume of poems, etc.

BANDON, FRANCIS BERNAED, Earl of, a British nobleman, born January 3, 1810; died February 17, 1877. He was in Parliament for Bandon from 1842 to 1856, succeeded his father in the latter year, and was elected a representative peer for Ireland in 1858. He was Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the County and City of Cork. His son, James Francis, succeeds him.

BARRIÈRE, THÉODORE, a French dramatic author, born in 1823; died October 16, 1877. His first play, "Rosière et Nourrice," appeared in 1843 in the Palais Royal, and was very favorably received. After that he worked chiefly in partnership with others, and has contributed about 50 plays to the French stage, almost all of which have been favorably received. Among them are "Les Parisiens," "Les Faux Bons-hommes," "Les Filles de Marbre," etc.

BAETH, JEAN BAPTISTE PHILIPPE, a French surgeon and medical writer, born in 1812; died December 4, 1877. He began his medical studies in the Paris hospitals in 1832, and at the general examination in 1835 won the gold medal. His principal work, written together with Henri Roger, was a "Practical Treatise

on Auscultation." Among his other works are "Medical History of the Cholera," and a treatise on "Ulceration of the Air Passages." He was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1847, and was a member of several medical societies.

BAUDET, PAUL, a French Senator of the Empire, born in 1800; died November 18, 1877. He took an active part in the political strifes of the present century, being a member of the Chamber of Deputies from 1834 to 1848. In 1839 he was created general secretary of the Department of Justice, and a councillor of state. After the revolution of 1848, he was elected to the Constituent Assembly, and during the intrigues of Louis Napoleon for the overthrow of the Republic invariably voted with the Élysée. He protested against the *coup d'état*, but soon after was the recipient of marked favors from Napoleon. In 1863, he was called to the Ministry of the Interior in the place of M. de Persigny. In 1865, upon retiring from that office, he was created a Senator; soon after he became secretary of the Senate, and subsequently one of its vice-presidents.

BAUER, CAROLINE, a German actress, born May 28, 1808; died October 18, 1877. She entered upon the stage in her thirteenth year at the Court Theatre in Carlsruhe, and soon became one of the most popular German actresses. In 1829 she contracted a morganatic marriage with Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, but was divorced from him when he ascended the Belgian throne in 1831. In 1844 she was again married to Count Broël-Plater.

BEAUBIEN, J. C., a Canadian statesman, born March 24, 1825; died November 7, 1877. He sat for Montmagny in the Canadian Assembly from 1857 until the Union, and for the same seat in the House of Commons from the Union until 1872, when he was defeated. He was a member of the Executive Council and Commissioner of Crown Lands from 1867 to 1873. In the latter year he was appointed a director of the Pacific Railroad.

BECKER, KARL FERDINAND, a German musician and writer of music, born July 17, 1804; died October 26, 1877. He received his musical instruction from Schicht and Friedrich Schneider, and made his first public appearance in concerts at the age of 14. He was afterward employed as organist in several of the best-known German churches, and from 1843 to 1856 was Professor of the Organ and of Harmony in the Conservatory of Leipsic. As a writer on music he was eminently successful. Among his best-known works are "Die Hausmusik in Deutschland im 16., 17. und 18. Jahrhundert" (1840), and "Die Tonkünstler des 19. Jahrhunderts" (1849). He was for many years the editor of the *Allgemeine musikalische Zeitung*, and contributed to Schumann's *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*.

BELCHER, Sir EDWARD, a British admiral, born in 1799; died March 18, 1877. He entered the Royal Navy at the age of 13, was

present at the battle of Algiers, and served afterward on the African station, whence he returned home invalided in 1820. Having next served on the North American station for three years, he was selected in 1825 as assistant surveyor to Captain F. W. Beechey, then about to sail for Behring's Straits on his voyage of discovery. In the next few years he was actively engaged in Spain, Africa, South America, on the Indian station, and in China, where he obtained the thanks of the admiral in command for his gallantry, especially at the reduction of Canton. He was rewarded with a commission as post-captain and the companionship of the Order of the Bath in 1841, and was knighted in 1843. From 1842 to 1849 he was engaged chiefly on the East Indian station. His last important naval employment was in command of an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, which ended in the abandonment of his two ships. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1867. He wrote "A Voyage round the World in H. M. Ship Vulture in the Years 1836-'42," and a "Treatise on Nautical Surveying."

BELL, General Sir GEORGE, Knight, a British general, born in 1794; died July 12, 1877. He received his first appointment in 1811, and served with the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula. He was afterward employed in Ceylon and the East Indies; in 1837-'38 served in the rebellion in Canada, and had command of a regiment in the Crimea. Toward the close of his life he published a book entitled "Rough Notes by an Old Soldier during Fifty Years' Service."

BELLY, LÉON AUGUSTE ADOLPHE, a French painter of some note, died in March, 1877. He mostly chose for his subjects scenes from the Orient. Among his more recent paintings are "The Nile near Rosetta," "The Canal of Mahmoudieh near Alexandria," and a "Religious Festival at Cairo." He received the medal of the third class at the Exposition of 1867, and was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1862.

BERTIN, LOUISE ANGÉLIQUE, a French painter, poetess, and composer, born January 15, 1805; died in the latter part of April, 1877. She was the daughter of Louis François Bertin, the founder of the *Journal des Débats*. She composed the operas "Le Loup-garou" (1827), "Fausto" (1834), and "Esmeralda" (1836; words by Victor Hugo). She also published a volume of poems, "Les Glanes" (1842), which received a prize from the Academy.

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, MORITZ AUGUST VON, a German jurist, born April 10, 1795; died July 14, 1877. He studied law in the Universities of Göttingen and Berlin; went in 1819 as Privatdocent to Berlin, and was afterward appointed professor. In 1829 he went to Bonn, and resigned in 1842. In 1845 he was named councillor of state, and in the following year was a member of the General Synod of the Church held in Berlin. He had been a member of both Chambers of the Prussian Diet, and from 1858

to 1862 was Minister of Public Worship. Among his principal works are "Ursprung der lombardischen Städtefreiheit" (1846), "Ueber die Germanen vor der Völkerwanderung" (1850), and "Der Civilprocess des gemeinen Rechts in geschichtlicher Entwicklung" (vols. 1-5, 1864-'74). His last was "Das 20. Buch der Pandekten als Beispiel klassischer Jurisprudenz für Studierende erläutert" (1877).

BIZZARI, GIUSEPPE ANDREA, an Italian cardinal, born May 11, 1802; died August 27, 1877. He was created a cardinal in 1863.

BONAPARTE, Prince ANTHONY, born October 13, 1816; died in the latter part of March, 1877. He was the third son of Lucien, Prince of Canino, and his second wife, Alexandrine Laurence de Bleschamp.

BOURBEAU, LOUIS OLIVIER, a French Senator, born March 2, 1811, died in October, 1877. In 1847 he became *maire* of his native town, Poitiers, and his administration during the stormy period of 1848 was so firm and patriotic that he was elected a deputy to the Constituent Assembly. Since 1841 he had been professor in the faculty of law at Poitiers, and in 1866 was elected dean of the faculty. In 1869 he was elected to the Corps Législatif, and a few months afterward was created Minister of Public Instruction. After the establishment of the Republic, he devoted himself exclusively to his duties as a professor, not returning to public life until January, 1876, when the department of Vienne elected him to the Senate. In politics he was a Bonapartist, although of a very moderate kind.

BOUTELL, CHARLES, a British clergyman and archæologist, died in August, 1877. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, and graduated B. A. in 1834. He was shortly after incorporated at Trinity College, Oxford. He first became known as an antiquary by his works, "Monumental Brasses and Slabs" (1847), and "Monumental Brasses of England and Wales" (1849). These were followed by his "Manual of British Archæology" and his most successful book, "Heraldry, Historical and Popular." In 1867 he published a more popular treatise, "English Heraldry," and, in 1869, "Arms and Armor."

BOVY, FRANÇOIS ANTOINE, a Swiss engraver of medals, born in 1803; died in October, 1877. He studied under M. Pradier in Paris, and first exhibited in the Parisian Salon of 1831. Among his works, which are well known to collectors, are "Le Jubilé de la Reformation," François Arago, The Empress, Cuvier, Napoleon I., Goethe, Liszt, Chopin, The Battle of the Alma, the medal of the Exposition in 1855, and four medals commemorative of the Exposition of 1867. He received a medal of the second class in 1835, one of the third in 1855, and was decorated with the Legion of Honor in 1843.

BRUNN, ALEXANDER, a celebrated German botanist, born May 10, 1805; died March 29, 1877. He was at first Professor of Botany in the University of Freiburg; went, in 1850, in

the same capacity to Giessen, and in 1852 to Berlin, where he was also appointed director of the botanical garden. His most important work is "Betrachtungen über die Erscheinung der Verjüngung in der Natur, insbesondere in der Lebens- und Bildungsgeschichte der Pflanze" (1851), which has done much to promote the knowledge of the lower cryptogams. Among his later works are, "Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Gattung Selaginella" (1865), "Die Characeen Afrikas" (1867), and "Neuere Untersuchungen über die Gattungen Marsilia und Pilularia" (1870). In 1876 he contributed a chapter on the "Characeen Schlesiens" to the "Kryptogamen-Flora von Schlesien," by Prof. Ferd. Cohn.

BRION, GUSTAVE, a French *genre* painter, born October 24, 1824; died November 6, 1877. He was a pupil of M. G. Guérin, and painted almost exclusively country scenes from Alsace. He exhibited in the Paris Salons for over 20 years, and, in 1863, received a medal of the first class, and was decorated with the Legion of Honor. Among his best paintings are his two funerals, the one in the Vosges Mountains on sleighs, and the other on the Rhine in boats.

BROCKHAUS, HERMANN, a German scholar, born January 28, 1806; died January 5, 1877. He was the last surviving son of Friedrich Arnold Brockhaus, the founder of the great German publishing house of that name. He studied Oriental and, principally, Indian literature in the Universities of Leipzig, Göttingen, and Bonn, and also attended for some time the Universities of Copenhagen, Paris, London, and Oxford. In 1839 he received an appointment in the University of Jena, and in 1841 went to Leipzig, as Professor of the Language and Literature of Ancient India. He published "Prabodha chandrodaya," by Krishna Misra (1835); "Kathā-sarīt-sāgara," a collection of tales, by Somadeva Batta (Sanskrit and German, 1839); the "Vendidad-Sade" (1850), and "Die Lieder des Hafis" (1855). Since 1853 he edited the *Journal* of the German Oriental Society, and since 1856 the "Allgemeine Encyclopädie" of Ersch and Gruber.

BROMLEY, VALENTINE WALTER, a British artist, born February 14, 1848; died in the first week of May, 1877. At the age of nineteen he was elected an Associate of the Institute of Painters in Water Colors, and shortly afterward became also an Associate of the Society of British Artists. His painting, "The Big Chief's Toilet," in the Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1877, carried off the gold medal.

BRÜHL, MORITZ, a German writer, born in 1819; died January 13, 1877. He spent some time in England as reporter for a London journal, and after his return to Germany was employed on various newspapers. Being by birth a Jew, he afterward joined the Roman Catholic Church. He was the author of a considerable number of works, among them "Walter Scott und seine Freunde" (5 vols., 1841), and "Irlands Zustände in alter und neuer

Zeit" (1845). His most important work was a German edition of Cantus's "General History."

BULOZ, FRANÇOIS, a French journalist, born near Geneva, in 1803; died in Paris, January 12, 1877. In 1831 he founded the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and soon made it one of the leading reviews of Europe. Personally without any considerable literary capacity, he possessed a sharp eye for the talent of others, as well as the capacity to secure it for himself and the *Revue* at the lowest possible price. His parsimony was proverbial, it being well known throughout Paris that he would never pay for the first contribution of a new writer, no matter how valuable. For more than 30 years, the most talented writers of France put up patiently with his eccentricities; for the *Revue* had in this time become, from a popular geographical magazine, for which it had been originally designed, the most widely circulated, most learned, and best known periodical collection of literary labors of all kinds. Only in recent times has a change in this respect become perceptible. Some of the younger writers have begun to oppose the tyranny of the *Revue*, and many rival publications have thus been established.

CABALLERO, FERNAN, a celebrated Spanish authoress, died April 7, 1877. (The announcement of her death in 1876 was premature.) Speaking of a visit to her in Seville, Lady Herbert says: "Her tenderness toward animals, unfortunately a rare virtue in Spain, is one of her marked characteristics. She has lately been trying to establish a society in Seville for the prevention of cruelty to animals, after the model of the London one, and often told one of our party that she never left her home without praying that she might not see or hear any ill-usage to God's creatures. Her playfulness and wit, always tempered by a kind thoughtfulness for the feelings of others, and her agreeableness in conversation, seem only to have increased with lengthened experience of people and things. Nothing was pleasanter than to sit in the corner of her little drawing-room and hear her pour out anecdote after anecdote of Spanish life and Spanish peculiarities, especially among the poor."

CANARIS, CONSTANTINE, a Greek naval officer and statesman, born about 1785; died September 15, 1877. He was captain of a small merchant vessel at the outbreak of the Greek war of independence. He took an active part in this struggle and greatly distinguished himself by his bravery. Under King Otho, and afterward under King George, he was on various occasions Minister of the Navy, and also several times prime minister. Belonging to the opposition, he refused in 1861 the title of vice-admiral and a pension of 12,000 francs granted him by the Chambers. In 1865 he retired from public life, definitely as he thought, but in 1877 he was again called upon to form a new ministry. (See GREECE.)

CANTEBURY, JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS

SUTTON, Viscount, born May 27, 1814; died April 24, 1877. He was M. P. for Cambridge Borough from 1841 to 1847, and Under-Secretary of the Home Department, 1841-'46. He had been Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, Governor of Trinidad, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Victoria, and at the time of his death was Registrar of the Faculty Court. He succeeded his brother in 1869, and is himself succeeded by his son Henry Charles, born in 1839.

CAPALTI, HANNIBAL, an Italian cardinal, born January 21, 1811; died October 18, 1877. He was created a cardinal-deacon in 1868. He was one of the Presidents of the Œcumenical Council, in which he strongly attacked the group of French, German, Hungarian, and Oriental bishops who opposed the dogma of infallibility.

CARPENTER, Miss MARY, a British philanthropist, born in 1807; died June 15, 1877. She took an active part in the reformatory movement, more especially in Bristol, where she founded and superintended a reformatory institution for females. In 1866 she visited India for philanthropic purposes, and returned to England the following year. She subsequently visited India in 1868-'69, and again in 1869-'70, to promote female education. She continued to devote her attention to this work up to her death. She was the author of "Reformatory Schools for Children" (1851), "Juvenile Delinquents, their Condition and Treatment," "Our Convicts" (1864), and "Six Months in India" (1867). In 1871 she founded the National Indian Association, and became the editor of its *Journal*.

CASTELNAU, ALBERT, a French deputy, born September 25, 1823; died October 5, 1877. He was elected to the National Assembly from Hérault, in 1871, and to the Chamber of Deputies in 1876, and in both bodies voted with the Extreme Left. He was one of the 363 presented by the Republicans for reelection in 1877.

CAUCHY, EUGÈNE, a French lawyer, died at an advanced age in April, 1877. He was Secretary of the Archives in the Luxembourg, was an officer of the Legion of Honor, and a member of the Academy of Moral Sciences. He was the author of a number of legal works. In 1862 he received from the Academy the first prize, 1,500 francs, for a "Mémoire sur les Origines, les Variations et les Progrès du Droit Maritime International."

CAVENTOU, JOSEPH BIENAIMÉ, a French chemist, born June 30, 1795; died May 5, 1877. In 1820, while engaged in chemical researches, he, together with Pelletier, discovered the sulphate of quinine. But instead of keeping this valuable discovery to themselves, they used all possible means to make it known, and in 1837 they were rewarded with the grand prize of Montyou, consisting of 10,000 francs. He was a member of the Academy of Medicine, and an officer of the Legion of Honor. He had written

a number of books, and had contributed to various chemical journals.

CHANGARNIER, NICOLAS ANNE THÉODULE, a French general, born April 28, 1793; died February 14, 1877. He was educated at St.-Cyr, which he left in 1815 to join as a simple private one of the privileged companies of Louis XVIII.'s body-guard. In 1823 he took part in the Spanish campaign, and in 1825 obtained the rank of captain. His promotion was very slow, until his exploits in Algeria earned him distinction, General St.-Arnaud styling him the "African Massena." Becoming successively lieutenant-colonel, colonel, major-general, and general of division, the Duc d'Aumale, on becoming Governor of Algeria in 1847, resigned into his hands the chief military command. After the revolution of 1848 he returned to France. Lamartine offered him the Berlin embassy, but he preferred his profession to diplomacy, and on the outbreak of the Paris disturbances in April he spontaneously placed himself at the head of the available forces and restored order. In June, at the next supplementary elections, he was elected deputy for the Seine, though he had then succeeded Cavaignac in Algeria, and the latter, on becoming head of the Government, gave him the command of the Paris National Guard, which suppressed more than one outbreak. This post he retained until 1851, when, after incessant attacks from both Bonapartists and Radicals, the Prince-President removed him. He was one of those arrested on December 2d, and banished from France. He took up his residence at Mechlin, refusing to profit by the permission to return home until the amnesty of 1859. Not until the eve of the war of 1870 did he offer his services, which Marshal Leboeuf courteously but firmly declined. After the first disasters the Emperor was touched at the arrival of the aged soldier and allowed him to join the staff. On Bazaine taking the command, Changarnier remained with him at Metz. In October he was sent to Prince Frederick Charles to negotiate for the free departure of the garrison for Algeria, or for an armistice. He accompanied the army into captivity, and at the close of the war was elected deputy by three departments. He took his seat on the Right Centre, and though he had long been M. Thiers's friend and admirer, he took an active part in his overthrow, his impetuous interpellations and interruptions making him a prominent member. He promoted the fusion of the Legitimists and Orleanists; but, on the Comte de Chambord's letter rendering monarchy impossible, he proposed the renewal of the Marshal's power for ten years, a term eventually reduced to seven. He voted steadily with the Right and against the new Constitution, but his voice was scarcely heard after the summer of 1874, when he advocated an early prorogation. He was elected a Senator for life by the Assembly in 1875.

CHARLES WILLIAM LOUIS, Prince of Hesse,

born April 23, 1809; died March 20, 1877. He was the brother of the reigning Grand-duke, and as such the prospective heir to the grand-duchy. He was married to Princess Elizabeth of Prussia, a cousin of the King. His oldest son, Prince Ludwig, became in his place heir-apparent to the throne, and on June 12th became Grand-duke of Hesse, on the death of Ludwig III. (See LUDWIG III.)

CHAVÉE, HONORÉ JOSEPH, a Belgian scholar, born June 13, 1815; died July 16, 1877. In 1844 he went to Paris, where he was professor at the Collège Stanislas and the Athénée. He was the author of a considerable number of works, the most important of which is the "Lexicologie Indo-Européenne" (1849). He also contributed a number of articles to the *Revue du XIX^{me} Siècle*, and to the *Revue de Linguistique*, which he founded himself in 1867.

CHISHOLM, MRS. CAROLINE, a British philanthropist, born about 1810; died March 25, 1877. She showed at an early age a philanthropic character, and upon being married to Captain Chisholm, of the Indian army, she found her field of usefulness considerably extended. Her attention being directed in Madras to the neglected and dangerous condition of the soldiers' daughters, she established for them an industrial home. Her husband soon after going to Sydney for his health, she accompanied him there. Here she entered upon that career of usefulness which has made her name known throughout the British Empire. She took charge of the emigrants who arrived friendless and penniless, and secured for them situations in the interior, making many journeys for that purpose. She established an office in Sydney, at which all persons needing employment might attend daily; and by her disinterested efforts placed many thousands in positions of respectability and comfort. She returned to England in 1846, receiving a testimonial of £150 upon her departure; there she established the Family Colonization Society, by which passage money was paid in weekly installments, and did much to relieve emigrants of the poorer class. She returned to Australia in 1854, and went back again to England in 1866. She wrote "Voluntary Information of the People of New South Wales," and "Perils in the Polar Seas: True Stories of Arctic Adventure and Discovery" (1874).

CHRISTIDES, a Greek statesman, died January 20, 1877. He had been Minister of Finance on several occasions, and at the time of his death was a deputy for Syra.

CIBOT, FRANÇOIS BARTHÉLEMY MICHEL EDOUARD, a French painter, born February 11, 1799; died in February, 1877. He exhibited for the first time in 1827. He painted a large number of views from France, among them "The Valley of Sceaux," "The Banks of the Sarthe," and others.

CLARKE, CHARLES COWDEN, a British scholar, born in 1788; died March 20, 1877. He wrote

"The Riches of Chaucer" and "Tales from Chaucer, in Prose." Together with his wife he edited a "Concordance to Shakespeare," and an edition of the great dramatist's plays, published by Messrs. Cassell. He was likewise the author, in association with Mrs. Clarke, of some delightful books for the young, and during the last few years contributed largely to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, in which he completed shortly before his death an interesting set of reminiscences of his celebrated friends.

CLAUSEN, HENRIK NIKOLAI, a Danish statesman and theologian, born April 22, 1793; died March 28, 1877. He spent several years in Germany, Italy, and France, and was considerably influenced in his theological views by Schleiermacher. After his return to Denmark he was appointed professor in the University of Copenhagen. He was a member of the provincial diet in Roeskilde from 1840 to 1848, and its president during the last 3 years; was a member of the Constitutional Assembly of 1848-'49, from 1848 to 1851 privy counselor and a minister without portfolio, and since then was a member of the Riksdag. He was the author of "Katholicismens og Protestantismens Kirkeforfatning, Lære og Ritus" (1825), "Det Nye Testaments Hermeneutik" (1840), "Udvikling af de christelige Hovedlærdomme" (1845), "Christelig Troelslære" (1853), and "Dat evangeliske Kirkelivs Nutid og Fremtid" (1859). He was the editor since 1831 of the *Zeitschrift für ausländische theologische Literatur*.

CLIFFORD, SIR AUGUSTUS, a British admiral, born May 24, 1788; died February 8, 1877. He entered the navy in 1808, saw some severe service on the coasts of Egypt and Italy, and obtained post-rank in 1812. He sat in Parliament for Bandonbridge in 1818, for Dungarvan in 1820, and again for Bandonbridge in 1831. In 1832 he was appointed Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, an office he held up to his death. He was created a baronet in 1838. He was the senior flag-officer on the retired list, his commission as captain dating from 1812; rear-admiral, 1848; vice-admiral, 1855; and admiral, 1860.

COBBETT, JOHN MORGAN, a British lawyer, born in 1800; died February 13, 1877. He was called to the bar, at Lincoln's Inn, in 1830, entered Parliament at the general election of 1852, as one of the members for Oldham, which his father had represented before him, and continued to hold his seat until 1865, when he was defeated. He was again sent to Parliament in 1872 by his former constituents. He published a selection from his father's political works, and also wrote the preface to a recent edition of the "Legacy to Laborers."

COBDEN, MRS. RICHARD, the widow of the eminent statesman, died at an advanced age April 17, 1877. She was the daughter of Hugh Williams, of Gellygoch, Montgomeryshire, and in 1840 married Richard Cobden, whose widow she was left by his death, twelve years ago. After the death of her husband, she published,

at her own expense, his "Political Writings," in two volumes.

COULSON, WILLIAM, a British physician, born in 1799; died April 7, 1877. He studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1826, and in 1843 was elected one of the honorary fellows of the college. In 1851 he obtained a seat in the council, and in 1860 was appointed Hunterian orator. He translated from the German Blumenbach's "Comparative Anatomy," and from the French Edwards's "Manual of Surgical Anatomy."

COULTHURST, WILLIAM, a British banker, born in 1792; died February 10, 1877. He was the senior partner of the banking-house of Coutts & Co., London, one of the largest and oldest banking-houses of England.

CYRIL II., Patriarch of Jerusalem, born on the island of Samos about the year 1790; died August 30 (18), 1877. He went to Jerusalem in 1818, being then a priest, was consecrated Metropolitan of Sebaste in 1830, Metropolitan of Lydda in 1838, and in 1845 was made Patriarch of Jerusalem. In 1872 he was deposed and excommunicated by the Synod of Constantinople, on account of his sympathy with the Bulgarians. This sentence was annulled in 1876.

DELOD, TAXILE, a French writer and politician, born November 25, 1815; died in May, 1877. He had been connected with the *Charivari*, the *Siècle*, and *L'Avenir National*. In 1871 he was elected a member of the National Assembly for the department of Vaucluse. He was the author of a number of works, among which a "History of the Second Empire" is best known.

DEUTSCH, SIMON, a German scholar, born in 1822; died March 23, 1877. He studied in Vienna, but the events of 1848 led him into politics, and he took a prominent part in the political associations of those days. When Windischgrätz surrounded Vienna, he demanded the surrender of Deutsch as one of the hostages. But Deutsch succeeded in escaping to Paris, and here devoted himself to banking. During the war in the Crimea he went East, and then entered into communication with the chiefs of the Young Turkish party. In the latter part of 1876 he went to Constantinople, and when his friend Midhat Pasha was banished, the new Government permitted him to remain, contrary to his expectations.

DEVRIENT, PHILIPP EDUARD, a German actor and author, born August 11, 1801; died October 4, 1877. He devoted himself at first to singing, but was forced to leave this branch, as he completely lost his voice. He then devoted himself to the drama. In 1844 he became director of the Court Theatre in Dresden, and in 1852 assumed the same position in Carlsruhe, and afterward became general director in the same place. After having celebrated his 50th anniversary in 1869, he resigned his position

in 1870 on account of his health. He was the author of a number of opera texts and plays, as well as different works on the drama, of which he was considered one of the best authorities. His principal work is "Geschichte der deutschen Schauspielkunst" (Leipsic, 5 vols., 1848-'74).

DRUMMOND, JAMES, a British painter, born in 1816; died August 12, 1877. He exhibited his first painting at the age of nineteen, in the Royal Scottish Academy, and since contributed to each of the following exhibitions. He excelled particularly in historical painting.

DUMONT, LÉON, a French scholar, born in 1838; died January 7, 1877. He was considered one of the most learned and most profound of the French philosophers of modern times. Among his works are: "Les Causes de rire" (1862), "Le Sentiment du Gracieux" (1863), "La Morale de Montaigne" (1866), "Antoine Watteau" (1867), "De l'Éducation des Femmes" (1868), "Haeckel et la Théorie de l'Évolution en Allemagne" (1872), and his principal work, "Théorie Scientifique de la Sensibilité" (1876). He also contributed a number of articles to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the *Revue Scientifique*, and the *Revue Philosophique*.

DUNDAS, Sir DAVID, Knt., born in 1799; died March 30, 1877. He was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1823, and went to the northern circuit. He was made a Q.C. in 1840, and in the same year was elected member of Parliament for Sutherlandshire in the Liberal interest. He represented the county till 1852, and sat for it again from 1861 to 1867. He was Solicitor-General under Lord John Russell from 1846 to 1848, and Judge-Advocate-General from 1849 till he retired from office with his party in 1857. He was, with the exception of Lord Chelmsford, the senior bencher of the Inner Temple. He was knighted in 1834.

DURHAM, JOSEPH, a British sculptor, born in 1821; died October 27, 1877. The work which first brought him into public notice was a bust of Jenny Lind, exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1848. His Memorial of the Exhibition of 1851, in the Horticultural Gardens, Kensington, is the greatest of his out-door works. His best classical group, "Leander and the Siren," was exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1875. In portraiture his busts and figures are well known and very numerous. He was elected A. R. A. in 1868.

DUVERGIER DE HAURANNE, LOUIS PROSPER ERNEST, a French writer and politician, born March 7, 1843; died August 16, 1872. He contributed a large number of articles to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, among them "Eight Months in America," "Cuba and the Antilles," "Democracy and the Right of Suffrage," and "President Johnson and Congress," and also published the brochures "La Coalition Libérale" (1876), and "Le Gouvernement Personnel"

(1870). He was a member of the National Assembly, and in 1876 was elected to the Chamber of Deputies from Cher. In both bodies he voted with the Left Centre.

EICHENS, FRIEDRICH, EDUARD, a German engraver on copper, born May 27, 1804; died May 5, 1877. He studied under Buchhorn in the Berlin Academy, and afterward in Parma under Toschi. After his return to Berlin he became professor of drawing in the city schools. Among his more important works are engravings of "The Three Magi" by Raphael, "St. Magdalena" by Domenichino, and "Frederick the Great as Crown-Prince" by Pesne.

ELWART, ANTOINE AMABLE ÉLIE, a French composer, born November 18, 1808; died in October, 1877. He studied in the Conservatory of Music under Lesueur and Fétis, and there gained among others the Roman prize, in consequence of which he went to Italy in 1834. After his return he was appointed a professor in the Conservatory. He published several works for instruction in music, among them "Sol-fège Enfantin" (1836), "Méthode de Chant," and "Petit Manuel d'Harmonie" (1839; 4th ed., 1853). Among his masses and operatic works are "Les Catalans" (1840), "Les Trois Jérusalem," and "La Visière." Besides these works he published numerous symphonies, oratorios, a mystery entitled "Les Noces de Cana," and other works. As a musical author he wrote "Traité de Contrepoint et de Fugue" (1840), "Théorie Musicale" (1840), "Histoire de la Société des Concerts du Conservatoire Impérial de Musique" (1860; 2d ed., 1863), and other works. He also wrote a didactic poem entitled "L'Harmonie Musicale" (1853).

ERMAN, GEORG ADOLF, a German scholar, born May 12, 1806; died July 12, 1877. He first became known by a journey around the world with the object of making magnetic observations. His experiences on this journey enabled Gauss and Weber to establish the theory of earth magnetism. His last large work, "Grundlagen der Gauss'schen Theorie, und die Erscheinungen des Erdmagnetismus im Jahre 1829" (1874), he published together with H. Petersen. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Royal Society of London.

ETTMÜLLER, ERNST LUDWIG, a German scholar, born October 5, 1802; died April, 1877. He studied in Leipzig, established himself as lecturer (Privatdocent) in the University of Jena in 1830, and in 1833 went to Zurich as Professor of German Language and Literature in the gymnasium. He soon, however, resigned this for a position in the university. He edited a large number of works in middle High-German, ancient Low-German, and ancient Scandinavian. Among the former are "Kuneech Lurarin" (1829), "Sängerkrieg uf Wartbure" (1830), "Sant Oswaldes Leben" (1835), and "Heinrichs von Meissen des Frouwenlobes Lieder, Leiche und Sprüche" (1843). Of Low-German poems he edited "Theophilus" (1849), "Dat Spil van der Upstandinge" (1850), and "Wizlâwes

IV., des Fürsten von Rügen, Lieder und Sprüche" (1852). He also published a valuable "Lexicon Anglo-Saxonicum" (1851), and an Anglo-Saxon chrestomathy, "Engla and Seaxna Scôpas and Bôceras" (1850). Of Norse literature he produced a German version of the "Vauluspa" (1830), of the "Songs of Edda" (1837), and of "Beowulf" (1840). He also produced several original poems, among them "Deutsche Stammkönige" (1844) and "Das verhängnissvolle Zahnweh, oder Karl der Grosse und der heilige Goar" (1852). He also published a valuable handbook of German literature (1847), and together with Lünig a Norse reader (1861).

FABER, PETER CHRISTIAN FREDERIK, a Danish poet, born October 7, 1810; died in the second week of May, 1877. Among his numerous poems, his patriotic song, "Den tappr Landsoldat," gained for him great popularity.

FENTSCH, EDUARD, a German poet, born in 1815; died February 12, 1877. He edited for a number of years the almanac *Cornelia*, for German ladies, and contributed to it every year a novel and a number of poems. In 1853 the King of Bavaria engaged him to compile a history of the memorable events of the kingdom. In 1870 he published two novels, "Aus der Tiefe" and "Non Possumus" (3 vols.), which were well received.

FERGUSSON, SIR WILLIAM, a Scotch surgeon, born March 20, 1808; died February 10, 1877. He was at first intended for the legal profession, but when 17 years of age he abandoned the study of law, and became a pupil of Robert Knox, and in two years became a licentiate of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and took the fellowship in the following year. In 1836 he was elected Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, and began to divide the surgical practice of Edinburgh with Mr. Syme. In 1840 he came to London, having been appointed Professor of Surgery at King's College. On the death of Mr. Key he was in 1849 made Surgeon in Ordinary to Prince Albert, Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen in 1855, and Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen in 1867, having been created a baronet in 1866.

FITZGERALD, SIR JOHN FORSTER, a British field-marshal, born about 1785; died March 26, 1877. He received his early education at Manchester and in Ireland, and obtained his first commission in the army in 1798, so that he had held a commission upward of 83 years. In the following year he was appointed to a captaincy in the 79th Foot, but he does not appear to have actually joined the army till the year 1801, when, at the age of 16, his name appeared as captain in the 46th Foot. He commanded a light battalion and also a brigade in the Peninsula. More recently he had served for some years on the staff at Bombay. He attained field-rank in 1830, was nominated a Knight-Commander of the Bath in 1831, and Knight Grand Cross in 1862. He was created a field-marshal in 1875. He had held a seat

in the House of Commons in one Parliament only, from 1852 to 1857, as one of the members for the county of Clare in the Liberal interest.

FOLTZ, PHILIPP VON, a German painter, born May 11, 1805; died August 5, 1877. Among his earlier paintings, the "Greek Nurses on the Battle-field" is well known. Having spent a few years in Rome, he decorated the bath-room of King Maximilian II. of Bavaria, and, with scenes from the tales of the Rhine, the Schönborn Palace. Among his latest works are "Frederick Barbarossa and Henry the Lion," "The Age of Pericles," and a "Woman with a Child."

FORD, REV. JAMES, a British clergyman and author, died at an advanced age on February 18, 1877. He graduated at Oriel College in 1818. During his earlier years, he published many sermons and tracts; but his chief work on religious subjects was "The Gospels Illustrated from Ancient and Modern Authors" (4 vols., 1848-'59). He also published similar volumes on the Acts of the Apostles and St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, and translations of "The Quaresimale" (1865) of P. Paolo Segneri, of Dante's "Inferno" (1865), and of the "Divina Commedia" (1870).

FORDCOE, SIR JOHN, a British general, died at an advanced age in March, 1877. He obtained his commission as second-lieutenant in 1822, and served his entire life in India, taking part in almost all the important campaigns in that country. He received numerous decorations, and was nominated Knight-Commander of the Bath in 1873. He obtained the rank of major-general in 1861, and lieutenant-general in 1872.

FOURNIER, FÉLIX, a French bishop, born May 8, 1803; died June 9, 1877. In 1870 he was ordained Bishop of Nantes, and at the time of his death was in Rome with a company of pilgrims from Brittany.

FRANGLIEU, PASQUIER, Marquis de, a French Senator, born in 1810; died October 14, 1877. Born in the Pyrenees, he was trained up by Legitimist parents in the belief that the French Revolution was a great calamity, and through life was a devout believer in the divine right of the elder Bourbons to govern France. Elected from the Hautes-Pyrenées to the National Assembly in 1871, he soon became a marked man from the intensity of his devotion to the Legitimist cause, and his scathing denunciations of the Bonapartists and Orleanists, whom he detested even more than the partisans of the Republic. His vigorous sallies were always applauded by the Republicans, and on several occasions he said, "If the choice is only between the Republic and Empire, better a thousand times the Republic." On the adoption of the constitution in 1875, he was elected to the Senate, and in 1877 voted for the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. During the electoral struggle that ensued, however, he expressed his dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Bona-

partists in the strongest language, and was considered by many as likely to abandon the coalition of Bonapartists, Orleanists, and Legitimists, which supported the De-Broglie-Fourtau ministry.

FROST, WILLIAM EDWARD, a British painter, born in 1810; died June 7, 1877. He first devoted himself to portrait painting, producing upward of 300 portraits within 14 years. In 1839 he won the gold medal of the Academy with his "Prometheus Bound." Several of his paintings are in possession of the Queen. For Prince Albert he painted "The Disarming of Cupid." Among his many works one of the most prominent is "By the Waters of Babylon," painted in 1869.

FUNK, HEINRICH, a German landscape painter, born December 12, 1807; died November 22, 1877. He received his art education in the Academy of Düsseldorf, and in 1854 went to Stuttgart as professor of landscape painting in the art school in that city. His best works are scenes from the valley of the Inn in the Tyrol.

GERLACH, ERNST LUDWIG VON, a German politician, born March 7, 1795; died February 17, 1877, in consequence of injuries received by being run over by a coach. He was for many years the leader of the Conservatives in the Prussian Chambers, having been a member of either the Upper or Lower House from 1849 to 1858. In 1873 he was again elected a member of the Prussian Diet, and in January, 1877, of the German Reichstag. He was President of the Court of Appeals in Magdeburg from 1844 to 1874, when he resigned this position in consequence of being convicted of a press offense.

GLAIS-BIZOIN, ALEXANDRE, a French politician, born March 9, 1800; died November 7, 1877. He was a member of the Chamber under Louis Philippe, and of the Constituent Assembly in 1848. In 1863 he was elected to the Corps Législatif, but was defeated in 1869. In 1870 he was a member of the Government of National Defense. He was accused of embezzlement, was arrested by the Commune in May, 1871, and, after its overthrow, was arrested by the Versailles Government, but was immediately released. At the elections of February 8, 1871, for the National Assembly, he was a candidate in the Côtes-du-Nord, but withdrew shortly before the election. He was an unsuccessful candidate at a supplementary election, held in the same year in Paris, and after that retired to private life. He was a man of great wit and eccentricity, and was a favorite with the Chamber of Deputies. He wrote several theatrical pieces, but all of them were so ultra-republican in their tendencies that the censors of the Empire never allowed them to be brought out in France. He always produced them in Geneva, and went from Paris with troops of friends to see them. His experience as a member of the Government of National Defense he described in "La Dictature de Cinq Mois."

GOLDSCHMIDT, PAUL, a German Orientalist, born in December, 1850; died May 7, 1877.

He studied in the Universities of Heidelberg, Tübingen, Berlin, and Göttingen. His studies were interrupted by the war of 1870, in which he took part. At the close of the war he resumed his studies, devoting himself to Indian philology, and particularly to the study of Prâkrit. In 1873 he received an appointment to collect and publish the inscriptions of Ceylon. It was while engaged in this work that he was attacked by malaria, to which he finally succumbed. He published two reports on his labors in 1875 and 1876, which are full of interesting material.

GRASSMANN, HERMANN GÜNTHER, a German mathematician, born April 15, 1809; died September 26, 1877. He succeeded his father as Professor of Mathematics in the Gymnasium of Stettin, and gained with his "Ausdehnungslehre" (1844; 2d ed., 1862) a great reputation. He was also distinguished as an Orientalist, and published a dictionary of the "Rig-Veda" (1873-'75), and a complete German translation of the same.

GUSTAVUS, Prince of VASA, born November 9, 1799; died August 4, 1877. He was the only son of King Gustavus IV. Adolphus of Sweden, who, in 1809 was dethroned by his uncle, Duke Charles of Södermannland. The latter then ascended the throne as Charles XIII., and as he was old and without issue, he adopted, first, Prince Christian of Augustenburg, and upon the latter's death the French Marshal Bernadotte, who ruled Sweden as Charles XIV. John. Prince Gustavus entered the Austrian army, although he never resigned his claim to the Swedish throne. His daughter Carola is the present Queen of Saxony.

HACKETT, Sir WILLIAM, Chief Justice of Ceylon, born in 1824; died at Colombo, of cholera, in May, 1877. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in 1851. In 1861 he was appointed Queen's Advocate on the Gold Coast, and was Acting Chief Justice from 1861 till confirmed in 1863. In the following year he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Gold Coast. In 1866 he became Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, in which year he was also knighted, and in 1871 was appointed Acting Chief Justice of the Straits settlements. In 1875 he became Chief Justice of Feejee, and member of the Legislative Council, and in 1876 Chief Justice of Ceylon.

HACKLÄNDER, FRIEDRICH WILHELM, a German novelist, born November 1, 1816; died July 5, 1877. After having devoted himself for a short time to commercial pursuits, and after having served in the army, he went to Stuttgart, when he published his "Das Soldatenleben im Frieden," which soon made his name popular. Among his best-known novels are "Europäisches Sklavenleben" (4 vols., 1854), "Künstlerroman" (5 vols., 1866), and "Der letzte Bombardier" (4 vols., 1870). In 1855 he established, with Hofer, the magazine *Hausblätter*, and in 1857, with Edmund Zoller, *Ueber Land und Meer*, which soon became

one of the most widely-circulated magazines in Germany.

HALLIDAY-DUFF, ANDREW, a British writer, born in 1830; died April 10, 1877. He was educated at Marischal College and University, Aberdeen. His education completed, he came to London, and devoted himself to literature. His first engagement was with the *Morning Chronicle*; he afterward wrote for the *Leader*, and his essays having attracted the notice of Thackeray, he was invited to write for the *Cornhill Magazine*. Since 1861, he contributed largely to *All the Year Round*, and many of his papers have been republished in a collected form. One paper from his pen, entitled "My Account with Her Majesty," explaining the working of the Post-Office Savings Bank, enjoyed a very wide circulation, and was reprinted by the Post-Office Department for the information and encouragement of depositors. Later on he devoted himself almost entirely to dramatic literature. Among his more recent productions of this class are a dramatized version of Scott's "Lady of the Lake" (1872); "Heart's Delight" (1873); a drama in four acts from "Dombey & Son;" "Richard Cœur de Lion" (1874), founded on Scott's "Talisman;" and "Nicholas Nickleby" (1875).

HAMILTON, Sir WILLIAM, born February 14, 1790; died February 14, 1877. He entered the navy in 1803, was a prisoner of war in France from 1805 to 1814, was appointed vice-consul at Flushing and Middleburg in 1817; at Antwerp, and afterward at Ostend, in 1818; at Newport in 1820; and at Boulogne in 1822. He was appointed consul there in 1826, and retired on a pension in 1873, and was knighted for his long official services the same year.

HAMMERICH, FREDERIK, a Danish theologian, born August 9, 1809; died February 9, 1811. Having completed his studies he traveled through Sweden and Germany, and having acted for some time as preacher, he was appointed Professor of Theology in the University of Copenhagen. He was the author of a number of historical works, among them: "Denmark in the Age of the Waldemars" (2 vols., 1847-'48), "Denmark at the Time of the Northern Union" (2 vols., 1849-'54), and "Denmark under Feudatory Rule" (1849), besides a number of sketches from the wars in Schleswig. Among his works on Church history, the most important are "St. Bridget and the Church in the North" (1863), and his "History of the Christian Church" (3 vols.; 2d ed., 1872-'73).

HANFSTÄNGL, FRANZ VON, a German lithographer and photographer, born March 1, 1804; died April 18, 1877. He came to Munich, where he completed his studies and in 1829 was appointed professor. He resigned this position four years later in order to open a lithographic establishment. In 1835 he received an order from the Saxon Government to lithograph the

finest paintings in the Dresden Gallery. This work, completed in 1852, comprised 190 large plates, all of which he engraved himself. In 1848 he turned his attention almost exclusively to galvanography, and in 1853 again changed, this time to photography. His productions in this branch soon gained him great fame, and at the exhibitions in Munich and Paris he obtained the first medals.

HANSEN, JENS ANDERSEN, a Danish Radical, born in 1807; died May 8, 1877. He was originally a working shoemaker, but by steadiness and hard work he gradually reached a most important position in the Lower House, where he was the head of the Radical party.

HEIS, EDUARD, a German astronomer, born February 18, 1806; died June 30, 1877. He studied in the University of Bonn, received an appointment in 1827 in the Gymnasium of Cologne, and in 1837 in that of Aix-la-Chapelle, and in 1852 was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of Münster, where he remained up to his death. He was the author of a large number of works, some of them going through many editions. Among them are "Die periodischen Sternschnuppen" (1849), and "Sammlung von Beispielen und Aufgaben aus der allgemeinen Arithmetik und Algebra" (47th ed., 1877). Together with Eschweiler he published "Lehrbuch der Geometrie" (vol. i., "Planimetrie," 6th ed., 1876; vol. ii., "Stereometrie," 3d ed., 1874; vol. iii., "Trigonometrie," 2d ed., 1875). Among his other works are "Neuer Himmels-atlas" (1875), and "Zodiakallicht-Beobachtungen in den letzten 29 Jahren, 1847-'75" (1875). From 1858 to 1875 he was the editor of *Wochenschrift für Astronomie*.

HERBECK, JOHANN, Ritter von, a German musical director and composer, born December 25, 1831; died October 28, 1877. After holding several positions as musical director, he was, in 1866, appointed musical director to the court in Vienna, from which position he retired in 1875 on account of his health. He composed numerous masses, symphonies, quartets, and songs, and one opera.

HEROULANO DE CARVALHO E ARAUJO, ALEXANDRO, a Portuguese scholar and historian, born in 1796 (according to "Meyer's Conversationslexicon;" according to Vapereau, "Dictionnaire des Contemporains," on March 28, 1810); died September 14, 1877. He studied in Paris, and having returned to his native country he joined the Liberal party and became the editor of the paper *Panorama*. In the poem "A Voz de Propheta" (The Voice of the Prophet) he painted the future of his country in sombre colors. This was followed by a collection of his earlier poems under the title of "The Harp of the Faithful." His novels "Eurich, the Priest of the Goths," and "The Monk of Cister," took a high place in Portuguese literature. The "Historia de Portugal" (4 vols., 1845-'52) was remarkable for its breadth of ideas, its purity of style, and its sharp criti-

cism. In 1841 he became a member of the Cortes, and was afterward appointed librarian to the King. Among his other works, the most important are: "History of the Origin and Establishment of the Inquisition in Portugal" (3 vols., 1854-'59), and "Studies on Civil Marriage" (1866).

HICKLIN, JOHN, a British writer and journalist, died January 13, 1877. He had been the editor of the *Nottingham Journal*, the *Chester Courant*, and other journals, and was the author of "Church and State," "Literary Recreations," and other works.

HILL, Mrs., a daughter of Robert Southey, born in 1808; died in April, 1877. It was this daughter to whom the poet often affectionately alluded in his correspondence as his "Little Bertha." She was married to her cousin, Rev. Herbert Hill.

HIRZEL, SALOMON, a German publisher, born February 13, 1804; died February 8, 1877. In 1830 he became one of the proprietors of the publishing house of Weidmann & Co., in Leipsic, but separated himself from it in 1853 in order to establish a business for himself, in which he was quite successful. He was considered to possess an intimate knowledge of the works of Goethe, as well as the most complete Goethe library. On the basis of this he published, in 1848, his "Verzeichniss einer Goethe-Bibliothek" (3d ed., 1874), which, although published for distribution among his friends only, is probably the most complete catalogue of the kind printed.

HOECK, KARL CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICH, a German scholar, born May 18, 1793; died January 10, 1877. He was Professor of Classical Philology and Ancient History in the University of Göttingen, and at the same time librarian-in-chief of the university library. He was the author of a work on Crete (3 vols., 1823-'29), and of a Roman history (1841-'50).

HOFFMANN, JOHANN CHRISTIAN CONRAD VON, a German theologian, born December 21, 1810; died December 20, 1877. He was connected with the University of Erlangen after 1834, with the exception of a short period from 1842 to 1845, when he was Professor of Theology in the University of Rostock. His most important works are: "Weissagung und Erfüllung" (2 vols., 1841-'44), "Der Schriftbeweis" (2d ed., 1857-'60), and "Die Heilige Schrift des Neuen Testaments, zusammenhängend untersucht" (7 vols., 1862-'75).

HOFMEISTER, WILHELM, a German botanist, born May 18, 1824; died January 12, 1877. He was originally intended for a commercial business, but in his leisure hours diligently studied natural sciences, paying particular attention to physiological botany. In 1863 he received a call as Professor of Botany to Heidelberg, and in 1872 to Göttingen. He was the author of "Die Entstehung des Embryo der Phanerogamen" (1849), and "Vergleichende Untersuchungen höherer Kryptogamen und der Koniferen" (1851), besides numerous contri-

butions to the *Journal* of the Saxon Society of Sciences, of which he had been a member since 1852. In 1865 he began with De Bary, Irmsch, and Sachs the publication of a "*Handbuch der physiologischen Botanik*," of which he wrote the first volume, entitled "*Lehre von der Pflanzenzelle*," and "*Allgemeine Morphologie der Gewächse*" (1867-'68).

HOENTHAL, Countess CAROLINE, born January 9, 1820; died February 27, 1877. She was united in morganatic marriage to the Elector William II. of Hesse, who died in 1847, and in 1851 married the Saxon Envoy Count Hoenthal.

HÜBNER, OTTO, a German statistician and political economist, born July 22, 1818; died February 5, 1877. He was originally intended for a commercial career, but in Paris and London, where he spent some time, he began to devote himself to the study of political economy, and since 1842 was one of the most active members of the German Free Trade party. Having been appointed agent of the Austrian Lloyd, he conducted the negotiations for the transportation of the Anglo-Indian overland mail. At the outbreak of the revolutionary movements of 1848, he was elected from Austria into the Committee of Fifty. In 1849 he was banished from Austria for his German sentiments. He then went to Berlin and established there the *Statistische Centralarchiv*, which received statistical information from all civilized governments. In 1862 he established in Berlin the *Preussische Hypothekenversicherungs-Gesellschaft*, which continued to prosper under his management. He was the author of numerous statistical works, among them a work on Banks (2 vols., 1854). The best known of his works, however, is his "*Statistische Tafel aller Länder*" (1851; 27th ed., 1877).

HUNT, GEORGE WARD, a British statesman, born July 30, 1825; died July 29, 1877. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, graduating B. A. in 1848, and receiving the degree of M. A. in 1851, and that of Honorary D. C. L. in 1870. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and practised in the Oxford Circuit, relinquishing his practice, however, when he entered Parliament. His first attempt to reach a seat in the House of Commons was made in 1852, in the borough of Northampton, in the Conservative interest, and was unsuccessful, a result which also attended his second effort in 1857. In December, 1857, on the death of Augustus Stafford, he was returned for the northern division of the county of Northampton, and continued to represent that constituency up to his death. He was an exceedingly active business man in Parliament, and in 1866 became prominent in that body by introducing a bill for dealing with the cattle plague, which he pressed forward with indomitable energy, keeping pace with the progress made by the bill on the same subject introduced by the administration. On the accession of the Earl of

Derby to power, in 1866, Mr. Hunt was appointed Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and was Chancellor of the Exchequer from February to December, 1868. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council when he was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer. When Mr. Disraeli formed his cabinet in 1874, Mr. Hunt was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty, which post he continued to fill up to the time of his death.

HYETT, WILLIAM HENRY, a British gentleman, born in 1792; died March 10, 1877. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church. In 1832 he was elected to Parliament from Stroud, but resigned after two years, and for the rest of his life devoted himself to the public business of his own locality. In 1844 he conducted a series of experiments upon the changes which could be produced in growing trees by watering them with various chemical solutions, and he thus succeeded in obtaining wood of increased hardness and durability, and of many different colors. He also took a prominent part in the educational and philanthropic undertakings in his parish, by establishing schools, asylums, and infirmaries.

JACOBY, JOHANN, a German politician, born May 1, 1805; died March 6, 1877. He studied medicine in the Universities of Königsberg, Berlin, and Heidelberg, and in 1830 settled in Königsberg and began the practice of his profession. Up to 1840 he was prominent in local politics, wrote for the radical journals, and often came into conflict with the censorship. In 1841, Jacoby published anonymously a pamphlet which was read throughout Germany. He sent a copy to the King, avowing the authorship, and was promptly arrested and tried for high treason. He was convicted, but the sentence was set aside in a higher court. He immediately took up his pen again, and sent out a series of bold, trenchant, and effective pamphlets. These publications led to another prosecution, but he was again acquitted. In 1848 he began his political career, being elected at the same time to the Lower House of the Prussian National Assembly, and to the German Parliament at Frankfurt. As a member of the National Assembly he supported the popular cause. He was a member of a deputation which called on the King at Potsdam. They presented an address to the King, which he received in silence and turned to leave. Jacoby then stepped forward. "We are not come," said he, "simply to present this address, but also to render your majesty a report on the state of the country. Will you listen to us?" The King answering, "No," Jacoby turned to the deputies and said in loud, bold tones: "This is the misfortune of Kings; they are not willing to hear the truth." The dissolution of the National Assembly followed the conflict which this incident foreshadowed. Jacoby was subsequently one of the faithful little band who followed Dr. Loewe to Stuttgart, and there organized the "Rumpfparla-

ment." Being accused of high treason, he boldly returned from Switzerland, stood his trial at Königsberg, and was once more acquitted, despite the most strenuous efforts for his conviction. In 1863, having passed the intervening period in retirement, he entered the Lower House of the Prussian Legislature, and there vigorously resisted the measures of Bismarck. In 1870 he publicly denounced the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine, for which he was arrested without legal warrant and imprisoned for three weeks. In 1871 he declined an election to the German Reichstag. His collected writings and speeches appeared in two volumes in 1877.

JAMES, Sir HENRY, a British lieutenant-general, born in 1803; died June 15, 1877. He had been director of ordnance surveys of Great Britain and the topographical and statistical department of the War Office. He was knighted in 1860.

JEJEEBHoy, Sir JAMSETJEE, Bart., born October 9, 1811; died in July, 1877. He was the eldest son of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, a Parsee merchant of wealth and ability, and a great philanthropist, who was created a baronet in 1857. He succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death in 1859, and the following year relinquished his original names, Carsetjee Jamsetjee, for those of his father, under a special act of the Council of India, authorizing all successors to the title to bear the names of the first baronet.

KAVANAGH, JULIA, a British authoress, born in 1824; died October 28, 1877. She began her literary career in 1844, when she wrote some novels for journals. In 1877 she began the publication of a series of novels, of which "Madeleine," a story of peasant life in France, was one of her earliest as well as best works.

KETTLER, WILHELM EMANUEL, Freiherr von, a German prelate, born December 25, 1811; died July 13, 1877. After having studied law, and been engaged in the civil service at Münster for several years, he devoted himself to the study of theology, and was ordained priest in 1844. In 1848 he was elected to the Frankfort Parliament, where he gained considerable celebrity by a speech delivered at the funeral of Prince Lichnowsky and Auerswald, who had been murdered by a mob on September 18, 1848. In 1850 he was appointed Bishop of Mentz. In this position he became known as one of the active Ultramontanes. He founded numerous institutions and religious orders and communities, and exerted himself for the protection of Roman Catholic interests in Germany. Aided by the Grand-Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, and the prime minister Dalwigk, he secured, in virtue of a secret convention of August 23, 1854, special prerogatives for his diocese. This convention was afterward abrogated, but Bishop Ketteler retained the privileges he had secured until after the overthrow of the Dalwigk cabinet in 1871. At the Vatican Council he was one of the bishops who op-

posed the promulgation of papal infallibility as inopportune, but he submitted immediately after the promulgation. In 1871 he was for a short time a member of the German Reichstag. Both as a writer and as a parliamentary speaker, Bishop Ketteler was looked upon as one of the most influential Catholic bishops of Germany.

KRUG, ANNA CHARLOTTE, a German authoress, born June 20, 1805; died May 3, 1877. She was a sister of the celebrated artist Julius Schnorr von Carolsfeld. Among her poetical works, "Anna und Lisbeth" (1853), and "Der Alpensee" (1858), are her largest as well as her best. Her novels appeared under the title of "Aus vergangenen Tagen."

LADOUÉ, THOMAS CASIMIR FRANÇOIS DE, a French prelate, born July 23, 1817; died July 23, 1877. He was appointed Bishop of Nevers in 1873, and during 1877 had obtained considerable celebrity by his pastoral letters, and his letter to President MacMahon, calling upon the latter to interfere in behalf of the Pope.

LANFREY, * PIERRE, a French Senator, born in 1828, died November 15, 1877. His historical works on the Popes and on Napoleon I. made his name well known, even during the Empire. He did not occupy an official position at that time, owing to his republican ideas, and even after the revolution of 1870 his personal relations with Gambetta, which were very bitter, prevented him from taking part in public affairs. In 1871 he was, however, elected to the National Assembly from Marseilles, and was soon after appointed by President Thiers ambassador to Switzerland, which position he resigned in 1873 upon the accession of President MacMahon. He then returned to the National Assembly, by which he was elected a life Senator in 1875, receiving 350 votes. In both the Assembly and the Senate he acted with the moderate Left.

LATOUR, ISIDORE, a French dramatic author, called after his native village *Latour de Saint-Ybars*, born about 1809; died in May, 1877. He was the author of a number of dramas, having for their subjects incidents from ancient history. Among them are: "Virginie" (1845), "Le Tribun de Palerme" (1842), "Le Syrien" (1847), and "Alexandre le Grand" (1868). He was also the author of a volume of poems entitled "Chants du Néophyte" (1837).

LAUZANNE DE VAUX-ROUSSEL, AUGUSTIN THÉODORE, Chevalier de, a French author of vaudevilles, born November 4, 1805, died in October, 1877. He began by writing a burlesque parody in verse of the drama "Hernani," entitled "Harnali, ou la Contrainte par Cor," which, owing to its sprightliness and humor, had a long and successful run. M. de Lauzanne became from that time the collaborator of M. Duvent, whose daughter he married. Numerous triumphs resulting from this literary partnership joined the names of these two writers in an inseparable manner. He was decorated

* See ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1875, page 320.

with the Legion of Honor in 1853. His principal plays were "M. Chapotard" (1831); "The Assassin" (1832); "La Filature" (1834); "M. and Madame Galochard" (1836); "The Housekeeper" (1839); "The Robber Chief" (1846); "The Poetry of Love" (1849); "The Prayer of Tantalus" (1850); and many others.

LEFFEVRE-DURUELÉ, NOËL JACQUES, a French manufacturer and politician, born February 19, 1792; died in the first week of November, 1877. In 1824 he established a cloth factory at Elbeuf, which soon became very extensive. Under Louis Philippe he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1849 to the Legislative Assembly. After the *coup d'état*, in 1851, he was called by Napoleon to the consultative commission, and in January, 1852, became Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works. In July of the same year he resigned this position, in order to take his seat in the Senate, to which he had been appointed. He was a grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

LEFRANC, PIERRE JOSEPH, a French Senator, born in 1815; died June 16, 1877. In 1848 he was elected a member of the Constituent and Legislative Assemblies, and voted constantly with the Republicans. After the *coup d'état* he retired to private life. In 1871 he was elected a Deputy and in 1876 a Senator for the Eastern Pyrenees.

LEHMANN PASHA, a Turkish general, born at Torgau, Germany, in 1821; was killed in the Shipka Pass in September, 1877. He went to Constantinople in 1851, entered the Turkish army as instructor, and during the Crimean War distinguished himself at the siege of Sebastopol. At the beginning of the present war he was in charge of the laboratory near Constantinople. When the Russians crossed the Balkans, he was put in command of the artillery under Rauf Pasha, which decided the battles of Yeni and Eski Sagra. He was then raised to the rank of a Pasha, and sent to the Shipka Pass, where he was killed.

LELEIOHOKU, WILLIAM PITT, heir-apparent to the throne of the Sandwich Islands, born January 10, 1855; died April 10, 1877. He was the brother of King Kalakaua, and as such heir-apparent to the throne.

LENNOX, LORD HENRY CHARLES GEORGE GORDON, born in 1821; died February 21, 1877. He was the second son of the 5th Duke of Richmond, and brother of the present duke. He had been *précis* writer to the late Earl of Aberdeen, when Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Secretary to the Admiralty from 1866 to 1868, M. P. for Shoreham from 1841 to 1846, and for Chichester from 1846 up to his death, and for some time a Lord of the Treasury. In 1874 he was appointed First Commissioner of Works and a Privy Councillor.

LEUCHTENBERG, SERGIUS, Duke of, Prince of Romanoffski, born December 20 (old style, 8), 1849; was killed on the Lom, October 24, 1877. He was the third son of Duke Maximilian of

Leuchtenberg and the Grand-Duchess Marie, the oldest daughter of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia. Like his brother Eugene he was attached to the lancers of the Russian Guard; and riding out along the Lom, during a reconnaissance, he was instantly killed by a Turkish bullet.

LEVERRIER, URBAIN JEAN JOSEPH, a French astronomer, born March 11, 1801; died September 23, 1877. Having studied in the Collège Louis le Grand and in the Polytechnic School in Paris, he was for a time engineer in the Tobacco Bureau, and then became a teacher in the Collège Stanislas, and in 1846 was elected to the astronomical section of the Academy of Sciences. At the instigation of Arago he had devoted himself to speculative astronomy, and had calculated the passage of Mercury in 1845 and the course of Faye's comet. He then began his investigations on the course of Uranus, and in 1846 came to the conclusion that the variations of this planet must be caused by a planet situated beyond it, and indicated the position where this planet could be found; and where it was found on September 23, 1846, by Galle. In 1849 he became a member of the Legislative Assembly, in 1852 Senator of the Empire, and in 1854 director of the observatory. He was also a member of the Superior Council of Public Instruction. In consequence of dissensions with his colleagues he was removed from his position as director of the observatory in 1870, but was reappointed in 1873. The planet which he discovered, Neptune, was called for a short time by his name. He continued his studies of the heavens to the last, devoting the latter years of his life principally to the subject of the four large planets.

LICHTENFELS, THADDÄUS FEITNER, Freiherr von, an Austrian jurist and politician, born May 6, 1798; died October 2, 1877. He studied law in the University of Vienna, was appointed in 1841 councillor in the highest court, in 1850 attorney-general, in 1853 chief of a section in the Ministry of Justice, in 1860 second president of the Supreme Court, and was pensioner in 1865. In 1866 he was appointed to the increased Reichsrath, and in 1861 president of the newly formed Council of State, from which position he retired in 1865. In 1861 he was created a life member of the Herrenhaus, where he distinguished himself as an orator. He was also a member of numerous committees, and was well known for his able reports to the House.

LINDSAY, J. WILLIAM SHAW, a British M. P., born in 1816; died August 28, 1877. He was in Parliament for Tynemouth from 1854 to 1859, and for Sunderland from 1859 to 1865. In 1842 he published "Our Navigation and Mercantile Marine Laws," and recently "A History of Mercantile Shipping."

LITBROW, KARL LUDWIG VON, an Austrian astronomer, born July 18, 1811; died November 16, 1877. In 1831 he became the assistant of his father Joseph Johann von Littrow, and

in 1842 succeeded him as director of the Vienna observatory. He furnished a new method of determining the longitude at sea, translated Airy's "History of Astronomy in the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century," and was the author of a "Popular Geometry."

LONGMAN, WILLIAM, a British publisher and author, died August 18, 1877, at an advanced age. He was the second son of the head of the celebrated publishing house of Longmans, Green, Reader & Dyer. This house was virtually established by Thomas Longman, who, in 1725, became a partner of John Osborn, a bookseller and stationer in Paternoster Row, London, the same site being occupied by his successors up to the present day. They published a number of the best productions of English literature. William Longman was also the author of numerous works, the principal of which are "The History of the Life and Times of Edward III.," and "Lectures on the History of England from the Earliest Times to the Death of King Edward II."

LUDWIG III., Grand-Duke of Hesse, born June 9, 1806; died June 12, 1877. On March 5, 1848, he was appointed coregent of the duchy, and was received with great enthusiasm, as he was considered an opponent to the clerical and absolutistic tendencies of those days. He succeeded to the throne on June 16, 1848, and in 1850 changed his policy completely, appointing a reactionary ministry. In 1866 he took part in the war against Prussia, and was saved only by his relationship to the Emperor of Russia, whose nephew he was, from being dethroned. He was married to Princess Mathilde, daughter of King Ludwig I. of Bavaria, who died in 1862. Dying without issue he is succeeded by his nephew Ludwig, his younger brother Charles having died a few months before him.

LUSHINGTON, SIR STEPHEN, a British admiral, born in 1803; died May 28, 1877. He entered the navy in 1816, was promoted to the rank of captain in 1829, was superintendent of the Indian navy in 1848-'52, served with distinction during the Crimean War, and commanded the naval brigade on shore at the capture of Sebastopol. From 1862 to 1865 he was Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital. He obtained flag-rank in 1858, was promoted to vice-admiral in 1865, and in the same year was placed on the reserved list. In 1867 he was created a G. C. B.

MADOU, JEAN BAPTISTE, a Belgian painter, born in 1796; died April 3, 1877. His *genre* paintings have gained for him considerable reputation, both at home and abroad. He was the founder and president of the Belgian Association of Water-colors. Among his paintings are "The Wandering Musicians," "Much Ado about Nothing," and "The Feast at the Chateau."

MANSTEIN, GUSTAV VON, a German general, born August 24, 1805; died May 11, 1877. He entered the Prussian service in 1822, and ad-

vanced slowly, becoming major-general in 1859. In 1863 he was placed in command of the Sixth Infantry Division, and at the same time was created lieutenant-general. As such he took part in the campaigns against Denmark in 1863 and Austria in 1866, in both of which he greatly distinguished himself. In 1867 he was appointed to the command of the Ninth Army Corps, and in the following year was created a general of infantry. In the war with France in 1870 he also distinguished himself, and after the restoration of peace retained the command of the Ninth Corps, until, in 1872, he was pensioned, at his own request. He was decorated with numerous German and foreign orders.

MARIA, ex-Queen of Saxony, born January 27, 1805; died September 14, 1877. She was a daughter of King Maximilian I. Joseph of Bavaria, and in 1833 married King Frederick August II. of Saxony, who died August 9, 1854, without issue, and was therefore succeeded by his brother, the father of the present King.

MARIE LUISE ALEXANDRINE, Princess of Prussia, born February 3, 1808; died January 18, 1877. She was the daughter of the Grand-Duke Charles Frederick of Saxony, and a sister of the Empress Augusta. In 1827 she was married to Prince Charles, the brother of the Emperor William. She leaves three children, one son and two daughters. The former, Prince Frederick Charles, has established for himself a reputation as one of the ablest German generals.

MARTIN, NICOLAS, a French poet, born July 7, 1814; died in August, 1877. He wrote a number of poems for newspapers, which were collected under the title of "Les Harmonies de la Famille" (1837), which was followed by a collection of poems and songs, "Ariel" (1841), and a poem, "Louise" (1842). He also published "Les Poètes Contemporains de l'Allemagne," "Contes Allemands," imitations of Hebel and Simrock, and a translation of the "Family Tales" of the Grimm Brothers.

MAXWELL, LADY CAROLINE ELIZABETH SARAH, an English authoress, better known as Mrs. Norton, born in 1808; died June 15, 1877. From a very early age, she showed considerable taste for authorship, and produced the "Dandies' Rout," with illustrations from her own designs. She was married to the Hon. George C. Norton, a brother of Lord Grantley. This union did not prove a happy one, and Mr. Norton died in 1867, having long been separated from his wife. March 1, 1876, she was married to Sir William Stirling Maxwell. Her most widely known poem is "Bingen on the Rhine."

MELLISH, SIR GEORGE, born in 1814; died June 15, 1877. He was educated at Eton and University College, Oxford; was admitted to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1848; was appointed a Queen's counsel in 1861, and in 1877 was elevated to the bench as Lord Justice of

Appeal, and sworn a member of the Privy Council.

MICHELL, Dr., an English scholar, born in 1805; died March 29, 1877. His Oxford career commenced with a first class in 1824. He was Vice-Principal of Magdalen Hall for nearly 20 years, and, when Dr. McBride died, he succeeded him as principal. When the Hall was incorporated as Hertford College, he retained the principalship.

M'LEAN, Sir DONALD, a New Zealand statesman, born in 1819; died in January, 1877. In 1841 he received an appointment from Governor Fitzroy, and for 33 years continued in the public service. In 1869 he was appointed Minister of Native Affairs in the Fox-Vogel Ministry, and held this office until a few weeks before his death. In 1874 he was made a K. O. M. G. He was highly esteemed by the natives, conciliating and cultivating their confidence, and, in consequence, great reliance was placed in him both by the governors and the colonial governments.

MOLESWORTH, Rev. WILLIAM NASSAU, a British clergyman and writer, born November 8, 1816; died in April, 1877. He was educated at Canterbury and Cambridge; was for a time incumbent of St. Andrew's, Manchester, and in 1844 was appointed Vicar of Rochdale. He was the author of a "History of the Reform Bill of 1832" (1862), "A New System of Moral Philosophy" (1867), "Prize Essay on Education" (1867), and a "History of England from 1830" (3 vols., 1871-'74), which is his best-known work.

MONNIEE, HENRI, a French author and artist, born June 6, 1799; died January 3, 1877. He studied painting under Girodet, and soon gained considerable celebrity in delineating the middle and laboring classes of France. This he did in "Scènes Populaires" (1830), "Nouvelles Scènes Populaires" (4 vols., 1835-'39), and "Les Bourgeois de Paris" (1854), which he illustrated himself with exquisite caricatures. He also wrote, and personated the principal part in, "Grandeur et Décadence de M. Joseph Prudhomme" (1852), and "Roman chez la Portière," but he was unsuccessful as an actor.

MORESBY, Sir FAIRFAX, a British admiral, born in 1787; died January 21, 1877. He entered the navy in 1799, took part in the West Indian expedition of Lord Nelson against the united fleets of France and Spain in 1805, and was afterward employed in the Mediterranean, where he took an active part at the siege of Trieste. In 1821 he was appointed commander of Mauritius, and in 1837 to the command of the Mediterranean station. He was created a G. C. B. in 1865, and at the time of his death bore the title of Admiral of the Fleet.

MORIARTY, DAVID, Bishop of Kerry, born in 1810; died September 30, 1877. He was consecrated in April, 1854, and succeeded to the bishopric of Kerry in 1856. He was very popular both with Protestants and Catholics,

although for many years he was held in extreme popular disfavor for his denunciations of the leaders of Fenianism, of whom he said, on one occasion, that hell was not hot enough, nor eternity long enough, to give adequate punishment for the manner in which they had misled the people.

MORIER, DAVID, a British diplomatist, born in 1784; died July 13, 1877. He began his career in the East, in missions to Ali Pasha at Janina, to Mehemet Ali Pasha at Alexandria, and with Sir Stratford Canning at Constantinople. He was engaged under Lord Castlereagh in the negotiations in Paris and Vienna in 1814 and 1815, and, after filling the office of consul-general as long as it lasted, was for 20 years minister in Berne. He resigned in 1847, after which he lived quietly in England. He was a brother of James Morier, a well-known author.

MOSENTHAL, SAMUEL HERMANN, a German poet, born January 14, 1821; died February 17, 1877. He studied in the University of Marburg, and in 1851 received an appointment in the Ministry of Education, and was created a Royal Councillor. He was the author of the dramas "Deborah" (1850), "Cecilie von Albano" and "Der Sonnenwendhof" (1857), "Pietra" (1869), "Isabella Orsini" (1870), "Maryna" (1871), "Die Sirene" (1875), and many others. His collected poems appeared in 1866.

MUNSTER, WILLIAM FELIX, a member of Parliament, born in 1849; died April 11, 1877. In 1872 he was returned for Mallow, and kept his seat till the dissolution of February, 1874, when he retired. He was in the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., at the time of the fire, and was saved; but, having become separated from his wife, who was reported to have been burned, he shot himself. His wife was afterward found to be saved.

NÖGGERATH, JACOB, a German geologist, born October 10, 1788; died September 13, 1877. In 1814 he became commissioner of mines in the Ourthe department in France, and from 1816 to 1864 was employed by the Prussian Government in the mining service. In 1818 he was appointed Extraordinary and in 1870 Ordinary Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Bonn. This position he retained up to the time of his death. His writings on mineralogy, geology, earthquakes, landslips, etc., are to be found in all the mineralogical and geological journals since 1816. Among his larger works are: "Das Gebirge in Rheinland-Westphalen" (1821-'36, 3 vols.); "Die Entstehung der Erde" (1843); "Die Entstehung und Ausbildung der Erde" (1847); and the article on geology in "Die gesammten Naturwissenschaften" (3d ed., 1877).

NORTON, Mrs., see MAXWELL, Lady.

ODGER, GEORGE, an English workingman and agitator, born in 1820; died March 11, 1877. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker at an early age, and having afterward settled in London,

he there joined the Society of Cordwainers. He was connected with many movements to improve the condition of the workingmen, and gained particular celebrity as a member of the Reform League. During the American conflict he was a warm and earnest supporter of the North.

O'DWYER, ANDREW CAREW, an Irish politician, born in 1800; died November 15, 1877. He was called to the Irish bar in 1830. He soon became one of the leading political adherents of O'Connell, and from 1833 to 1835 was M. P. for Drogheda. He held at one time the office of Secondary of the Exchequer in Ireland, which was abolished shortly after his appointment.

O'LOGHLEN, Sir COLMAN, Bart., born September 20, 1819; died July 22, 1877. He was called to the Irish bar in 1840, and became Queen's Counsel in 1852, and Sergeant-at-Law in 1865. In 1868 he was appointed Judge-Advocate-General, but resigned in 1871. He sat in Parliament for the county Clare since 1863, a member of the Irish and subsequently of the Home-Rule party, and was instrumental in passing many useful bills affecting his native country, particularly with reference to its systems of judicature.

OXENFORD, JOHN, a British dramatic author, born in 1812; died in February, 1877. He published a number of pieces for the stage, as well as translations from the German and French. About five years before his death he visited the United States, and wrote a series of interesting letters on the theatres of New York City. His translation of the "Marseillaise" during the German-French War was deemed a masterly production. He was also widely known as the dramatic critic of the London *Times*.

PARISEL, Dr. FRANÇOIS, a French Communist, born in 1840; died in Newark, N. J., July 6, 1877. After having graduated from the Medical School in Paris with high honors, he settled as a physician in Paris. During the war with Germany he was appointed surgeon-in-chief to one of the infantry regiments. When the Communists began to reign in Paris, he was appointed Minister of Commerce, with instructions to make arrangements for the provisioning of the city, then besieged by the Versailles, and to protect its mercantile interests. This position was not congenial to him, and after holding it for a short time he was superseded at his own request by Viard. He was soon after appointed Chief of the Scientific Bureau, having in charge the preparation of the munitions of war. He also gave a great deal of attention to the balloon department, these constructions being used to disseminate the proclamations of the Commune and explain its objects. When Paris was captured by the Government troops, he escaped in the disguise of a priest. After living for a time in Liverpool, he came to New York, where he remained about a year, and having helped to organize the Society of the Refugees of the

Commune, he established himself as a physician at Newark. He was buried by the members of the French Commune in New York, and his remains were covered by the red flag.

PARLATORE, FILIPPO, an Italian naturalist, born in 1816; died September 9, 1877. The Grand-Duke Leopold II. appointed him Professor of Botany in the University of Florence, and in 1851 sent him on a scientific expedition to the north of Europe, from which he brought back valuable collections. His most important work was the "Flora Italiana," which, however, he was not able to finish.

PASSERINI, LUIGI, an Italian writer, born October 31, 1816; died January 3, 1877. He was the author of a large number of works, treating of the history and monuments of Florence, and of genealogical works. Among them are a "History of the Charitable Institutions and the Primary Schools of Florence" (1853), "Historical and Artistical Curiosities of Florence" (2 vols., 1866-'75), and an illustrated "Description of the Arms of Tuscan Communities" (1861). He also contributed largely to the *Archivio Storico*.

PETRELLA, ENRICO, an Italian composer, born in December, 1813; died in April, 1877. He received his musical education at the Naples Conservatory, where, at the age of 17, he composed the operette entitled "Il Diavolo Color di Rosa." After this he composed several operas of a light character, including "Le Precauzioni," "Elena di Tolosa," and "Marco Visconti."

PICARD, LOUIS JOSEPH ERNEST, a French Senator, born December 24, 1821; died May 13, 1877. He was received as an advocate in 1844, began practice at the Paris bar under the auspices of M. Lionville, whose daughter he afterward married. In 1858 he was elected to the Corps Législatif, and very soon took an active part in the discussions of important measures. In the session of 1860, he was one of the deputies known by the name of "The Five," and attracted the attention of the Chamber by the keen satire that pervaded his speeches. He was reelected in 1863 and 1869. In 1870 he was Minister of Finance under the Government of National Defense, and afterward became a member of the National Assembly. Under M. Thiers's administration he was first Minister of the Interior, and then ambassador to Brussels. In 1875 he was elected a Life Senator by the National Assembly, the sixteenth, by 348 votes.

PICHOT, AMÉDÉE, a French author, born in 1796; died in February, 1877. He resided for a time in Great Britain, and in 1843 succeeded M. Galibert as editor of the *Revue Britannique*, to which he contributed several articles. He translated part of Macaulay's "History of England," and Thackeray's "Great Hoggarty Diamond" and "Snob Papers." Among the works he wrote or compiled are "Voyage en Angleterre et en Écosse" (3 vols., 1825), "Les

Beautés de Lord Byron," and the "Galerie des Personnages de Shakespeare."

PISTORIUS, HERMANN ALEXANDER, a German poet and clergyman, born in 1811; died in May, 1877. He gained great celebrity in 1870 by his "Kutsche-Lied," which was translated into almost all modern languages. He received a golden medal from the Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and another from the Germans of Chicago, as the author of the most popular war poem.

POGGENDORFF, JOHANN CHRISTIAN, a German scientist, born December 29, 1796; died January 24, 1877. He studied chemistry and natural philosophy in Berlin, and devoted himself particularly to galvanism. In the course of his researches he invented the magnetometer, so called by Gauss. He was Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Berlin from 1834 up to his death, and from 1824 to 1874 was the editor of the *Annalen der Physik und Chemie*. He was also the author of a large number of valuable works.

POLDING, JOHN BEEDE, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, died March 16, 1877. He was consecrated in 1834 as Vicar Apostolic of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and was nominated to Sydney in 1842.

POWYS, HORATIO, an English bishop, born in 1805; died May 31, 1877. He was the third son of the second Lord Lilford, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge. He was Rector of Warrington from 1831 to 1854, was in 1854 consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man, and resigned that see a few months before his death.

PÜTZ, WILHELM, a German writer of school-books, born in 1806; died June 4, 1877. He was the author of a large number of historical, geographical, and literary handbooks for schools, many of which have been translated into almost all the modern languages. The best known among them are "Grundriss der Geographie und Geschichte der alten, neuen und mittleren Zeit" (15th ed., 1877), "Lehrbuch der vergleichenden Erdkunde" (10th ed., 1877), and "Leitfaden bei dem Unterrichte in der vergleichenden Erdbeschreibung" (16th ed., 1877).

REICHLIN-MELDEGG, KARL ALEXANDER, Freiherr von, a German scholar, born February 22, 1801; died February 15, 1877. He studied in the University of Freiburg, was ordained as priest in 1822, and in 1825 received an appointment in the University of Freiburg. In consequence of his teachings he soon came in conflict with the Church, and in 1832 left the Catholic Church. In the same year he was appointed Professor of Philosophy in Heidelberg, where he remained up to his death. Among his best known works is his "Geschichte des Christenthums."

REINHART, KARL AUGUST, a German painter and author, born April 25, 1818; died August 11, 1877. He devoted himself at first to landscape painting, but afterward turned his at-

tention to caricatures, and furnished a large number of excellent ones to the leading humorous papers of Germany. He was the author of the novel "Der fünfte Mai" (4 vols., 1869), and a number of humorous tales published under the title of "Dintenklexe" (2 vols., 1869). In 1874 he established the humorous paper *Der Calculator an der Elbe*.

ROBERTSON, JAMES BURTON, a British scholar, born November 15, 1800; died in February, 1877. He was educated in the Catholic College of St. Edmund, near Ware, which he quitted in 1819, and afterward visited France and Germany. In 1855 he was appointed to the chair of Modern History at the Catholic University of Dublin, to which was afterward added that of English Literature. He was the author of "Lectures on Various Subjects of Ancient and Modern History" (1858); "Lectures on Spain in the 18th Century; on the Life, Writings, and Times of Chateaubriand; and on the Freemasons, Illuminati, Jacobins, and Socialists" (1864); and "Lectures on the Life, Writings, and Times of Edmund Burke" (1868). He also translated a number of works from the German, of which that of Schlegel's "Philosophy of History" (1835) was very successful.

ROGERS, HENRY, a British scholar, born in 1806; died August 20, 1877. He was educated at Highbury College, was for a few years pastor of an independent congregation, afterward became Professor of English Language and Literature in University College, London, and in 1858 was appointed principal of the Lancashire Independent College. He contributed a large number of articles to the *Edinburgh Review* and to the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

ROUS, HENRY JOHN, a British admiral and sportsman, born in January, 1795; died June 21, 1877. He entered the navy in 1808, and distinguished himself on various occasions by his bravery and gallantry. In 1841 he was elected to Parliament from Westminster, and was rejected in 1846. Notwithstanding his defeat, Sir Robert Peel appointed him a Lord of the Admiralty. As a sportsman he was well known throughout England. He had been steward of the Jockey Club almost uninterruptedly since 1838, and as such he was almost supreme as an authority on the turf; and his work on "The Laws and Practice of Horse Racing" procured for him the title of the "Blackstone of the Turf."

RUNEBERG, JOHAN LUDVIG, a Finnish poet and scholar, born February 5, 1804; died May 6, 1877. He graduated from the University of Åbo in 1827, and in 1830 was appointed tutor of Roman literature in the new University of Helsingfors. In 1831 his poem "Grafven i Perrho" gained the second prize of the Swedish Academy. In 1832 he published an idyl, "Elgskytterne" (The Elk Hunters), which is considered one of his finest and most spirited writings. In 1837 he was appointed to the chair of Classical Literature in the College of

Borga, and from 1847 to 1850 was rector of the college. Besides a number of fine lyric poems and epics published after this period, he wrote the "*Fänrik Ståls Sägner*" (1st series, 1848; 2d series, 1860), in which he described the heroism and sorrows of his people at the time of the war between Sweden and Russia, which ended in the cession of Finland, and which are considered the finest lyrics in the Swedish language.

SANDBORN, JOHN SEWELL, a Canadian judge, born in Gilmanton, N. H., January 1, 1819; died July 18, 1877. Having graduated from Dartmouth College in 1845, he went to Canada, and in 1847 was admitted to the bar in Montreal. In 1850 he was elected to Parliament for Sherbrooke County, and was reelected in 1852 and 1854. He was subsequently elected from Compton County, and remained a member until 1857. In 1863 he was elected to represent the Division of Wellington in the Legislative Council, and served until the Confederation. He was then appointed a Dominion Senator, and held the office until 1873, when he was elevated to the Bench as Judge of the Superior Court at Sherbrooke, by the Sir John A. Macdonald administration, to which he was opposed politically. In 1874 he was elevated to the Queen's Bench. In politics he was a Liberal, but always moderate in his views. In 1863 he was made a Queen's Councillor.

SANFORD, JOHN LANGTON, a British historian, born in 1824; died July 27, 1877. Though incapable of sustained labor, weakened by a latent heart disease, which ultimately carried him off, and for the later years of his life irremediably blind, his work was considered, by many, of the highest order. His book on the Commonwealth is regarded by critics as a standard work, while his "*Characteristics of English Kings*" called forth warm commendations from men like Mr. Freeman and Prof. Stubbs.

SANSAS, PIERRE, a French Radical, born in 1803; died January 6, 1877. He was one of the *vieilles barbes*, the Democrats of 1848, and was banished after the *coup d'état*. He went to Spain, but returned after a short time and was then transported to Algeria. The Government of September 4, 1870, appointed him attorney-general for Bordeaux, from which post he was, however, removed by Thiers. He was elected a member of the National Assembly and afterward of the Chamber of Deputies for the Gironde, in both of which bodies he acted with the small number of *Intransigentes* led by Louis Blanc.

SANTINI, GIOVANNI, an Italian astronomer, born June 30, 1786; died June 28, 1877. He graduated from the University of Pisa, was appointed professor in 1824, and rector of the University of Padua in 1825. His principal works are "*Decimal Arithmetic*" (1808), "*Elements of Astronomy*" (1820), "*Logarithms and Trigonometry*," and "*Optical Problems*" (1821-'23).

SCHERR, GREGOR VON, a German Catholic prelate, born June 22, 1804; died October 24, 1877. He was ordained a priest in 1824, and in 1856 was created Archbishop of Munich. He was loved and respected by all for his noble character and his goodness of heart. In the Ecumenical Council of 1870, he opposed the declaration of the dogma of papal infallibility.

SCHMID, THEODOR, a German philologist and teacher, born December 10, 1798; died January 12, 1877. He possessed an intimate knowledge of the works of Horace, and published an edition of the epistles of this poet in two parts (1828-'30). He was a contributor to a number of pedagogical journals.

SCIALOJA, ANTONIO, an Italian statesman and political economist, born in 1817; died October 18, 1877. He was admitted to the bar in Naples, in 1845, was successively Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and of Ecclesiastical Affairs, in the kingdom of Naples in 1848, after which he was elected deputy and continued to serve until the dissolution of the Chamber in 1849. He then reentered his profession, and, becoming implicated in the insurrection of 1849, he was banished from Naples. He then went to Turin, and was elected a deputy to the National Parliament from the province of Casale in 1859. In 1860 he was recalled to Naples as Minister of Finance, and in 1862 was sent to Paris to negotiate a new treaty of commerce between France and Italy. In 1865 he became Minister of Finance in La Marmora's cabinet. In this position he resorted to various extraordinary measures to provide for the expenses, and was succeeded in 1867 by Signor Cambray-Digny. He was the author of several works on political economy.

SFORZA, SISTO RIARIO, an Italian cardinal, born December 5, 1810; died September 29, 1877. He was admitted by Pope Gregory XVI. among his chamberlains, was consecrated Bishop of Aversa in 1845, and in 1846 was created Archbishop of Naples and cardinal. He was distinguished for his piety and goodness of heart, and was truly beloved by the people of Naples. As an instance of his charity it is related that when, during the reign Ferdinand II., Naples was visited by the cholera, and when all who could leave the city had gone to Gaeta, the archbishop alone remained. He sold his horses and his carriage and almost everything belonging to himself, and with the proceeds aided the poor. Soon, however, this source failed him, and the archbishop requested the king by letter to go security for him at the bank of Naples for a note of 60,000 ducats. The king, who disliked the archbishop on account of his popularity, flatly refused. The latter then applied to the Baron Rothschild, then residing at Naples, who instantly indorsed his note for 100,000 francs. In the course of a year the archbishop paid his debt.

SIMON, MARIE, a German philanthropist, born in 1824; died February 21, 1877. In the wars of 1866 and 1870, she labored unceas-

ingly for the care of the wounded soldiers, both friends and foes, and gained among the soldiers the *sobriquet* of Mother Simon. She laid down her experiences in "Erfahrungen auf dem Gebiete der freiwilligen Krankenpflege im deutsch-französischen Kriege," and "Die Krankenpflege."

SLADE, Sir ADOLPHUS, a British admiral, born in 1803; died November 13, 1877. He entered the navy in 1815, passed his examination in 1822, and obtained his commission as lieutenant in 1827. He traveled extensively in Turkey and Russia during the campaign of 1828-'29, and wrote an account called "Records of Travels in Turkey," which has gone through three editions. In 1834 he was appointed additional lieutenant to the flag-ship *Caledonia* in the Mediterranean, and for the next three years, with his knowledge of Turkish, was employed in confidential diplomatic missions. In 1841 he was promoted to the rank of commander, and in 1846 was appointed to take the first iron ship in the navy, the *Recruit*, on an experimental cruise. In 1846 he attained post rank, and shortly afterward was selected by the Foreign Office to proceed to Turkey, when a breach seemed imminent between that country and Austria, on account of the Hungarian refugees. Shortly afterward he was "lent" to the Porte by the British Government for the purpose of reorganizing the Turkish navy, in which labor he was engaged 20 years, including the Crimean War. He thus laid the foundation of the present Turkish fleet. He rose to the rank of admiral in the Turkish navy, and received the title of Muchaver or Consulting Pasha. He was appointed rear-admiral in the British navy in 1866, when he quitted the Turkish service, and was placed on the list of retired vice-admirals in 1873. He was the author of "Turkey and the Crimean War," and was decorated with many British and foreign medals.

SMEE, ALFRED, a British surgeon, born in 1818; died in January, 1877. He possessed a thorough knowledge of electricity, and invented a galvanic battery which bears his name. He was surgeon of the Bank of England, and devised the paper on which the bank notes are printed at present. He was the author of "Electro-Metallurgy," "Sources of Physical Science" (1843), "Electro-Biology," "The Potato-Plant, its Uses and Properties" (1846), "The Principles of the Human Mind" (1849), and other works.

SMIRKE, SYDNEY, a British architect, born in the beginning of the present century; died December 11, 1877. He gained great reputation in his profession, winning the gold medal of the Royal Academy in 1819. He was employed on various club-houses and churches in London, partly alone, and partly with his brother, Sir Robert Smirke. Among his best works are the Carlton Club, and the restoration of Temple Church, the Lichfield Cathedral, and the York Minster. In 1847 he succeeded his

brother as architect of the British Museum, was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1848, a full member in 1860, Professor of Architecture in the Academy in 1861, and Treasurer in 1862. He was Trustee of the Royal Academy and of the Soane Museum, and had been a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects for many years.

SMITH, Lady PLEASANCE, born May 11, 1773; died February 3, 1877. In 1796, she was married to Sir James Smith, the founder of the Linnean Society, who died in 1828. She was cherished by all who knew her for her charity, kindness of heart, and intelligence.

SOPHIA, Queen of the Netherlands, born June 17, 1818; died June 3, 1877. She was the daughter of King William I. of Würtemberg and his second wife, the Grand-Duchess Catherine of Russia. She was married to the Prince of Orange, who succeeded his father in 1849, and by whom she left two sons. She was one of the most learned and best educated women that ever occupied a throne, and was throughout her lifetime the warm friend and protectress of John Lothrop Motley, who died before her but a few days. She was also a true friend and sympathizer of Napoleon III.

SOUST DE BORCKENFELD, ADOLPHE VAN, a Belgian poet, died April 23, 1877. He was one of the most prominent champions of the Flemish movement. In 1871 he published "*Année Sanglante*," a poetic glorification of the German victories.

STEINMETZ, KARL FRIEDRICH VON, a German field-marshal, born in 1796; died August 4, 1877. He commenced his military career in 1812 in the wars against Napoleon. In 1848, at the outbreak of the revolution, he was in command of one of the regiments of the Royal Guard stationed at Berlin, and greatly distinguished himself in the struggle with the populace. At the close of the same year he commanded a regiment in the war against Denmark. Although it was his earnest desire to participate in the campaign of 1864, he was ordered elsewhere, and remained inactive. In the Austro-Prussian campaign of 1866 he commanded the Fifth Prussian Corps, and defeated three different Austrian corps in the space of four days, from June 25th to 29th, at Nachod, Skalitz, and Schweinschaedel. On the outbreak of the war with France he commanded the first army sent to operate in the neighborhood of Metz against Marshal Bazaine. During the progress of the siege his position was rendered very uncomfortable through various causes, and he finally asked to be relieved from his command. The Emperor acceded to his demand, and appointed him on September 12, 1870, Governor-General of Posen. From that period to his death he lived in comparative retirement.

STEVEY, GUSTAV, a German artist, born in 1823; died March 18, 1877. He studied in the academies of Berlin and Paris, and after short residences in various cities, he finally settled in

Düsseldorf. He excelled in portrait and historical painting, but chiefly in church decorations.

ST. GERMAN, EDWARD GRANVILLE ELIOT, Earl of, a British statesman, born August 29, 1798; died October 7, 1877. He was educated at Westminster, and at Christ Church, Oxford. Prior to his accession to the peerage on January 19, 1845, he sat in Parliament for Liskeard from 1824 to 1832, and for East Cornwall from 1837 to 1845. He was Secretary of Legation at Madrid from 1824 to 1833, and a Lord of the Treasury from 1827 to 1832. In 1835, being then Lord Eliot, he went as envoy to Spain, and concluded the famous Eliot Convention. In 1841 he was made Chief Secretary for Ireland, and in 1845 Postmaster-General. From December, 1852, to March, 1855, he was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; and twice—1857 to 1858, and 1859 to 1866—Lord Steward of the Household. His administration of Ireland was characterized by fairness and ability, and gained for him the esteem of all parties. He is succeeded by his son, William Gordon Cornwallis, born in 1829.

STRANDBERG, C. W. A., a Swedish poet, born in 1818; died February 5, 1877. His first volume of poems, entitled "*Sångar i Pansar*" (1845), was mostly of a political character. A second volume, which appeared some time after, also contained mostly patriotic poems. He also furnished a number of excellent translations of foreign poems, among which that of Byron's "*Don Juan*" is considered the best.

SWINHOE, ROBERT, a British naturalist, born in 1836; died October 28, 1877. He was educated at King's College, and in 1854 received an appointment in the British Consular Service in China. While in China, he was actively engaged in exploring the zoölogy of the country. His first essay was "*Notes on the Fauna of the Amoy*;" and since then he contributed uninterruptedly to various journals. He had commenced a complete work on the ornithology of China, but was interrupted in its preparation by death. He was a Fellow of the Royal and a number of other societies.

TALBOT, WILLIAM HENRY FOX, a British author, born February 11, 1800; died September 21, 1877. He was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, and represented Chippenham in the Liberal interest in the first Reform Parliament. In his "*Pencil of Nature*" (6 parts, 1844-'46) he related the steps by which he was led to the discovery of the photographic art, for which he received, in 1842, the medal of the Royal Society. Of late years he devoted himself to the task of deciphering cuneiform inscriptions. Among his principal works are "*Illustrations of the Antiquity of the Book of Genesis*" (1839) and "*English Etymologies*" (1846).

THOLUCK, FRIEDRICH AUGUST GOTTFRED, one of the foremost theologians in Protestant Germany, born in Breslau, March 30, 1799; died June 10, 1877. He became in 1820 Privat-

docent and in 1824 extraordinary Professor of the Theological Faculty of Berlin; but his great influence upon the Protestant theology of Germany began with his appointment as ordinary Professor of Theology at the University of Halle. As it was known that he was appointed to this position for the special purpose of attacking and repressing the "Old Rationalism," which had its chief seat in Halle, all the professors of the theological faculty signed a petition to the Government, praying for the repeal of the appointment, as it was sure to disturb the peace of the faculty. It was, however, not repealed, and the theological school of which Tholuck was one of the chief representatives continued to enjoy exclusively for many years the patronage of the Prussian Government. Tholuck saw, in the course of time, the ascendancy of his views at Halle, as well as in many other theological faculties, and in many church boards. As Tholuck's religious system was to be those of the Moravians and the Pietists, based on a religion of the heart rather than on strict orthodoxy, he could not reconcile himself with the new school of Lutheran orthodoxy which of late has regained great influence in Germany; and he deeply regretted that it was joined by large numbers of his pupils. The principal works of Tholuck have been translated into the languages of all Protestant nations, and into French, and have found a large circulation. His lectures at the university were discontinued many years before his death.

TITIENS, THERESA, a celebrated operatic singer, born at Hamburg in 1834; died at London, October 3, 1877. She made her first appearance on the operatic stage at Hamburg, in 1849, in the character of *Lucrezia Borgia*, in Donizetti's opera of that name. She afterward appeared with great success at Frankfort and Vienna, and made her *début* in England as *Valentine*, in "*Les Huguenots*," at Her Majesty's Theatre, in 1858. From that time up to her death, she was the most popular *prima donna* on the English stage. In 1875 she made a brilliant tour of the United States. In 1876 her health began to fail her, and she was compelled to retire from the stage. Among her different rôles, her *Norma*, *Donna Anna*, *Semiramide*, *Lucrezia*, *Valentine* and *Agatha* were declared by many to be unrivaled.

TOBLER, TITUS, a Swiss Orientalist, born June 25, 1806; died January 21, 1877. He studied medicine, and afterward settled in his native town, where he soon obtained an extensive practice. His "*Appenzellischer Sprachschatz*" (1837) is considered one of the best contributions to the study of Swiss dialects. He made three journeys to Palestine, on which he published a considerable number of works. Among them are "*Lustreise in's Morgenland*" (1839), "*Plan von Jerusalem*" (1839), "*Bethlehem*" (1849), "*Golgotha*" (1851), "*Die Siloahquelle und der Oelberg*" (1852), "*Denksblätter aus Jerusalem*" (1852), and his princi-

pal work, "*Die Topographie von Jerusalem und seinen Umgebungen*" (1858-'54).

TREVISANATO, JOSEPH, an Italian cardinal, born February 15, 1801; died April 28, 1877. He was ordained a priest in 1824, and was for seven years Professor of Exegesis in the Patriarchal Seminary. He became Bishop of Verona in March, 1854; Archbishop of Udine in September, 1852; Patriarch in 1862, and Cardinal of Venice in 1863. In 1854, the Emperor Francis Joseph conferred on him the Order of the Iron Cross, and created him a Privy Councillor. He was also Primate of Dalmatia, Metropolitan of Venice, and Abbot of St. Cypres, all honorary titles.

TSCHABUSCHNIGG, ADOLF, Ritter von, an Austrian politician and poet, born July 9, 1809; died November 1, 1877. In 1861 he was elected to the Austrian Chamber of Deputies by the Diet of Carinthia, and remained a member of that body until 1870. In the Ministry under Count Potozki, he was Minister of Justice, but resigned in 1871, together with the rest of the Ministry. In 1870 he was created a member of the Herrenhaus. His collected poems appeared in 1833 (3d ed., 1864). He also published a number of humorous and other novels.

VOIGTS-RHETZ, CONSTANTIN BERNHARD VON, a German general, born July 16, 1809; died April 14, 1877. He entered the Prussian army in 1827, was appointed to the general staff with the rank of captain in 1841, became chief of the staff of the Fifth Army Corps in 1852, and in 1858 commander of the Ninth Infantry Brigade. In 1859 he was appointed director of the general war department in the Ministry of War, and as such took an active part in the reorganization of the Prussian army. In 1860 he was appointed commander of the Federal fortress of Luxemburg, and in 1864 of Frankfort. In the Austrian war of 1866 he was chief of the general staff of the First Army Corps, and in the war of 1870 was in command of the Tenth Army Corps, in both of which positions he distinguished himself considerably.

VOLKMANN, ALFRED WILHELM, a German physiologist, born July 1, 1801; died April 21, 1877. After having studied medicine and the natural sciences in the University of Leipzig from 1821 to 1826, he spent some years in London, and returned to Leipzig in 1828, receiving an appointment as extraordinary professor in the university in 1834. In 1837 he received a call to the University of Dorpat, but a quarrel with the Russian Government caused him to resign, and in 1843 he went to the University of Halle as Professor of Physiology, to which was afterward added the chair of Anatomy. The best known of his works are: "*Neue Beiträge zur Physiologie des Gesichtssinnes*" (1836), and "*Physiologische Untersuchungen im Gebiete der Optik*" (1863-'64). He also contributed a large number of articles to Poggen-dorff's *Annalen*, Wagner's "*Physiologisches Wörterbuch*," and Müller's *Archiv für Physiologie*.

WACKENAGEL, PHILIPP, a German scholar,

born in 1800; died June 20, 1877. He was principally known by his work "*Das deutsche Kirchenlied von der ältesten Zeit bis zu Anfang des XVII. Jahrhunderts*" (4 vols., 1864-'74).

WAHALA, AUGUSTIN, a Roman Catholic bishop, born January 23, 1802; died September 10, 1877. He was appointed Bishop of Leitmeritz in Bohemia in 1866. He took a prominent part in the political struggles of Bohemia, being one of the most ardent Czechs.

WARREN, SAMUEL, a British author and jurist, born May 23, 1807; died July 31, 1877. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1831, and was made a Queen's Counsel in 1851. In the following year he became Recorder of Hull, which position he filled until 1874, when he resigned. In 1856 he was elected to Parliament for Midhurst; but being appointed in 1859 Master in Lunacy, he resigned his seat. He wrote a number of novels, of which "*Ten Thousand a Year*" was considered by far the best. He also wrote a number of legal works.

WEEKES, HENRY, a British sculptor, born in 1807; died May, 1877. He was a pupil of William Behnes and Sir Francis Chantrey, to whose studio, in Pimlico, he succeeded. While still a student he was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and in 1837 he completed the first bust of Queen Victoria made after her coronation. Among his works are the statues of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley, executed for the "Martyrs' Memorial" at Oxford; of Dr. Goodall, at Eton; of the Marquis Wellesley in the India House; of Lord Bacon, at Trinity College, Cambridge; of Lord Auckland for Calcutta; and of Sir E. Barnes for Ceylon. Among his later works are busts of Lord Truro, Dean Buckland, and the Duke of Marlborough, and statues of John Hunter, Harvey, one of the groups in the Albert Memorial, and of Charles II. for the House of Lords. In 1850 he exhibited "*The Suppliant*," and in 1852 "*A Shepherd*." In the latter year he was awarded the medal offered by the Society of Arts, for the best treatise on the fine art section of the Great Exhibition of 1851. He was elected A. R. A. in 1850, R. A. M. in 1864, and Professor of Sculpture in the Royal Academy in 1873.

WEISKE, JULIUS, a German jurist, born in 1801; died March 10, 1877. He was Professor of Law in the University of Leipzig, and was the author of a number of valuable works, among them a "*Law Dictionary*" ("*Rechtslexikon*").

WILDERMUTH, OTTILIE, a German authoress, born in 1817; died June 12, 1877. She was well known throughout Germany by her pleasant sketches of home life. Among her best known works are "*Schwäbische Pfarrhäuser*," "*Auguste*," "*Heimath der Frau*," and "*Aus dem Frauenleben*." She also wrote a large number of stories for girls.

WRANGEL, FRIEDRICH HEINRICH ERNST, Count

von, the oldest officer in the Prussian service, born April 13, 1784; died November 1, 1877. He entered the Prussian army in 1796, took part in the campaigns against Napoleon, commanded the allied troops against Denmark in 1848, resigned his command September 8th to quell the revolution in Berlin, and having succeeded in this was created general of cavalry in 1849, after having been major-general since 1823, and lieutenant-general since 1838. In 1856, on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of his military service, King William created him a field-marshal. With him a large part of old specific Prussian history passed away. A regimental cadet when King William was born, decorated for valor in the field in the first days of the present century, a colonel at Waterloo, and a general over fifty years ago, it was thought very probable that this extraordinary veteran, of whom the Berliners said, "He has forgotten how to die," might outlive his sovereign. He was one of the curiosities of Berlin, and when he would ride through the Thiergarten and Unter den Linden, carefully strapped to his horse, he would be followed by numerous *gamins* to whom he would throw coins. "Papa Wrangel," as he was called, was in every sense a true child of Berlin, having even that disregard for the rules of the German language so common among the lower classes of that city.

WUNDERLICH, KARL AUGUST, a German physician, born August 4, 1815; died September 25, 1877. He studied medicine in the University of Tübingen, where he commenced to lecture in 1840, and in 1850 went to Leipzig as Professor of Clinics. He was the author of "Handbuch der Pathologie und Therapie" (3 vols., 1846-'54; 2d edition, 1853), "Ueber die französische und deutsche Medicin" (1841), "Versuch einer pathologischen Physiologie des Blutes" (1844), "Geschichte der Medicin" (1859), and "Ueber die Eigenwärme in Krankheiten" (1868). In 1841 he established, together with Roser, the *Archiv für physiologische Heilkunde*.

WYATT, SIR MATTHEW DIGBY, a British architect, born in 1820; died May 21, 1877. In 1851 he superintended the erection of the Crystal Palace in London, in 1852-'54 the fine art department and decorations of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, was appointed surveyor to the East India Company, and in 1859 was knighted and appointed the first Professor of Fine Arts in Cambridge. He was the author of a large number of works, among them, "The Industrial Arts of the XIXth Century" (2 vols., 1851; with 160 plates), "Fine Art" (1870), and "An Architect's Note Book in Spain" (1872).

ZIMMERMANN, KARL, a German theologian, born August 23, 1803; died June 12, 1877. He was one of the principal founders and promoters of the "Gustav-Adolf-Verein," established for the purpose of founding Protestant communities in strictly Catholic parts of Ger-

many. He was also the author of a considerable number of works, and the editor of various educational and theological journals.

ZITZ, FRANZ, a member of the German Parliament, born in 1803; died April 30, 1877. In the revolutionary movements of 1848 he took an active part, and was a prominent member of the German National Assembly. He was forced, however, to flee from Germany, and having gone to the United States, he established himself in New York as notary public with Friedrich Kapp. He returned to his native country in 1868.

ZÖPFEL, HEINRICH MATHEUS, a German jurist, born April 6, 1807; died July 4, 1877. He studied in the University of Würzburg, and afterward lectured in the University of Heidelberg, becoming an ordinary professor in 1842. In 1850 he was elected a member of the first Chamber of Baden, and from there was sent to the State House of the Union Parliament of Erfurt. He was the author of a number of works, the best known of which are "Grundsätze des allgemeinen und deutschen Staatsrechts" (1839; 5th edition, 1863), and "Deutsche Rechtsgeschichte" (3d edition, 1858).

ZWYSEN, JOHN, a Dutch Catholic prelate, died in October, 1877. He became Bishop of Utrecht in 1852, and of Bois-le-Duc in 1868. He was one of the most active of the Dutch Catholics, and in 1853 had contributed materially to the restoration of the Episcopate in the Netherlands.

OGDEN, WILLIAM B., died in New York City, August 3d. He was born in Delaware County, N. Y., in 1805. At the age of 21 he entered a large mercantile firm, and in 1834 he was a member of the New York Legislature, where he gave special attention to the bill providing for the construction of the Erie Railway. In 1835 he removed to Chicago, where he established a Land and Trust Agency; in 1837 he became the first mayor of the city, and in 1860 he was elected to the State Senate. His lumbering establishment, situated in Peshigo, Wis., was one of the largest in the world; and he was among the first to bring mowing and reaping machines into general use, at his suggestion the first reaper being sent to the London Exhibition in 1851. He was President of the National Railroad Convention held in 1850, to take measures in reference to building the Pacific Railroad, was also President of the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad Company, the Northwest Railroad Company, the Illinois & Wisconsin Railroad Company, the Buffalo & Mississippi Railroad Company, and in 1862 he became the first President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, but soon retired from that position. He was the first President of Rush Medical College, and gave timely aid to the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, the Historical Society of Chicago, the Academy of Sciences, the Astronomical Society, the University of Chicago, and the

Chicago Women's Home. In 1854 and 1855 he visited Europe, and his examination of the canals of Holland suggested to him the practicability of the Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Ship Canal. He devised a plan for an underground railroad in New York City, in connection with the question of rapid transit. Since 1866 he has resided in New York City.

OHIO. The financial condition of the State at the end of the fiscal year 1877 was as follows:

On the 15th of November, 1876, the funded debt of the State was.....\$6,484,505 30
The redemptions during the year were: Loan of 1875.....5,000 00
Balance outstanding November 15, 1877.....\$6,479,505 30

The funded debt is divided as follows:

FOREIGN DEBT, PAYABLE AT NEW YORK.

Loan payable July 1, 1868, not bearing interest.....\$2,500 00
Loan payable after December 31, 1875, not bearing interest.....2,700 00
Loan payable after June 30, 1881, six per cent. interest.....4,072,640 30
Loan payable after December 31, 1881, six per cent. interest.....2,400,000 00
Total foreign debt.....\$6,477,940 30

DOMESTIC DEBT, PAYABLE AT COLUMBUS.

Canal loan, not bearing interest.....\$1,665 00
Total funded debt.....\$6,479,505 30

The local indebtedness of the State, on the first day of September, 1877, was as follows:

Net debt of counties.....\$2,909,462 27
Net debt of townships, including debts created by boards of education other than for separate school districts.....208,382 58
Net debt of cities (first and second class).....83,762,186 07
Net debt of incorporated villages.....979,351 15
Net debt of school districts (special).....1,469,287 03
Total.....\$39,328,569 10

The amount of reimbursable debt, therefore, is:

State.....\$6,479,505 30
Local.....89,328,569 10

Total.....\$45,808,074 40
Irreducible debt (school fund).....4,281,404 58

Aggregate debts in the State.....\$50,089,478 98

The local indebtedness in this statement is reckoned to September 1, 1877, and the State debt to November 15, 1877.

The balance in the State Treasury on the 15th day of November, 1876, was.....\$585,829 04
The receipts, including draft for \$300,000 of taxes payable in 1878, for fiscal year ending November 15, 1877, were.....5,127,594 38

Total amount of funds in the treasury for the year (\$300,000 of revenues anticipated as above).....\$5,713,428 42
The disbursements during the year have been.....4,726,414 06

Balance in treasury November 15, 1877.....\$987,009 36

The Auditor of State estimates the receipts, including the balance on hand November 15, 1877, for the current year, from all sources, at.....\$5,563,388 36

The disbursements at:

Revenue.....\$814,930 06
Asylum.....2,136,448 28
Sinking.....1,100,262 98
School.....1,540,872 00

Total.....\$5,592,513 32
Leaving estimated deficit in treasury November 15, 1878.....29,124 96

The taxes levied in 1876, collectible in 1877, were:

State taxes.....\$4,626,620 54
County and local taxes.....23,894,685 98
Delinquencies and forfeitures.....1,448,929 20

Total.....\$29,965,185 72

The taxes levied in 1877, and collectible in 1878, are:

State taxes.....\$4,560,379 63
County and local taxes.....22,954,271 16
Delinquencies and forfeitures.....2,001,096 74

Total.....\$29,525,749 53

The State Auditor's report contains the valuation of property in Ohio since 1800. Up to 1826 real property only was assessed for State taxes. The county and town taxes were raised by a poll-tax, licenses, and various special taxes. The whole property assessed for State purposes during fifty years was as follows:

YEARS.	Real.	Personal.
In 1827.....	\$47,206,386	\$12,875,336
In 1837.....	75,782,176	25,890,566
In 1847.....	306,798,780	58,964,490
In 1857.....	535,620,682	268,798,597
In 1867.....	673,993,767	464,761,022
In 1877.....	1,064,415,378	490,190,867

The two periods, one including the war, and the other since, show the following ratios of increase:

YEARS.	Realty. Per Cent.	Personality. Per Cent.
From 1857 to 1867.....	15	80
From 1867 to 1877.....	61	5

Thus, since the war, realty has increased fourfold, and personality scarcely at all. The whole value of property (that is, assessed value) in the last three periods was:

In 1857.....\$849,414,579
In 1867.....1,183,754,779
In 1877.....1,574,645,765

The total increase of assessed values in three periods is nearly the same.

A comparison of taxation for the last three decennial periods shows the following:

YEARS.	State Tax.	Total Tax.
In 1857.....	\$2,609,395	\$6,678,298
In 1867.....	3,931,099	20,258,615
In 1877.....	4,560,379	27,514,650

Deducting the State tax from the total tax, it will be seen that the local taxes are fourfold more than the State tax, and they increase much faster. In fact, the State tax is not now increasing at all. From 1867 to 1877 the State tax increased only \$579,280, while the local taxes increased \$7,261,035. The aggregate

taxes have considerably more than doubled since 1861, the commencement of the war.

The total indebtedness of the State, funded, irreducible, and local, aggregates \$50,039,478.93. Two-thirds of the whole amount is made up of debts of cities, and of this sum two-thirds is the debt of Cincinnati. The total amount of all public debts in Ohio is a little over one-third of the debt of the city of New York. Adding the mortgage debts and the commercial debts, it will be found that Ohio is less in debt than any of the large States; and, as a consequence, its business is stable, and its property comparatively little liable to fluctuation. The total real value of property in Ohio is at least \$2,300,000,000. The total public debt is less than 3 per cent. on that. Excluding railroad mortgages, the

mortgage and commercial debts do not exceed \$100,000,000. If all the debts of Ohio, excluding railroads, are put at \$200,000,000, it will be above the mark; that is, about 9 per cent. on the entire property of the State, and at least half of this is due among its own citizens.

Out of \$27,000,000 levied by taxation, only a little more than one-sixth is for State expenses. In fact, the expenses of the State of Ohio are very small, comparatively. The State tax is $2\frac{2}{3}$ mills, and is one-sixth part only of the whole tax, the other five-sixths being for local purposes. Of the whole State tax, only one-seventh part is for State expenses properly; that is, four-tenths of a mill, or one thirty-ninth part of the total taxes. The highest expenditure by the State is for the asylums. The Columbus Central Asylum has



SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER THE OHIO AT CINCINNATI.

been several years building, and has cost a great sum of money. The furnishing of that asylum alone has cost \$100,000. There are now six asylums for the insane, and the expenses for them are very large. The school tax has been constantly diminishing, the great cost of schools being now thrown on the local municipalities. The school expenses of Cincinnati amount to half of all the school tax of the State. The sinking-fund tax is paying the interest and part of the principal of the State debt. In a short time the whole State debt will be paid.

The number of animals returned for taxation was:

Horses	741,841
Cattle	1,485,978
Sheep	8,724,040
Hogs	2,139,910
Mules	27,222
Total	8,118,091

This is claimed to be the largest number in any State in the Union. Cincinnati is the largest horse market in the country, and the second largest pork market.

The annual report of the Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs shows that an impetus has been given to railroad building, the increase during the year being 263 miles, making a total in the State of 4,722.8 miles of main track. The following aggregates comprise some of the most important features of the report:

During the year 16,992,589 passengers were carried by the railroads running through or into Ohio, which is 684,063 less than were carried in 1876.

The freight tonnage for the year aggregates 30,338,004 tons, which is an increase over former years of 990,205. The gross earnings of operated lines for the year were \$58,095,489.87, a decrease of \$5,165,650.70.

In net earnings there is a falling off compared with the last year of \$2,997,214.05. The total, which was \$14,832,223.66, is 2.56 per cent. upon the total paid in stock, bonds, and other debts of the companies owning lines.

The earnings from passengers aggregate \$1,559,214.32, a decrease of \$884,718.45.

The freight earnings amounted to \$38,678,746.65, a falling off of \$3,765,327.82.

The total paid-in capital stock of the various roads doing business in Ohio aggregates \$273,310,568.02.

The outstanding bonds amount to \$282,283,130.09, and the other net debt to \$24,978,540.21, making a grand total of \$580,572,246.32.

The interest paid during the year on bonds amounted to \$9,830,682.94, and on the floating debt \$645,123.96. The dividend paid upon preferred stock aggregates \$580,029.75, and on general stock \$3,940,388.05.

The proportions of the above aggregates for Ohio are:

Capital stock paid in.....	\$156,288,960
Funded debt.....	152,408,441
Other debt, net.....	17,696,107
Total stock and debt.....	226,888,510
Miles of main track.....	4,722
Miles of double track, sidings, etc.....	1,219
Total earnings.....	81,017,686
Net earnings.....	8,073,320
Number of employes (a reduction of 438).....	26,000

Ohio railroads, like those of the West generally, suffered during the year from the general depression in business. Of 57 roads doing business in the State, but 13—less than one-fourth—paid any dividends, and nine of these owe their apparently prosperous condition to the fact that they were leased at favorable figures, leaving only four to pay dividends out of the business actually done on the roads. Of the 13, two paid dividends only on preferred stock, while four were able to pay small dividends on both common and preferred stock, and all these were leased roads. This shows that leasing roads is, under some circumstances, more profitable than operating them, though the fact that the lessees actually lost money would indicate that it would scarcely be possible to make such favorable terms now. The following are the losses of the operating companies on some of the leased lines:

Central Division of the Baltimore & Ohio, \$123,197.36; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, \$292,845.47; Little Miami, \$338,412.58; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, \$276,138.56; Toledo, Canada Southern & Detroit, \$127,296.61; and the Toledo & Woodville Road, \$32,165.96. The two oldest narrow-gauge roads in the State show a deficit in their earnings. The average cost of operating railroads in Ohio is about 71.47 per cent of the gross earnings; that is, in order to earn \$100 it is necessary to spend \$71.74.

The report of the State Commissioner of Common Schools presents the following statistics:

Grand total of receipts, including balance on hand, September 1, 1876.....	\$11,632,493 85
Amount of salaries to teachers.....	4,957,254 00
Grand total of expenditures, including salaries of teachers.....	8,086,620 32
Number of teachers employed.....	23,003
Number of pupils enrolled.....	722,240
Average monthly enrollment.....	554,928
Average daily attendance.....	448,100
Total value of school property.....	\$21,145,527
Number of school-houses erected during the year.....	490

The report of the State Mine Inspector places the number of fatal accidents in Ohio coal-mines during the year at 30; the coal out-put (estimated) is equal to 5,125,000 tons, which is one fatal accident for every 170,666 tons of coal mined. The number of underground miners employed during the year is estimated at 13,000, making one death for every 433 men employed. As a means of comparison, statistics of British mining for the same period are given. The deaths in British collieries were 933, being one for every 159,688 tons of coal, or one life lost for each 551 persons employed.

The public works of the State, originally costing \$16,000,000, but a portion of which had been abandoned, or suffered to fall into decay, were some years since leased to a company, which operated them subject to the general inspection of the Board of Public Works. On the 23d of June the lessees notified the board of their intention to abandon the lease on the 1st of December, on the ground that certain acts of the Legislature, authorizing the filling-up of part of the canal basin in the city of Hamilton, operated as an eviction of them from what they claimed to be a valuable part of the leased property. The board took no action, and when the canals were abandoned on the 1st of December, refused to receive them, and directed the attorney-general to bring suit upon the lessees' bond for the six months' rent due in advance. By consent of both parties, two receivers were appointed, one on behalf of the State, and the other for the lessees, to take charge of and operate the canals until action should be taken by the courts or the Legislature.

The adjourned session of the sixty-second General Assembly began January 2d, and closed May 7th, with the *sine die* adjournment. A large number of acts were passed, among those of most general importance being the compulsory education act, which compels every parent, guardian, or other person having control or charge of a child between the ages of 8 and 14 years, to provide it with a good common school education, at least twelve weeks in each school year; an act providing for the appointment of two commissioners to investigate into the cause, pathology, and best means for prevention and cure of any epidemic disease affecting the live stock of the State; an act to authorize free banking, provided the act should be ratified by the people at the next State election; an act submitting to the people an amendment to the Judicial Article of the Constitution; an act for the protection of wool-growers, and the confiscation of dogs; an act providing for the incorporation of farm laborers' associations; an act creating a bureau of statistics of labor; an act providing for the registration of voters; an act establishing a school of mines and mine engineering in the Ohio Agricultural College; an act making important changes in the militia law; and a series of acts adopting the penal part of the codified statutes.

On the 12th of January the General Assembly appointed a joint commission of five Representatives and three Senators to investigate the cause of the bridge disaster on the Lake Shore Railroad, at Ashtabula, on the 29th of December previous. The commission reported, March 22d, that the disaster was caused by defects in the original construction of the bridge, which might have been discovered at any time by careful inspection. A joint resolution was adopted, March 30th, indorsing the pacification policy of President Hayes, and

expressing full confidence in his patriotism, honor, and honesty. A joint resolution was adopted, April 24th, asserting "that common honesty to the tax-payer, the letter and spirit of the contract under which the great body of its indebtedness was assumed by the United States, and true financial wisdom, each and all demand the restoration of the silver dollar to its former rank as lawful money."

During the session, an election for United States Senator was held, to fill the vacancy in the unexpired term of Senator Sherman, who had accepted a seat in the Cabinet of President Hayes, as Secretary of the Treasury. Hon. Stanley Matthews was elected by the unanimous vote of the Republican members, the Democrats voting blank.

The political events of the year commenced with a Democratic State Convention, held at Columbus, January 8th, for the purpose of influencing the action of Congress on the pending question as to the result of the Presidential election. The Convention was presided over, at its assembling, by General H. A. Warner, of Marietta, and the permanent president subsequently chosen was General Durbin Ward. Speeches were made by both, and also by Hons. G. H. Pendleton and Thomas Ewing and General G. A. Morgan. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, 1. That the Government of the United States is republican in spirit as well as in form; it is a Government of law, not of arbitrary force; it is founded on universal suffrage, lawfully exercised, and its existence depends on good faith and sincere obedience to the laws.

2. That the votes cast on the 7th of November, and duly certified at the close of the election on that day by the officers authorized to receive and record them, alone determine the result of the election held in any precinct, county, or State, and that whatever may be the returns then duly and properly certified, they cannot lawfully be changed by any officer authorized to canvass them and announce the result.

3. That while clear in the conviction that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks have received not only a large majority of the popular vote, but a majority of the electoral vote, and are therefore elected President and Vice-President, we yet declare that any decision made by the Senate and House of Representatives will be cheerfully acquiesced in by the whole people, and that any attempt to inaugurate a President simply upon the proclamation of the President of the Senate will be an act of usurpation that will be resisted by the people to the last extremity, even should that extremity be an appeal to arms.

4. That the impudent and unfounded charge that those who protest against the exercise of illegal and arbitrary power desire to foment strife and incite civil war, is made by conspirators to withdraw the public mind from their own evil design to frustrate the sovereign will of the people as expressed through the ballot box on the 7th of November last.

5. That we denounce the action of President Grant in following the example of the military chieftains of Mexico, in interfering by armed force in the elections of the people, in preventing the lawful organization of State Legislatures, and in massing troops at Washington, with the apparent purpose of preventing the free action of Congress respecting the Presidential election. It evinces a purpose to render the military independent of, and superior to, the

civil power, and calls for outspoken condemnation by every friend of republican government.

6. That the inauguration as President of a candidate rejected by the people and counted in by fraud, is revolution, and, if acquiesced in, fatal to republican government.

7. That the National Democratic committee be requested to call a National Democratic Convention to meet at Washington City, February 12, 1877.

The first political party in the field with a State ticket was the Prohibition, which met at Columbus, February 22d, and nominated the following ticket:

For Governor, Henry A. Thompson, of Franklin County. For Lieutenant-Governor, George K. Jenkins, of Jefferson County. For Treasurer of State, Arza Alderman, of Morgan County. For Attorney-General, David W. Gage, of Cuyahoga County. For Supreme Judge, David C. Montgomery, of Knox County. For School Commissioner, Joseph W. Lindsey, of Delaware County. For Clerk of Supreme Court, George Dodds, of Greene County. For Member of Board of Public Works, Amos Miller, of Logan County. The following resolutions were adopted:

1. The protection of life, property, and home by the legal prohibition of the liquor traffic of the State, is the most important duty of the law-making power.

2. That no government should contravene the purpose of its formation, by taking into public service those who are connected with the liquor traffic, or addicted to the dangerous vice of drinking.

3. That since the work of legislation is political, and all other parties fail to advocate or promise prohibitory action, a special prohibition party is demanded.

4. That the right of suffrage rests on no mere circumstance of color, race, former social condition, sex, or nationality; but inheres in the nature of man, and when from any cause it has been withheld from citizens of our country who are of suitable age and mentally and morally qualified for the discharge of its duties, it should be speedily restored by the people in their sovereign capacity.

5. Since virtue, education, and intelligence are necessary to the well-being of republican institutions, we would foster the free school system, denying to all religious sects and other associations control or management of the funds for its maintenance, and enforcing by proper legislation the education of all the children of the State.

6. We favor the free use of the Bible, not as a ground of religious creeds, but as a text-book of the purest morality, the best liberty, and the noblest literature in our public schools, that our children may grow up in its light, and that its spirit and principles may pervade our nation.

7. The Christian Sabbath, moreover, was ordained for the good of man, and Christians in a Christian country should not be deprived of its peaceful enjoyment by the carousals of liquor-drinking and liquor-selling transgressors.

The Democratic Convention was held at Columbus, July 25th. The ticket placed in nomination was as follows:

For Governor, Wm. M. Bishop, of Hamilton. For Lieutenant-Governor, Jabez W. Fitch, of Cuyahoga. For Supreme Judge, John W. Okey, of Franklin. For Clerk of Supreme Court, R. J. Fanning, of Franklin. For Attorney-General, Isiah Pillars, of Allen. For Treasurer of

State, Anthony Howells, of Stark. For School Commissioner, J. J. Burns, of Belmont. For Member of Board of Public Works, Martin Schilder, of Ross. The following platform was adopted:

The Democratic party of Ohio, in State Convention assembled, renews its pledges of devotion to the Union and the Constitution with its amendments. It declares, as essential to the preservation of free government, faithful adherence to the following principles: Strict constitutional home rule; supremacy of the civil over the military power; separation of Church and State; equality of all citizens before the law; liberty of individual action, unvexed by sumptuary laws; absolute acquiescence in the lawfully expressed will of the majority; opposition to all subsidies; preservation of public lands to the use of actual settlers; maintenance and perfecting of the common school system.

Pertinent to the issue now pending before the people—

Resolved, 1. That we look on the inauguration of R. B. Hayes to the high office of the Presidency of the United States, in spite of the majority of the electoral and popular vote being given by the people to Samuel J. Tilden, as the most dangerous encroachment upon popular rights that has ever been attempted in this or any other free country. A repetition of the fraud will not be tolerated.

2. The destruction of the industry of the country and pauperism of labor are the inevitable fruits of the vicious laws enacted by the Republican party.

3. That as a means of relieving the distressed por-

tions of the community and removing the great stringency complained of in business circles, we demand the immediate repeal of the resumption act.

4. That we denounce as an outrage upon the rights of the people the enactment of the Republican measure demonetizing silver, and demand the passage of a law which shall restore to silver its monetary power.

5. That we favor the retention of greenback currency as the best paper money we ever had, and declare against any further contraction.

6. We congratulate the country upon the acceptance by the present Administration of the constitutional and pacific policy of local self-government in the States of the South, so long advocated by the Democratic party, and which has brought peace and harmony to that section of the Union.

7. The registry law framed by the last Legislature is burdensome and expensive, and discriminates unjustly against the poorer classes of voters, and we therefore demand its immediate repeal.

8. We favor tariff for revenue only.

9. We favor the issue by the General Government alone of all circulating mediums, whether paper or metallic, to be always of equal tender and interconvertible.

10. That we condemn the acts of the Federal Administration in using regular troops of the United States to interfere with the elections and other political affairs of the States as an unconstitutional, unlawful, and unjustifiable destruction of the rights of the people and States.

11. We recommend the ticket this day formed by the Convention to the favorable consideration and support of all citizens of the State.



CLEVELAND, FROM THE RESERVOIR.

The Republican Convention was held in Cleveland, August 1st, the following ticket being placed in nomination:

For Governor, William H. West, of Logan. For Lieutenant-Governor, Ferdinand Vogeler, of Hamilton. For Supreme Judge, William W. Johnson, of Lawrence. For Treasurer of State, John M. Millikin, of Butler. For Attorney-General, George K. Nash, of Franklin. For

Clerk of Supreme Court, Dwight Crowell, of Ashtabula. For School Commissioner, J. F. Lukens, of Portage. For Board of Public Works, A. W. Luckey, of Ottawa. The following platform was adopted:

The Republicans of Ohio, in Convention assembled, congratulate the people that during the long term of their control of the affairs of the State no stain has been found upon their record as a party;

that their management of local affairs has been true to the moral and industrial interests of the people, and therefore they confidently point to their past as the best evidence of their intentions for the future.

On the national questions the Republicans of Ohio claim the same fidelity to right principles and practices that they have exhibited in local and State affairs.

Appealing to the determination of the people to maintain republican principles and practices, they offer for the candid consideration of the voters of Ohio the following platform of principles:

Resolved, That we reaffirm and adopt the platform and resolutions of the National Convention of the Republican party adopted in the Convention at Cincinnati in June, 1876.

Resolved, That the Republicans of Ohio reaffirm their unflinching confidence in Rutherford B. Hayes as a statesman, patriot, and Republican, and cordially approve and support his efforts for the pacification of the country and the establishment of its civil service upon a basis of purity and efficiency.

Resolved, That we reaffirm it as the unalterable purpose of the Republican party to maintain and enforce the provisions of the recent amendments to the Federal Constitution, guaranteeing the equal rights of all citizens before the law, irrespective of race or color, and to insist upon the full and effectual performance by the Federal Government, in the execution of all its powers, of its Constitutional obligations in that behalf.

Resolved, That we are in favor of both silver and gold as money, that both shall be a legal tender for the payment of all debts except where otherwise specially provided by law, with coining and valuation so regulated that our people shall not be placed at a disadvantage in our trade with foreign nations, and that both metals shall be kept in circulation as the money of the nation, as contemplated by the Constitution, and we therefore demand the remonetization of silver.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any further grants of public lands, or money subsidies, or the extension of the public credit of the General Government, to aid in the construction of railroads.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the renewal of patents by acts of Congress which are burdensome and oppressive to the masses of the people, and especially to the laboring classes.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the present disturbed condition of the country as evidenced by the extensive strikes of workmen, and followed by destruction of life and property in different parts of the country; and while we deprecate each and every resort to violence and disorder, and cordially approve the action of our National and State authorities in their efforts to enforce the supremacy of the law, yet we do most heartily sympathize with the condition of the honest and industrious laborers who are willing to work, but remain unemployed, or are employed at wages inadequate to comfort and independence, and as an earnest of our desire to find a remedy for their condition, we recommend:

1. That Congress establish a National Bureau of Industry.

2. That Congress exert its authority over all national highways of trade by prescribing and enforcing such reasonable regulations as will tend to promote safety of travel, secure fair returns for capital invested and fair wages to the employes, preventing mismanagement, improper discriminations, and the aggrandizement of officials at the expense of stockholders, shippers, and employes.

3. That provision be made for statutory arbitrations between employers and employes, to adjust controversies, reconcile interests, and establish justice and equity between them.

At a meeting of the representatives of the labor interests, held in Cincinnati, a partial State

ticket, designated the Workingmen's ticket, was put in nomination and resolutions adopted, repudiating the older political organizations, as not properly caring for the interests of labor. The meeting was not one of delegates chosen from the several counties, but rather of the nature of a mass meeting. Changes were afterward made in the ticket, which finally stood thus: For Governor, Lewis H. Bond; for Lieutenant-Governor, Frank Skarda; for Clerk of the Supreme Court, Henry Arnsperger; for Treasurer of State, Lucius A. Hine; for State School Commissioner, Peter H. Clark; for Member of the Board of Public Works, Peter J. McGeeney.

A Greenback Convention was also held, and a full State ticket nominated; but a split having occurred in the ranks of the Workingmen, a large part of that organization repudiating the action of the Cincinnati gathering, a meeting was held in Columbus, September 13th, between the representatives of the disaffected faction of the Workingmen's party and the Greenback Executive Committee, at which the latter consented to withdraw their State ticket and unite with the new movement, if their ideas of currency reform were heartily acquiesced in, which was agreed in open convention. A platform was adopted without discussion, demanding the payment of bonds at or before maturity, according to the laws under which they were issued, the remonetization of silver coin, the immediate repeal of the resumption act, non-sectarian schools, wholesome control by the Government over all corporate bodies, and the fostering of the resources of the country to the end that labor may be fully and profitably employed. It declared in favor of graduated income tax; that Government land should be reserved for actual settlers; deprecated all efforts to redress wrongs by violence, and denounced the payment of store scrip for labor, and called for laws to prevent this swindle. The financial plank declared it to be the prerogative of the Government to issue and provide money, both metallic and paper, for the convenience of trade, and that this power should not be delegated to corporations or individuals. It also demanded that legal tender currency be fully restored and made legal tender, and continued without contraction, and that the national bank law shall be repealed. The following ticket was nominated: For Governor, Stephen Johnson, of Miami; Lieutenant-Governor, Christopher Lewis, of Franklin; Supreme Judge, Milton L. Clark, of Ross; Treasurer, Joseph Jenkins, of Tuscarawas; Clerk of the Supreme Court, E. P. Pitkin, of Clark; Attorney-General, George A. Duncan, of Huron; School Commissioner, John O. Logan, of Mahoning; Board of Public Works, C. C. Strong, of Defiance.

Thus there were five regular tickets in the field. At the election, October 9th, the total number of votes for Governor was 555,060, which is a falling off from the total vote for

Secretary of State in 1876 of 75,879, and from the vote for President in 1874 of 103,589. The following is the vote of the various officers, with plurality of successful candidates:

GOVERNOR.

Bishop (Democrat).....	271,625
West (Republican).....	249,105
Bond (Workingmen).....	12,489
Thompson (Prohibition).....	4,886
Johnson (Greenback and Workingmen).....	16,912
Scattering.....	98
Bishop's plurality over West, 22,520.	

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Fitch (Democrat).....	268,606
Vogeler (Republican).....	241,437
Skarda (Workingmen).....	12,571
Jenkins (Prohibition).....	10,925
Lewis (Greenback and Workingmen).....	16,975
Scattering.....	448
Fitch's plurality over Vogeler, 27,169.	

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Okey (Democrat).....	271,393
Johnson (Republican).....	251,758
Montgomery (Prohibition).....	4,577
Clark (Greenback and Workingmen).....	12,132
Scattering.....	594
Okey's plurality over Johnson, 20,635.	

CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Fanning (Democrat).....	269,957
Crowell (Republican).....	252,076
Arnsperger (Workingmen).....	12,545
Dodds (Prohibition).....	4,622
Pitkin (Greenback and Workingmen).....	16,760
Scattering.....	765
Fanning's plurality over Crowell, 17,881.	

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Pillars (Democrat).....	269,506
Nash (Republican).....	252,155
Gage (Prohibition).....	4,640
Duncan (Greenback and Workingmen).....	16,705
Scattering.....	579
Pillar's plurality over Nash, 17,351.	

TREASURER OF STATE.

Howells (Democrat).....	270,461
Milliken (Republican).....	250,746
Hine (Workingmen).....	12,618
Alderman (Prohibition).....	4,623
Jenkins (Greenback and Workingmen).....	16,985
Scattering.....	241
Howells's plurality over Milliken, 19,715.	

SCHOOL COMMISSIONER.

Burns (Democrat).....	269,646
Lukens (Republican).....	250,844
Clark (Workingmen).....	12,515
Lindsey (Prohibition).....	4,493
Logan (Greenback and Workingmen).....	17,005
Scattering.....	526
Burns's plurality over Lukens, 19,802.	

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Schilder (Democrat).....	269,499
Luckey (Republican).....	251,131
McGeeney (Workingmen).....	12,589
Miller (Prohibition).....	4,915
Strong (Greenback and Workingmen).....	16,504
Scattering.....	354
Schilder's plurality over Luckey, 18,368.	

THE FREE BANKING ACT.

For.....	69,291
Against.....	214,515
Majority against, 145,224.	

THE JUDICIAL CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

For.....	54,896
Against.....	263,478
Majority against, 213,582.	

During the summer the disturbances on the railroads of the country extended into Ohio, and several of the leading lines were for some days partially or wholly blocked by the strik-

ing employés. Two proclamations were issued by Governor Young, who, as Lieutenant-Governor, had succeeded Governor Hayes on the latter resigning to be inaugurated President of the United States: one on the 20th of July, in response to an application from the Sheriff of Licking County, and the other five days later, aimed chiefly at the strikers on the lines of railroad centring in Cleveland. In the former case troops were sent to prevent the threatened riots, but in the latter the law-abiding citizens were called upon to organize themselves into a volunteer police force. The result of this prompt and judicious action was that the danger was averted without the loss of a single life or the destruction of any property. (*See LABOR-STRIKES.*)

OKLOBJIO, IVAN DEMETRIYEVITCH, the commander of the Russian Rion corps (*see* TURKEY), was born in Dalmatia in 1816. He is the son of an Austrian colonel, his name originally being Oklobtsio von Kuekburg. He received his education in the military institutions of Austria, and afterward studied law in the University of Padua. He began his military career in the service of Austria, but in 1846 entered the Russian service as second-lieutenant. For seven years he fought with great bravery against the insurgent tribes of the Caucasus, took part in 1854 in the siege of Silistria, and in the following year was in Sebastopol during the siege. After this he was for several years inspector of the Caucasian troops of the line and military and civil governor of the Caucasus. In 1862 he was raised to the rank of major-general, and afterward to that of lieutenant-general. As such he received the command of the Rion corps at the beginning of the war with Turkey.

OLD CATHOLICS. In *Germany*, the Old Catholics held their fourth synod in May, at Bonn, under the presidency of the bishop of the church, Dr. Reinkens. The synodal council presented the draft of a service of general confession, intended for congregational use for holy communion. This service, though not proposed as a substitute for private confession, which is left to each man's conscience, is expected to largely supersede it. The service is in the form of a litany, short, and generally in the words of the Scripture. The synod adopted the service and authorized the congregations to use it. In regard to the question of the abolition of priestly celibacy, the synod resolved by a large majority that the council should ascertain what, if any, legal hindrances stood in the way of the abolition, and should report on this and on the various motions presented to the next synod. The congregations were permitted to use certain portions of the mass service in a German translation, with the consent of the synodal council. According to the statistical report of the synodal council, the number of ascertained, inscribed adherents of the cause in Germany reached 53,640, as against 49,908 last year, an increase of 3,732.

This increase was constant throughout. The largest gain was, as usual, in Baden, but also Bavaria produced 770 more members. The numbers were thus divided: Prussia, 35 congregations, and 21,797 souls; Baden, 44 congregations, and 18,866 souls; Bavaria, 34 congregations, and 11,338 souls; Hesse, 5 congregations, and 1,155 souls; Oldenburg, 247 souls; Württemberg, 237 souls. The number of priests was 59, of whom 55 were actively engaged in parochial work; since the last synod there were five accessions (two newly ordained), and as many departed. In Prussia, 25 priests are at work, in Baden 18, in Bavaria 12.—The sixth Old Catholic Congress of Germany was held at Mentz, in September. The president of the former congresses, Dr. von Schulte, being absent on account of ill-health, Herr Schwartzmann, the president of one of the high state courts of the grand-duchy of Baden, was elected president. It had been previously arranged that no reference should be made to the two controversies which mostly divide the new church, the abolition of priestly celibacy and the liturgical question. The congress adopted resolutions denouncing the efforts made by Rome to obtain a controlling influence upon the state schools as injurious to the best interests both of the school and the state; but at the same time expressed a decided opinion that religion should continue to be an obligatory part of public instruction. Other resolutions recommended an active interest in the wider circulation of the Old Catholic papers, especially the *Deutsche Mercur* and the *Alt-katholische Bote*, and the support of sick clergymen and the students of Old Catholic theology. Like its predecessors, the congress received letters expressive of cordial sympathy from representative men of other religious denominations, in particular from bishops of the Old Catholic churches of Switzerland and the Netherlands, and of the Church of England.

In *Switzerland*, the third synod of the Christian Catholic Church was held in Berne, in May. The attendance of the synod was more numerous than that of the German synod, 51 priests and 89 lay delegates being present. The ritual proposed by the liturgical commission was adopted provisionally for one year. The German Catechism of the late Catholic Bishop Salzmann, revised by Bishop Herzog, was recommended to the German-speaking parishes. The revision of the missal and the reestablishment of the communion in both kinds was also discussed, but the synod voted to defer action until its next meeting. The synodal council consisted of three priests, Abbé Michaud, the bishop's vicar-general, Pfarrer Schröter, of Rheinfelden, and Pfarrer Hassler, of Olten, and five laymen, among whom were Herr Keller, formerly Landammann of the canton of Aarau, and Herr A. Vigier, formerly Landammann of the canton of Solothurn. The number of the students of Old Catholic theology at the University of Berne was 17.

In *Austria*, the Old Catholics obtained on October 18th, by the rescript of the Minister of Public Worship and Education, the legal recognition as an independent organization, under the name "Old Catholic Church." At this time three congregations were fully organized, at Vienna, Wernsdorf, and Ried, with an aggregate membership of about 36,000.

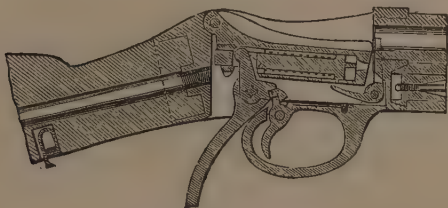
In *Italy* the Bishop-elect of the National Catholic Church, Luigi Prota-Giurleo, had not, up to the end of the year, received the episcopal consecration. It was reported from St. Petersburg that he had applied for consecration to the Russian Church, expressing his full concurrence with the doctrines of that Church.

In *France* a paper was established for promoting the interests of Old Catholicism, entitled *La Reforme Catholique*, but no progress was made toward the establishment of Old Catholic congregations.

ORDNANCE. Within a generation the mechanical improvements in the instruments of warfare have been so great as to revolutionize all the established principles of military tactics, and to almost reduce war to a trial of the excellence of the rival inventions of engines of destruction. It is a physical impossibility for soldiers armed with the best small-arms known a few years ago to stand in battle against a force provided with weapons of precision of the newest device. The artillery cast in the workshops of Krupp and Armstrong, and in arsenals of the different Governments, can pierce any armor yet found out that will not sink a ship, and render fortifications practically useless. The employment of gun-cotton and the compounds of nitroglycerine, whose efficacy as secret and terrible agents of destruction was first proved to the world by their employ of offensive torpedoes in the American civil war by the Confederates, has been so perfected in the Harvey, Whitehead, Thorneycroft, and Lay systems of torpedoes as to make the question of an adequate defense against them the great problem in marine warfare. Contrary to expectations there were few examples of the successful use of the new torpedoes in the Russo-Turkish war, and none of the latest methods of torpedo defense. (*See TORPEDOES.*) The frequent and costly improvements in weapons impose greater expenses for war materials, on the Governments who keep their military resources on a war-footing in time of peace, than formerly; but the actual burden of wars of the same magnitude is doubtless less exhaustive than in other times, because the same military objects can be more rapidly accomplished with the deadlier and more irresistible engines of modern warfare; so that modern wars are generally fought in a single campaign, and great conflicts, expensive and enormous in their preparations, are ended in a few weeks or months, which might once have spread their debilitating effects over many years of time and through all the provinces of an invaded country.

In small-arms the breech-loading rifles have supplanted the old muzzle-loaders, and constant advances are made in the qualities of rapidity of firing and ease of adjustment, the velocity of the shot or their carrying power, and the durability of the necessarily complex and somewhat delicate mechanism for locking the breech and firing, and the ease with which damaged parts can be replaced or repaired.

The musket with which the Turkish army was armed in the late war is the weapon known as the Martini-Henry rifle. The guns were manufactured in American shops. The Providence Tool Company executed a contract for the Turkish Government amounting to \$17,-



MARTINI-HENRY RIFLE.

000,000, employing 2,500 men in the work, and turning out 600 finished arms a day, or 200,000 per annum. This company were three years in preparing for this vast work. The guns were packed for shipment in cases made with great accuracy by machinery specially constructed for the purpose; these were furnished by the Excelsior Box Company of Providence. Each box contained 20 guns, which were laid in the grooves for the muzzle tip and shoulder piece, without further packing. American contractors furnished the Turkish Government with 600,000 of these rifles. The Martini-Henry arm was furnished to nearly every body of infantry, both regular and reserve, in the Turkish army. The firing arrangement and the breech-lock were invented by the Swiss manufacturer Martini, of Frauenfeld; the repeating apparatus was devised by the English mechanic Henry. The load is $5\frac{1}{2}$ grammes of powder; the ball has a calibre of .45 inch, or 11 millimetres. The flight of the ball is exceedingly direct; it possesses a remarkable force of penetration at the distance of 1,800 metres, and hits with accuracy at a mile's distance. The rifling is that of Henry, used in the British army guns, with seven grooves, the twist being 22 inches. The Martini breech action is on the block system, and is very similar to that of the Peabody. In the Russian attacks on the redoubts at Plevna and other Turkish strongholds the assailing troops melted visibly away before the sure and rapid fire of these rifles. The Turkish arm was almost certain for 200 or 300 yards. An expert marksman can load and fire this weapon once a second.

The Turks possessed some thousands of the

Winchester repeating rifles, called also revolver or magazine rifles, made according to the system of Henry Winchester. This arm was used with effect in the American war. There are two barrels, one over the other; the lower of the two is the magazine which holds the 15 cartridges. The cartridges descend one after the other, as they are used, to the back of the barrel, and are then lifted up and inserted into the firing barrel by the repeating apparatus. The supply of cartridges can easily be replenished in the magazine barrel at any time, which can be filled up from the side with facility before the whole charge has been exhausted. The locking apparatus is too complicated for ordinary field practice, consisting originally of 42 different parts; Vetterli, in Neuhausen, Switzerland, has, however, improved and simplified the lock, so that it now consists of only 25 pieces, as made for the Swiss army, and is a strong and good campaign weapon. The Turks possessed also a good number of Snider guns, made over out of muzzle-loaders; the Snider loading apparatus, which was added, was sometimes after the English pattern, and sometimes the French model, called the *tabatière*.

The Russian infantry in the European army, with the exception of the guard, were provided with the Kruka musket, named after its inventor, an Austrian gunsmith. It is locked by a bronze snap-lock, containing a needle, which is driven against the cap in the metallic cartridge by an ordinary percussion-hammer. This firing apparatus has been screwed on to the muskets with which the Russian infantry



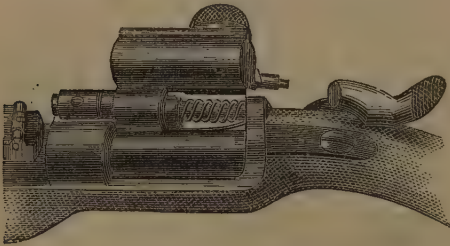
GORIOFF RUSSIAN BREECH-LOADER.

were before armed. These were made on the Enfield system and have a calibre of 14.5 millimetres. The shot is too heavy for the small charge of powder which the gun allows, and the course of the ball is a high curve; it can therefore, like the needle-gun, only be aimed with accuracy when the distance of the object is known. The maximum force of penetration is within 800 paces.

The brigades of infantry and sharp-shooters in the guard are the only bodies of Russian soldiery which were provided with good modern weapons. They carried Berdan rifles, made after the second system of Colonel Hiram Berdan of the American army. This gun has a calibre of 11 millimetres. It is provided with a common pointed bayonet. The chief

objection to this rifle is that it is too light and delicate for ordinary service, and that the loading mechanism cannot be taken apart and put together again without much difficulty. The breech action is on the bolt system. Picked troops of cavalry in the guard also used the same gun as a carbine or Cossack rifle. The infantry of the Russian army in Asia carried for the most part the Carlé musket. This is a questionable improvement on the Dreyse needle-gun system. Paper cartridges are used in this gun, which has a large calibre.

The Soper rifle, which excels the Martini in rapidity of firing and safety in handling, has a breech-block somewhat similar to that of the Snider rifle, which locks by a bolt passing through its centre. The lock and breech action is so arranged that the rifle cannot be fired unless the breech is closed and the bolt fastened. The escape of any gas from a faulty cartridge backward toward the firer's face is impossible, as the pressure of the discharge forces the breech-block against the breech-shoe; the breech-block thus operates as a self-acting valve. The lock is like that of the Snider rifle, except that it is mounted in the centre of the rifle and hits the striker in a direct



SNIDER BREECH-ACTION RIFLE.

line with the axis of the barrel. The extracting slide acts with such force as to throw out the cartridge-case toward the rear. The breech-block, lock, and extracting actions are all operated by a single lever on the right side of the rifle, whose handle is just between the thumb and forefinger when the gun is in position for firing with the firer's middle finger on the trigger. An important advantage in this position of the lever is that a marksman, when lying down or resting his piece on earthworks, need not lose his aim in refiring, but can reload any number of times without disturbing the direction of the barrel, and can continue firing effectively after the object of his fire is hidden by clouds of smoke from his sight.

In heavy artillery, experiments have lately been made with a gun weighing 81 tons in England and with one of 100 tons weight in Italy. These monsters have shown themselves superior to the thickest iron ship-armor, and a plate which can withstand the projectiles of a ton's weight cast by the 100-ton guns has yet to be found; steel-plates will repel them, but only by being shattered in the effort, and probably

the question of defensive armor against the heaviest projectiles is to be solved in a combination of outside steel plates with soft iron, by which the cracked and broken steel shield will adhere to the iron upon which it is bedded.

The results of the trials of the 100-ton gun at Spezia showed that steel was the only material for armor plates of sufficient strength and lightness to withstand such heavy shots. But the old objection to steel armor, which brought it into disrepute in former years, still held good, namely, that it split on the impact of shot, and could be broken up and rendered useless by the continued firing of comparatively light guns. The Spezia experiments proved that steel plates, though cracking, still effectively stopped the huge projectiles, which would have passed through iron plates of the same thickness. A compound plate, designed by the English engineer Alexander Wilson, consisting of wrought-iron and steel combined together by fusion, was tested at Shoeburyness. A plate 9 inches thick, with the facing of steel 5 inches deep and the back of wrought-iron 4 inches thick, broke up a shot of 115 lbs. weight, with a striking velocity of 1,456 feet per second, into minute fragments; the shot's point penetrated to the depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the steel portion of the plate splitting in 5 long radial cracks, while the iron part remained uninjured, a slight bulge, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch, being noticed in the back. As long as the fusion of the steel and iron is perfect, the starting of the steel face does not impair the efficiency of the armor; but if the steel and iron should separate the armor would be worthless. Experiments with Mr. Wilson's plates showed that the junction was not the part where the plate cleaved apart most easily. Another kind of steel-plate armor, designed by Sir Joseph Whitworth, consists of a solid shield of soft steel, in which holes are drilled at intervals of a few inches, for the reception of plugs of hard steel of high quality, which are screwed into the holes in such close proximity that a shot cannot strike the plate without coming in contact with some of them. The hard steel plugs or pins are intended to break the shots, while the holes prevent the spread of star cracks. Other methods of combining iron and steel have been proposed, as a steel face fused in furrows on an iron back, so as to prevent cleavage, and an armor composed of alternate horizontal layers of each metal, to localize the cracks. Experiments were made more recently on the British ship *Nettle* at Portsmouth, on two compound plates of 9 inches thickness, composed of soft iron backs $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick and faces of equal thickness, one of low and one of harder steel. Three 250 lb. balls were sent against each plate with 50-lb. charges of powder. None of the shots penetrated, but both plates were badly cracked up. The fusion of the metals was found to be perfect. In the Spezia trials the targets, solid or variously compounded of chilled and wrought iron and

steel, proved utterly inadequate to withstand the 2,000-lb. Palliser shell, fired with 341 or 342 lbs. of powder. Each plate had 29½ inches of wood, and 22 of metal, besides an inner skin of iron 1½ inch thick, and the projectiles penetrated the 23½ inches of iron and 29½ inches of wood with ease. In the trials at Shoeburyness with the 80-ton gun in February, 1877, a charge of 370 lbs. of powder was used, and a 1,700-lb. projectile, against a target of 32 inches of iron and 15 inches of wood. The iron was disposed in 48-inch plates with 5 inches of teak sandwiched between, in three thicknesses. The Spezia projectile had 1,500 feet velocity per second at striking, equal to 31,200 foot-tons or 584 per inch of circumference of stored-up work, while the English shot had 1,496 feet striking velocity, and but 26,400 foot-tons or 525 per inch of circumference penetrating power. The shot buried itself in the Shoebury target. The base was broken, the left segment being found 7 inches and the rest 5 inches from the face, while the back of the target was bulged out 7 inches and cracked through; the point of the projectile remaining 6½ inches from the rear face. The shot was split in quarters by 4 longitudinal cracks. In May another trial was made with the 80-ton gun at Shoeburyness upon the same target. The chamber of the gun had been enlarged to 18 inches diameter, capable of receiving a charge of 425 lbs. of powder, the diameter of the bore being 16 inches; the weight of the shot was the same as before, 1,700 lbs. The shot penetrated to within 5 inches of the back of the target; the back was starred, and the point of the projectile was visible through the large fissures; the rear plate was bulged out nearly 14 inches. The projectile was badly broken up; the hole made in the face of the target was larger than at the other trial. A shell fired from a 38-ton gun in March exhibited the same behavior as that fired at the first trial of the 80-ton gun, breaking up into 4 longitudinal segments. A 39-ton breech-loader, made by Sir William Armstrong, which could be loaded and fired by one man, gave better results than the 38-ton gun at Shoeburyness, a 700-lb. projectile receiving a velocity of 1,615 feet per second with 160-lb. charges of pebble powder. The Armstrong gun had a 12-inch bore. The gas-check consisted of a steel cup resting against the breech-screw. The breech is closed by interlocking the threads in the breech-screw and in the worm of the gun, which pass each other by channels slotted in the threads. A turn of 1.6 of a revolution locks the breech. The rotation of the projectile was induced by the breech-cup. In the new Armstrong pieces and generally on the Continent of Europe the sharp twist in the breech which imparts the rotation is made of 1½ calibre. A second 80-ton Fraser gun was cast at Woolwich with a polygroove bore, having 32 grooves, for a projectile without studs, but provided with a copper gas-check at the base.

The first 100-ton gun was returned to Elswick, after the trials at Spezia, for the purpose of being chambered and having its bore enlarged. The Italian Government has commissioned Sir W. G. Armstrong & Company to manufacture 8 of these great guns, two more of which have been completed this year. The guns have a calibre of 17½ inches, and a powder chamber of 19½ inches. The greatest charge of powder fired at the Spezia trials was 397 lbs.; the projectile weighed 2,000 lbs. The new guns are to be fired with a charge of 470 lbs. and projectiles of 2,280 lbs. weight. The Fraser 80-ton gun was fired with a greatest powder charge of 425 lbs., and a projectile weighing 1,700 lbs., the bore of the gun being 16 and the powder chamber 18 inches. The guns furnished to the Italian Government are provided with the hydraulic gearing and carriages designed by George Rendel. These great guns are to be mounted on turret ships, similar to the British Inflexible, two of which, the Duilio and the Dandolo, are built; they are plated with steel armor, rolled in the foundry of M. Schneider, of Creuzot. The German Government have had a gun of 124 tons weight made by Krupp; it has a calibre of 46 centimetres, or 18½ inches, and is of steel, hooped in different parts.

Guns have been made recently of steel without blows, in the French arsenals, which prove equal in strength to the best forged steel cannon. A tube of steel, with a wall 1½ inch thick and a bore of 5 inches, cast in Terrenoire, was tested with charges of powder and ball nearly to the muzzle without rupturing; and all the different tests to which the metal was put exceeded the requirements for French ordnance. The French now make their heavy artillery of three materials: a body of cast-iron or cast-steel; a central tube, usually of hammered cast-steel; and the fretes, around the portion where the rending effect of the powder is felt, of puddled-steel, whose action is to permanently compress the interior parts.

Considerable improvements have been made in the manufacture of projectiles for heavy artillery. Shells made of steel without blows have been made in recent trials to penetrate plates of thickness equal to their diameter at an angle of 50°. The use of copper gas-checks around large projectiles is a great improvement; the retarding effect of the gas escaping by windage can be appreciated from the fact that it has been found to compress the central part of a shell to the extent of 4 per cent. of its diameter. In British arsenals shells are now cast of such perfect smoothness that it is unnecessary to turn off the outer surface, as was formerly done; this remarkable improvement in the process of casting steel, which should be made public property and applied in other foundries, was developed when it was found that the loss of the outer skin of the casting entailed a great sacrifice in the strength of the projectiles.

The Krupp factory at Essen has been very busy of late in making heavy field-guns for the Russian Government. Besides numerous heavy guns for coast batteries and for the fleet, which Herr Krupp has supplied, the Czar has ordered 1,200 field-pieces of two calibres, one of 8.7 centimetres, or 3.42 inches, and the other of 10.7 centimetres, or 4.2 inches. This latter gun is but little heavier than the present 24-pounder of the Russian army, whose weight is 12.2 cwt. The guns are 6 feet 11 inches in length, and are rifled with 24 parallel grooves, the length of the rifling being 5 feet 2 inches. They are all breech-loaders. The powder chambers are 11 inches in length and have a maximum diameter of 4.64 inches. A copper band encircles the projectile near its base, which cuts its way along the grooves as the shot is driven forward, rotating the ball and acting also as a gas-check. Another copper ring of less diameter placed in front fits to the bands of the bore and keeps the shot true to the axis of the gun. The weight of the loaded shell is 12.6 kilogrammes, or nearly 28 lbs.; the powder charge is 4.4 lbs. of large-grain powder. The velocity is a little greater than 1,300 feet per second at 50 yards from the muzzle, and 950 feet per second at 1,640 yards. The Russian army has always been noted for using heavy field-guns, and the cavalry is often equipped with traces to assist in moving them. The projectile of this formidable new piece is a shell with a bursting charge of 1 lb. of powder. It is a double-walled shell, the outer wall enveloping a peculiar arrangement of cast-iron rings; each ring is double, consisting of an outer one cast about a smaller one, after the latter has become cool; these rings are composed of many wedge-shaped pieces, those of the outer ring pointed inward and fitting into those of the inner ring. There are 14 of these double rings, each of which breaks up into 20 wedge-shaped pieces. The bursting charge lies along the axis of the shell. Although the velocity of the projectile is not great, the accuracy of the new gun at long ranges is remarkable.

A distance-calculator or range-finder, invented by the German general H. Berden, consists of two powerful telescopes, with their sights 1 metre. The telescopes are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ metre long; when they are brought to bear on a common object, its distance is indicated on a wheel connected with one of the glasses. The instrument is mounted on a carriage, and can be unlimbered and a distance found in 2 minutes, or in less time than any gun or battery can be made ready. Range-finders have lately been introduced into the British service; they are chiefly of Nolan's design, which is made of small enough compass to be attached to a saddle; Watkin's range-finder is also used to some extent. The Nolan instrument, when in use, is mounted on a tripod.

An improvement in the manufacture of dynamite, invented by G. Fahnehjelm, of Stock-

holm, Sweden, consists in the use of a highly porous kind of wood charcoal as the absorbent of the nitroglycerine, instead of the infusorial earth usually employed. The new explosive is called sebastin. In the explosion a partial combustion of the charcoal takes place, which is rendered more perfect by the admixture of nitrate of potassa. The explosive effects of the new compound are vastly greater than those of ordinary dynamite, on account of the large development of carbonic acid, and on account of the greater tension of the gases, caused by the heat produced. The inventor claims that the dynamic force of the stronger quality of sebastin is between three and four times greater than that of No. 1 dynamite, and only about one-seventh less than pure nitroglycerine. The strongest sebastin is composed of 78 per cent. by weight of nitroglycerine, 14 per cent. of charcoal, and 8 per cent. of nitrate of potassa; a second grade contains 68 per cent. of nitroglycerine, 12 parts of nitrate of potassa, and 20 of charcoal. The peculiar kind of charcoal used consists of young shoots or striplings of poplar, hazel, or alder, carbonized in an open fire; the coal is pulverized, though not too finely, in a wooden mortar. Its absorptive capacity is very different from that of common charcoal; it will absorb five or six times its weight of nitroglycerine without any danger of the separation of the oil.

A new explosive compound for heavy artillery, invented by Captain Charles A. L. Totten, of the United States Army, consists of large grains of gunpowder with a nucleus of gun-cotton. The inventor asserts that the combined powder and gun-cotton with lighter charges is $4\frac{1}{2}$ times more effective than gunpowder. The gun-cotton nucleus is spherical and about half an inch in diameter; the powder envelope has a quarter of an inch thickness. The combustion of large-grained powder is far from instantaneous, the grain burning in continuous layers toward the centre, the nucleus of the grains being blown out of the gun still burning after the projectile has been expelled. Captain Totten asserts that 60 per cent. of the powder is saved, and the tension of the gas on the projectile is greatly increased, by the employ of the gun-cotton nucleus, which explodes in a larger area, later than the powder, and exerts little strain on the gun.

OREGON. The leading products of industry in Oregon are wheat, wool, and salmon, and these are largely exported from the city of Portland. The total amount of wheat and flour shipped during the year, reckoning a barrel of flour equivalent to 2.7 cents of wheat, was 3,383,473 cents, or 5,639,121 bushels, valued at \$7,310,520. Far the largest portion of this was sent to Europe, mostly to British ports, though a considerable amount was shipped to San Francisco, and a small quantity to Honolulu, China, and British Columbia. The following is a comparative statement of the exports of wheat for four years:

YEARS.	Cents.	Values.
1874.....	2,812,581	\$4,549,992
1875.....	2,095,532	3,610,172
1876.....	2,894,722	4,405,029
1877.....	3,353,473	7,310,529

The wool product of the year, according to the best judgment, founded on careful estimates, was 5,000,000 pounds. The following is a comparative statement of the products of five years:

YEARS.	Pounds.	YEARS.	Pounds.
1873.....	2,000,000	1876.....	3,150,000
1874.....	2,250,000	1877.....	5,000,000
1875.....	2,500,000		

The salmon fisheries of the Columbia River constitute one of the most important interests of the State, the revenue derived therefrom amounting to about \$2,500,000 annually. The fish is largely canned for exportation, and during the year 380,692 cases were shipped to England and San Francisco, little more than one-third going to the former country. A fish-propagating company has been organized with a view to replenishing the waters of the State and keeping up the stock. Works have been established for hatching and distributing salmon in large numbers. Among the other products of the State shipped to San Francisco during the year were 146,050 cents of oats, 73,282 boxes of apples, 37,081 sacks of potatoes, 37,090 hides, 15,612 cases of canned beef, etc.

The question of improved means of transportation by railroad and water continues to occupy attention, but little progress was made during the year. The aid of the Federal Government for the construction of the Northern Pacific and the Portland, Dalles & Salt Lake Railroads, and the improvement of the Columbia River and the harbor of Portland, is generally favored by the people. The removal of the large bar at the mouth of the Columbia is especially demanded. The Portland Board of Trade and other organizations concerned in commerce and transportation have given expression to the general sentiment in favor of government aid for railroad and navigation improvements.

The canal around the cascades of the Columbia River, for which Congress has made an appropriation of \$90,000, has been surveyed, and it is expected that work will begin at an early day. The dimensions will be as follows:

	Feet.
Total length, including breakwater.....	7,200
Width in cutting at surface at low water.....	53
Width in cutting at bottom at low water.....	50
Depth at high water over mitre sill.....	63
Depth at low water over mitre sill.....	8

The total fall from the upper to the lower landing, a distance of about $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles, is $38\frac{4}{5}$ feet; 26 feet of this is in the first $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile, the rest being distributed over a distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The fall of 26 feet at low water will be overcome by two locks, of lifts of 12 and 14 feet respectively; these locks will be 300 feet long by 50 feet wide, the walls of solid masonry, the lower lock 72 feet high.

The State University, organized in 1876, occupied the building at Eugene which was erected by the Union University Association of that place, and began its first term on the 16th of October of that year. J. W. Johnson was chosen by the regents as president and professor of the ancient classics, Mark Bailey professor of mathematics, Thomas Condon professor of geology and natural history, and Mrs. Mary P. Spiller principal of the preparatory department, with Mary E. Stone as an assistant. During the academic year there was an attendance of 56 males and 24 females in the collegiate department, and 32 males and 42 females in the preparatory department. The expenditures amounted to \$9,336.25, which exceeded the income by \$2,625.25. The basis of the university fund is a grant of 46,080 acres of public lands, made 20 years ago by Congress; but of these only 17,946.70 acres have been sold thus far, and those at a very poor advantage, realizing \$38,604.90. At present the fund amounts to \$76,263.71, but \$10,625.40 of this is interest in arrears, and \$18,494.75 is in suit for collection upon notes of doubtful value. The principal of the fund which can be relied on as reasonably secure amounts to about \$55,000. The building at Eugene, which was erected by an association of the citizens of that place, is not entirely finished, and only the lower part is furnished. Including a broad portico at each end, it is 112 feet long, and its breadth is 57 feet. It consists of a basement and three stories, and is surmounted by a Mansard roof. It is substantially built of brick, and has a commanding site consisting of 18 acres of land. The regents recommend that the State take steps to enlarge the grounds to fifty acres, complete the furnishing of the building, and provide for a more substantial income for the institution.

The number of prisoners in the State Penitentiary at the end of the year was 124. During the preceding 12 months 82 had been received and 56 discharged.

The valuation of property for purposes of taxation in the city of Portland for the year was \$9,622,750. The city debt is \$76,500, the receipts and expenditures of the year \$112,760.24.

In political matters there has been no interest or activity, as no general election was held. An investigation of charges of bribery, in connection with the election of Governor Grover to the United States Senate, was carried on early in the year, but no report of the result can be made until the meeting of the Legislature in 1878. The circumstances connected with the appointment of presidential electors in 1876 and the giving of a certificate of election to E. A. Cronin, one of the candidates receiving only a minority of votes, were investigated by a committee of the United States, by whom a report was made in February. As conclusions of law the committee found: "First, conceding Watts to have been ineligible, this

fact could not under any possible state of circumstances operate to elect Cronin, a minority candidate; that Governor Grover acted without his jurisdiction, and his action was *ultra vires* and void; that the certificate of the Governor is no part of the appointment of an elector, being simply evidence of an appointment, but not a conclusive one, and may be inquired into by the counting tribunal and disregarded or set aside, either in whole or in part, for mistake and fraud; that the action of the Secretary of State in canvassing the vote for electors was conclusive as to the persons appointed electors, and cannot be questioned either by the Governor in issuing a certificate or by any tribunal; that the record made to the President of the Senate through the certificates of the College of Electors represented by Odell, Cartwright, and Watts, the persons declared by the Secretary of State to have received the highest number of votes, is conclusive upon the point as to whether there was any vacancy in the college, and as to how and by whom such vacancy was filled, and cannot now be questioned by the President of the Senate, either House of Congress, or the Electoral Tribunal; that the resignation of Watts as an elector having created a vacancy in the office of elector, it was legally filled by Watts's reelection; that conceding Cronin to have been an elector (which we deny), his refusal to exhibit or deliver to the College of Electors his certificate from the Governor, and his withdrawing and organizing a college of his own, was upon his part such a 'refusal to act' within the meaning of the statute of Oregon as to occasion a vacancy in the office which Odell and Cartwright could under the statutes of Oregon legally fill, and which it was their duty to fill."

Fossil bones of the elephant, camel, horse, elk, and smaller quadrupeds, and numerous remains of birds and fishes, have been discovered in mounds of lava, a few miles to the northwest of the Fossil Lakes in Lake County. Little study has as yet been given to the deposits, but they are presumed to have considerable scientific interest.

ORTON, JAMES, an American naturalist, died while crossing Lake Titicaca, *en route* for Puno, on September 24th. He was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., April 21, 1830, and graduated at Williams College in 1855, at the Andover Theological Seminary in 1858, and, after traveling in Europe and the East, was ordained a Congregational minister in 1860. In 1866 he became instructor in the natural sciences in Rochester University, and in 1867 led an expedition from Williams College across South America, by Quito, the Napo, and the Amazon, discovering the first fossils found in the Amazon Valley. Since 1869 he had been professor of natural history in Vassar College. In 1873 he made a second journey across South America, from Pará up the Amazon to Lima and Lake Titicaca. He published "The Miner's

Guide and Metallurgist's Directory" (New York, 1849); "The Proverbialist and Poet" (Philadelphia, 1852); "The Andes and the Amazon" (New York, 1870); "Underground Treasures: how and where to find them" (Hartford, 1872); "The Liberal Education of Women" (New York, 1873); and "Comparative Zoölogy" (1875).

OSMAN PASHA, the Turkish commander at Plevna, was born about 1830. When his name first became prominent, in 1877, by the successful defense of Plevna, his identity was for a time in doubt. It was stated that he was Marshal Bazaine, the defender of Metz, then that he was a Prussian renegade, and finally some American papers stated that he was an American soldier of fortune, by the name of Clay Crawford. These stories were all refuted by the Turkish minister to the United States. According to this statement he is a Turk by race, by birth, and education. He received his early education under the direction of his brother, Hussein Effendi, for many years professor of Arabic in the Preparatory School of Constantinople. He afterward entered the Military Academy, and completed his studies in 1853, just in time to take part in the Crimean War. He was appointed on the staff and sent to Shumla. From that time little is known of him until the Cretan insurrection, during which he was promoted to a colonelcy for his bravery. At the outbreak of the Serbian war he was chief of staff of the fourth Turkish army corps, and was at once assigned to the command of the Widin division, with which he captured Saitchar. After the conclusion of peace he was raised to the rank of Mushir (Field-Marshal). It is also stated that at all times, and under every circumstance, he succeeded in obtaining the esteem and approval of his superiors, and that he is well known for coolness and military capacities. For an account of his career during the war of 1877, see TURKEY.

OWEN, ROBERT DALE, an American author, eldest son of Robert Owen, an English social reformer, died at Lake George, N. Y., June 24th. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, November 7, 1801, and his early years were spent at New Lanark, under the care of a private tutor. In 1818 he was sent to Fellenberg's school at Hofwyl, Switzerland, where he remained upward of three years. He accompanied his father to the United States, in November, 1823, lived for some time at New Harmony, Ind., and in the autumn of 1828 commenced at New York, in partnership with Miss Frances Wright, a weekly paper called *The Free Inquirer*, which was continued for three years. He then removed to New Harmony, where he was three times (1835-'38) elected a member of the Indiana Legislature. In 1843 and 1845 he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, serving till 1847. He took a leading part in settling the northwest boundary dispute. In 1845 he introduced the bill organ-

izing the Smithsonian Institution, and in 1846 became one of its regents and chairman of its building committee. In 1850 he was elected a member of the Convention which amended the Constitution of Indiana, and became chairman of its revision committee. In that Convention, and afterward in the Legislature, he introduced measures securing to the women of Indiana independent rights of property. In 1853 he was appointed *chargé d'affaires* at Naples, and in 1855 minister, remaining there till 1858. In the spring of 1860 he had a discussion on divorce with Horace Greeley, which appeared originally in the *Tribune*, and afterward in a pamphlet which obtained a circulation of 60,000 copies. During the civil war he published various letters to members of the cabinet, and to the President, advocating the policy of emancipating the slaves. In 1863 he published an address to the citizens of Indiana, showing the disastrous consequences that would follow from the success of the effort then making by certain politicians to reconstruct the Union with New England left out. Of this address the Union League of New York published 50,-

000 copies, and the Philadelphia Union League 25,000 copies. He was for many years a prominent believer in the phenomena called spiritualism. His principal works are: "An Outline of the System of Education at New Lanark" (Glasgow, 1824); "Moral Physiology" (New York, 1831); "Discussion with Origen Bachelor on the Personality of God and the Authenticity of the Bible" (1832); "Pocahontas," an historical drama (1837); "Hints on Public Architecture," with 113 illustrations (1849); "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World" (Philadelphia, 1860); "The Wrong of Slavery, and the Right of Emancipation" (1864); "Beyond the Breakers," a novel (1870); "The Debatable Land between this World and the Next" (New York, 1872); and "Threading my Way," being 27 years of autobiography (1874). His "Footfalls" treats of the spontaneous phenomena of spiritualism, and "The Debatable Land" opens with an address to the Protestant clergy on the present attitude of the religious world, while the body of the work sets forth the evidences of spiritual phenomena in general.

P

PECCI, JOACHIM, was born at Carpineto, in the Diocese of Anagni, in Italy, on March 2, 1810, and is descended from an ancient and illustrious house. As soon as he was of the proper age, he was sent to the Roman College, where he completed the usual course of studies, and entered the Academy of Ecclesiastical Nobles, and pursued the studies of law and theology until he entered the priesthood. On March 16, 1837, he was appointed, by Pope Gregory XVI., domestic prelate and private referendary, and received the title of Protonotary Apostolic. Subsequently he was sent by the same Pope as the Delegate to direct the government of Benevento. This was the smallest of the Papal districts ruled by a Delegate, containing 50 square miles, and about 24,000 inhabitants. The customs service there was paralyzed, and travel, except by the contrabandists, attended with the greatest danger. By his firmness and decision the Delegate soon restored complete order. He was soon removed to the charge of Spoleto, a district 20 times larger; thence he was afterward advanced to be Delegate at Perugia. In 1843, he was preconized Archbishop of Damietta, Egypt, and sent as Apostolic Nuncio to the King of Belgium. His health becoming affected, he solicited a recall from Belgium. The Pope on January 19, 1846, preconized him Bishop of Perugia, transferring him from the see of Damietta, and on December 9, 1853, he was created by Pius IX. a Cardinal of the order of Priests, and assigned to the Congregations of the Council of Immunity, of Rites, and of Regular Discipline. On February 20th, the second day of the Conclave,

after a duration of 40 hours, he was, on the third ballot, elected Pope, having received the vote of 61 Cardinals.

PEDRO II., DE ALCANTARA (John Charles Leopold Salvador Bibiano Francis Xavier de Paula Leocadio Michael Gabriel Raphael Gonzaga), Emperor of Brazil.* His Majesty, with the Empress and suite, returned to Petropolis, near Rio de Janeiro, on September 24, 1877, after an absence of nearly eighteen months spent in visiting the United States, Europe, the Holy Land, Egypt, etc. Immediately after his return, important reforms were projected in the various branches of the Government, one of the most noteworthy being the calling of the Liberal party to power, on January 5, 1878. Senator Sinimbu was appointed Minister of Agriculture and President of the new cabinet. Reduction of expense is the order of the day; and of the success likely to be achieved in this direction, an idea may be formed from the fact that, instead of a deficit of \$4,500,000 in the new budget, as proposed by the Conservatives, there will be a surplus of \$1,500,000. It may be mentioned in this connection that the new iron-clad, built in England at such an enormous cost for the Brazilian Government, and likely to prove as useless as expensive, was sold to the British for £600,000.

PENNSYLVANIA. The Legislature of this State opened its session of 1877 at the beginning of January. Soon after their first meeting the two Houses passed the following joint preambles and resolutions concerning a peace-

* For biographical notice, see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1876, p. 615.

able adjustment of the difficulties respecting the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States:

Whereas, The tranquillity of the country has been disturbed and its business prosperity imperiled by the extraordinary difficulty of ascertaining in the nearly balanced vote that has been the result of the late elections for the election of President and Vice-President;

And whereas, To allay any excitement that may endanger the public peace and precipitate upon the people the calamities of civil war, from which they have been lately delivered, it seems fit and proper that the Legislatures of the States, whose prerogatives and vital interests are involved in the issue, should declare and emphasize those principles embodied in the National Constitution by which the decision of the impending question can alone be safely and lawfully reached:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the will of the people in electing a President and Vice-President of the United States can only be expressed in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, and the persons having the majority of the votes of the electors appointed by the States of the Union in the manner prescribed by the Legislatures thereof must be by the force of the Constitution and laws declared President and Vice-President respectively, and must be on the 4th of March inaugurated, and thereafter duly respected as such.

2. That all factious opposition, and all threats of violence designed or intended to prevent or imperil the declaration and confirmation of the constitutional election of the President and Vice-President, are unpatriotic in spirit, dangerous and revolutionary in tendency, and merit and should receive the condemnation of an outraged and indignant people.

3. That the lists which the duly appointed electors of the States respectively are required by the Constitution of the United States to make of the persons voted for as President and Vice-President, and the number of votes for each, and which are to be by the electors certified and transmitted by them, sealed, to

the President of the Senate, and which certificates are to be opened by him in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, and counted, are the constitutional evidence of the votes cast for President and Vice-President.

4. That under the Constitution the persons having the majority of all the votes actually cast by the duly appointed electors of the States, respectively, are by force of the Constitution and laws the President and Vice-President from and after the beginning of their term of office, and any attempt to defeat the election of a President or of a Vice-President by either House of Congress upon the pretext that certain persons duly certified to be the electors of any State were not such electors, or by throwing out or refusing to count the legally certified votes of any State, or by impeding the counting of the electoral vote to ascertain the result, or for any other cause than that provided for in the Constitution when no person has a majority of votes of the electors duly appointed, will be a proceeding fraught with danger to the public peace, perilous to the stability of our Government, and exposing our nation to contempt in the general opinion of mankind.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to let their action on this question conform to the spirit of this declaration.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to have a copy of this preamble and resolutions forwarded to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress as early as convenient.

The foregoing preamble and resolutions have passed the Legislature.

THOMAS B. COCHRAN, Clerk of the Senate.

WILLIAM C. SHURLOCK,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

One of the two United States Senators from Pennsylvania, Simon Cameron, having vacated his seat by resignation, a successor was chosen by the Legislature. In the Senate, James Donald Cameron received 31 votes; Andrew H. Dill, 7 votes; Heister Clymer, 1 vote.

Obverse.



Reverse.



STATE SEAL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Cameron had 115 votes; Mr. Dill, 75 votes; Andrew G. Curtin, 1 vote; John Jackson, 1 vote. On the 21st, both Houses met in joint convention to finish the election, and declared "James Donald Cameron duly elected."

The Legislature closed its session on the 23d of March.

The Democratic members of the House of Representatives held a meeting among themselves soon after the adjournment, when they adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Speaker of the House Myer, and members of the Republican party of the same, did during the session of the Legislature trample upon the rights of the minority of the House, using means

unparliamentary and unconstitutional to carry party measures; and whereas the Speaker would not recognize the minority; and whereas, when such unparliamentary and unconstitutional measures were to be adopted, he, the Speaker, would attempt to shirk the responsibility by calling to the chair such a Republican member as would carry out their unprincipled measures: therefore, be it

Resolved, That we stamp with our unqualified condemnation the actions of the Speaker and the members of the Republican party of the House of Representatives in forcing through, out of order, such unparliamentary, unconstitutional, and partisan measures.

B. RUSH JACKSON,

H. B. FISH,

D. L. SHERWOOD,

Committee on Resolutions.

During the session of 1877, above 800 bills were introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature, but scarcely 100 of them passed.

The finances of the State appear to be in a satisfactory condition. The aggregate receipts at the Treasury from all sources, ordinary and extraordinary, during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1877, amounted to \$15,644,500.06—made up by \$5,778,874.29 derived from ordinary sources; \$984,997.62 balance in Treasury on December 1, 1876; \$609,544.38 received from insurance and transportation companies and Government claims, and \$8,271,083.77 proceeds from the sale of bonds issued for the eight-million loan at 5 per cent. per annum, authorized by the act of March 20, 1877. The same year's payments at the Treasury, including \$5,447,258.81 for ordinary disbursements, and \$8,035,194.38 amount of loans redeemed, were \$13,482,453.19; leaving a balance in the Treasury, on December 1, 1877, of \$2,162,046.87.

The estimated ordinary revenue of the State for the year ending November 30, 1878, is \$5,703,300; and the ordinary expenditure, \$6,392,000.

The most abundant source of public revenue in Pennsylvania is the tax on corporation stocks. In 1877 it yielded \$2,086,776.23, which was above \$60,000 less than in 1876. This decrease is ascribed to the working of the act passed reducing the tax on corporation stocks, and assessing a tax on their gross receipts.

The entire nominal debt of the State, on December 1, 1877, was \$22,913,814.31, of which \$820,754.31 bears no interest. Her assets at the same date consisted of the following items: \$1,705,014.87 balance in the sinking fund; \$4,636,413.66 bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, representing an indebtedness to that amount on January 31, 1878; and \$3,200,000 bonds of the Alleghany Valley Railroad Company; making together \$9,501,427.93. This being deducted from the above stated sum of \$22,913,814.31, the actual State debt unprovided for on December 1, 1877, would be \$13,352,386.38.

The debt of the city of Philadelphia on the 1st of June, 1877, was \$61,394,861.70.

The aggregate value of taxable real estate in

Pennsylvania for 1877 was \$1,648,490,669. In 1876 it amounted to \$1,671,617,691. The decrease of \$23,127,022 within the year is attributed to the general depression in business still continuing. The yearly amounts just stated do not represent the valuation of the property comprised within the corporate limits of the city of Scranton, in Luzerne County. By the provisions of a special law, the property of Scranton is not to be included in the returns of the Revenue Commissioners of that county. The value of property exempt from taxation, as reported by the Revenue Commissioners, of 40 among the 66 counties in the State, amounts to \$91,053,096. From the remaining 26 counties no reports on this species of property were received.

The entire value of personal property subject to taxation for State purposes amounts to \$159,382,242; and the tax assessed on it is \$574,817.86. This valuation and assessment were made by the Board of Revenue Commissioners in 1875, and are to remain the same till their next triennial meeting in 1878.

The condition and extent of public instruction in Pennsylvania are exhibited in the following summary of its school statistics for the year 1877: The whole number of school districts in the State is 2,145; of schools, 17,783; of graded schools, 6,290; of pupils registered, 907,412; attending schools, 575,597; percentage of attendance upon the whole number registered, 74. The average length of school term, in months, was 6.77; and the average cost of tuition per month for each pupil, 89 cents. The entire number of teachers in all the schools was 20,652, at an average monthly salary of \$37 and \$38 for male, and \$30 and \$32 for female teachers. The total cost of tuition for the year was \$4,817,563.35; of building, purchasing, and renting school-houses, \$1,276,578.55; of fuel, contingencies, debt, and interest paid, \$2,389,237.54; sundries, \$100,000; making the expenditures of all kinds for school purposes in 1877 \$8,583,379.44. The State appropriation for schools in the year was \$1,000,000. The estimated value of school property in the State is \$25,460,761.75.

For the several permanent institutions of charity in the State the sums paid out of the public treasury, in 1877, amounted to \$722,597.33; of which \$105 were for the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Philadelphia, and \$12,000 for a like institution at Pittsburgh; \$51,750 for the Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind at Philadelphia, besides \$3,750 for the Working Home for Blind Men, and \$2,000 for the Industrial Home for Blind Women, in the same city; \$31,846.12 for the Training School for Feeble-minded Children; \$143,000 for the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Warren; \$99,000 for that at Danville, and \$31,750 for the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

By an act passed at the session of January, 1877, the Legislature authorized the appoint-

the year, \$125,789,841.57. The entire number of accidents, resulting in death or serious bodily injury, which occurred on all the said roads during the year 1876, was 1,790, made up as follows: Killed—passengers, 32; employés, 195; others, 362; in all, 589. Injured—passengers, 120; employés, 685; others, 396; in all, 1,201.

The annual State election was for the choice of a State Treasurer, Auditor-General, and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Democrats met at Harrisburg on August 22d. After repeated ballots, the nominations resulted as follows: For State Treasurer, Amos C. Noyes, of Clinton County; for Auditor-General, William P. Schell, of Bedford County; for Judge of the Supreme Court, John Trunkey, of Venango County. The following platform was read to the Convention by the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions:

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania, by its delegates in convention assembled, does declare:

1. That the induction of Rutherford B. Hayes into the office of President, notwithstanding the election of Samuel J. Tilden thereto, was a high crime against free government, which has not been condoned and will not be forgotten. The same spirit of patriotism which forbore contest upon the first offense, will resist and punish any attempt at a second.

2. That the immediate happy effect of the application by the Federal Administration of the Democratic policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Southern States amply vindicates our frequent protests against previous violations of the reserved rights of the several States to exercise all power not delegated to the General Government by express constitutional provision.

3. That the purpose to reform the civil service which has been proclaimed by the present Administration is, like its adopted "Southern policy," a confession of the failure of radicalism, and a just tribute to the Democracy, which has long and earnestly demanded the overthrow and punishment of corrupt officials.

4. That capital combined in corporations has been too highly favored by both State and Federal legislation, and its demands for large returns are inconsistent with the depressed condition of the laboring and business interests of the country. We oppose further enactments for its special benefit at the expense of other interests. Labor and capital should have no cause of antagonism, and they should be left free to adjust their own relations. The right to contract freely exists for both parties. That the deprivation of employment of many thousands of industrious citizens and laborers, and the deep distress of themselves and their families, enlist our hearty sympathies, and we declare in the language of Jefferson, the founder of our party, that "a wise and frugal government which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned, is the hope of the people in adversity and their security in prosperity; and that under such a government, which it is the mission of the Democracy to maintain and perpetuate, any resort to force or to violation of law, or invasion of the rights of persons or of property, to redress grievances, is needless and at war with free institutions, under which the only rightful remedy is by frequently recurring elections of representatives of the people in State Legislatures and in the Federal Congress, to accomplish the will of the majority, which should be accepted as the voice of all.

5. That we accept the admonition of Jackson, in saying, "Considering standing armies as dangerous to free governments in time of peace, I shall not seek to enlarge our present establishment, nor disregard the salutary lesson of political experience which teaches that the military should be held subordinate to the civil power," and accordingly the increase of the Federal army, and any attempt to employ it as a partisan agent of Federal authority, or for interference with the sovereign rights of the States, will receive the continued earnest opposition of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

6. That "many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have besought us to make them richer by act of Congress," and "by attempting to gratify their desires, we have, in the results of our legislation, arrayed section against section, interest against interest, and man against man in fearful commotion," and, therefore, the grant, by the Legislatures of the States or by Congress, of exclusive privileges, and the establishment of odious monopolies under the pretext of public benefit, or of justice to sections of the country, are direct assaults upon the equal rights of the people; and as these monopolies have been contrived to enrich the few while a large number of the people are reduced to want, the Democracy of Pennsylvania protests against subsidies, land grants, loans of the public credit, and appropriations of the people's money to any corporation, as legalized plunder of the tax-producing industries of the country.

7. That we look with alarm and apprehension upon the pretensions of the great transportation companies to be above the fundamental law of this Commonwealth, which governs all else within our borders; and until they accept the Constitution of 1873 in good faith, they should remain objects of the utmost vigilance and jealousy by both Legislature and people.

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm and adopt the financial resolutions of the National Democratic platform, adopted at St. Louis in 1876.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of this platform, a delegate offered, as an amendment to it, two resolutions favoring silver coin and greenbacks being made legal tenders fully equal with gold, and paying the redeemable United States bonds in legal-tender money, with other details. The offer of these resolutions was opposed, and the president ruled it out of order. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was then agreed to.

The Republicans assembled at Harrisburg on the 5th of September, when the nomination of candidates for the several offices resulted as follows: For Judge of the Supreme Court, James B. Sterrett; for State Treasurer, William B. Hart; for Auditor-General, John A. M. Passmore.

The platform adopted by the Convention was as follows:

1. While we recognize and respect the differences of opinion existing among us as to the course pursued by President Hayes toward the South, we are in hearty accord in honoring the patriotic motives which have guided him, and in hoping that the results of his policy will be peace, good-will, and the complete recognition of the equal rights of all men in every section of the country; and to the efforts of his administration to carry into effect the principles of the platform upon which he was elected, we pledge our hearty and cordial support.

2. The Electoral Commission having been created at the urgent solicitation of the Democratic party,

and after the oft-repeated declarations of its leaders in both Houses of Congress that no faction could cavil at its decisions, we witness, with profound astonishment, the assaults of that party upon the august tribunal of its own creation, because its decisions disappointed their expectations of official patronage. Such assaults, so far as they seek to impair the confidence of the people in the just title of the President to his high office, are equally childish and foolish, but may become extremely mischievous in assisting to diminish the popular respect for the decisions of lawful tribunals.

3. We respectfully, but earnestly, entreat all members of the national and State Legislatures to assist the return of prosperity to this great country by adopting such measures to that end as are in their power; to devote less attention to partisan strife, and more attention to the business interests of the country, in order that wise and proper laws may be passed to lessen the burdens of labor and increase its rewards; to encourage and restore to activity legitimate industrial enterprises, and to enable the country to find a foreign market for its surplus products and manufactures.

4. That the Republican party, in passing the Homestead Law, inaugurated and is firmly committed to the policy that the public lands belong to the people and should be sacredly reserved to actual settlers, free of cost to whoever will occupy them in good faith, and that all laws permitting the acquisition of more than 160 acres of such public land, by any one person, should be repealed.

5. That we are opposed to the policy, heretofore prevailing, of renewing patents by act of Congress, and we favor such a revision of the patent laws as will hereafter prevent the renewal of any patent.

6. That the long and successful existence under the laws of Congress of the double coin standard warrants us in demanding an early repeal of the legislation which demonetized silver and established an almost exclusive gold standard; and we therefore favor a return to the free use and unrestricted coinage of the dollar of 1793, and its restoration to the position it held as a legal tender during the eighty years of our national existence, thus preserving the equality of the commercial value of the silver dollar with the gold dollar, keeping both in circulation.

7. That the administration of Governor Hartranft calls for our warmest approbation. He has established a State policy which has justly endeared him to the people of this Commonwealth, and has amply justified the confidence placed in him. The steady reduction of the State debt during his administration, and the successful refunding of a large portion of the debt at a lower rate of interest, are the best possible evidences that the State has been well and economically governed, and that the people have everything to hope from a continuance of the Republican party in power.

8. We are in favor of law and against lawlessness and anarchy, with all their attendant horrors and crimes. Equal rights in making laws impose equal duties in obeying them when made; and we tender our hearty thanks to Governor Hartranft and the officers and soldiers of his command for the prompt and, we hope, the effectual suppression of the lawless disturbances which recently occurred in this State.

9. That we hold in equal respect the right of capital to control its investments, and of labor to determine the value of its service; that we deprecate any assertion by violence of the rights of either, and we assert it as the duty of all citizens to hold their respective rights within the just limitations of the law, and that any attempt to coerce either by unlawful means should be promptly repressed by such lawful authority as exigency demands.

10. That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is

afraid to express a decided opinion on any question of present political importance, except in its open declaration of free trade, and that it still cherishes the delusion that expressions of political opinions ought either to mean anything or nothing, as may best tend to secure the restoration of that party to the control of the offices and the treasury of the Commonwealth. We are confident that the intelligent citizens of this great State will continue to intrust the conduct of its affairs to the party which has been zealous in the maintenance of its credit, vigilant in defense of its honor, prompt in the enforcement of its laws, and whose past administration of its Government has been honest and competent, and fearlessly faithful to the best interests of all men, of whatever class, race, or condition, within her borders.

11. That we renew our oft-repeated declarations in favor of adequate protection to American industry, and now that manufacturers are languishing, and workingmen are out of employment, the common interest demands a still closer adherence to the protective policy which the Republicans of Pennsylvania have always sustained. The country has never yet prospered under free trade, as it never can or will; and as all tariffs are levied primarily for revenue, it would be a bad government which is not just enough to its people to arrange its revenue imposts so as to encourage and build up the growth of home manufacture.

12. That we favor such legislation in State affairs as will, first, substitute adequate salaries for fees as a compensation for county officers; second, secure our municipalities from the dangers that attend the existing facilities for contracting debt; and, third, provide adequate guards against a recurrence of the frequent and large losses to which the people who do business with banks and banking institutions have heretofore been subject.

The Workingmen and Labor Reformers' Association, under the title of "The United Labor Party," held their convention at Harrisburg on September 10th, about 30 delegates from various localities being present. The nominations made by this party were as follows: For Judge of the Supreme Court, William L. Elwell, of Columbia County, who subsequently declined; for Auditor-General, John M. Davis, of Pittsburgh; for State Treasurer, James L. Wright, of Philadelphia.

The following platform was adopted:

Whereas, After an experience of over one hundred years under a Government intended by its founders to advance the interests of humanity—as is so clearly set forth in the Declaration of Independence, we as a people find ourselves in worse bondage and suffering under greater ills in this the first year of the second century of the American Republic than our forefathers labored under, when, through oppression, they were compelled to declare their independence and throw off the yoke of tyranny.

And whereas, Believing, as they did, that a government should be of the people, for the people, and to be administered for all the people, and that, when a government or a system becomes oppressive to the majority of the people, they have a natural right to so change and alter it as to them may seem proper, to effect the safety and happiness of the majority. These truths we hold to be self-evident.

And whereas, Society having by mutual consent agreed to be governed by laws, and as the laws, as now constituted, are unjust in an eminent degree, and in many respects antagonistic to the best interests of mankind, as the results so far so clearly prove: it therefore becomes the duty as well as the right of the people to so alter, amend, or abolish

such laws as to them may seem proper, keeping in view the fact that the fundamental principle of all law is justice, giving to every man the right to do right, and to no man the right to do wrong.

And whereas, Knowing, as we do, that the natural resources of the country are ample for the support of all the inhabitants thereof, as well as millions yet unborn, yet we have, through gross mismanagement in the public affairs, unwise legislation, and culpable mismanagement in the financial affairs of the nation, as well as a false and defective system of production and distribution, reduced thousands of our people to starvation, and millions more are helplessly drifting in the same direction; feeling that we have arrived at that point when this excessive taxation and usurious interest which has reduced us to this condition can no longer be borne, and it behooves us as men to change a system which has brought about such dire results, and assert the rights to which nature and nature's God entitle us and our children—the right to labor, and the right to enjoy all the fruits of our labor; feeling that the question we have to decide is whether we will return into the most abject slavery, or assert our rights as men, guaranteed us by the laws of God and the Constitution of the United States, the principles of which we ask you to help us carry out, adopting the following platform:

1. Abolition of the national banking system, the unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 20, 1875, and the issue of currency by the Government, based upon the wealth of the whole nation.

2. Eight hours a normal day's work, and legal punishment for all violators.

3. Sanitary inspections of all conditions of labor, means of subsistence and dwellings included.

4. The enactment of wholesome and permanent tariff laws for the encouragement and protection of American industries against ruinous competition with foreign labor and capital.

5. The establishment of bureaus of labor statistics in all States, as well as by the National Government; the officers of these bureaus to be taken from the ranks of the labor organizations, and elected by them.

6. The equalization of taxes, by taxing every individual and corporation pro rata regulated by his or her income; also taxing real estate and all other taxable property of whatever character equally—excepting only public property.

7. Abolishing completely the contract system in all municipal, State, and national work, thus removing the cause of great fraud.

8. Prohibiting the employment of prison labor by private employers, thus preventing convict labor from injuring the honest workmen.

9. Enacting strict laws, making employers responsible for all injuries to their employes, through the carelessness or neglect of the employer.

10. The public lands to be reserved for actual settlers, and that a fund be created by the General Government from which a loan could be obtained by any head of family wishing to settle thereon, who is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intentions to become such, to enable him to cultivate and improve said lands.

11. That courts of arbitration be established for the purpose of settling all disputes between capital and labor, or employers and employes, in districts established by the Legislature; these courts to be composed of three persons; one to be appointed by each of the contestants, and one by the court of the district: all persons composing said court to be disinterested parties, as all strikes are equally disastrous to both capital and labor.

12. Compulsory education, and prohibitory laws with penalties attached against the employment of children under fourteen years of age in industrial establishments or workshops.

13. The abolition of all conspiracy laws.

14. Gratuitous education in all educational institutions; candidates for the higher course of studies in colleges or academies for the profession to be selected for merit by competitive examination, irrespective of station or condition of life.

15. That we recommend the principles of coöperation, distributive and productive, as eminently calculated to enhance and improve the condition of the people socially, morally, and pecuniarily.

The following resolution was adopted by this convention, in regard to its nominees' connections with other parties:

Resolved, That all persons nominated by this party for any office shall be required to sever their connection with either of the old political parties, and pledge themselves to the support of our principles.

The Greenback party convened at Williamsport on the 19th of September. Its candidates for the several offices were all nominated by acclamation, as follows: For Judge of the Supreme Court, Benjamin S. Bentley, of Lycoming County; for Auditor-General, J. E. Emerson, of Beaver County; for State Treasurer, James L. Wright, of Philadelphia.

The platform adopted is, in substance, as follows:

That, as a remedy for existing evils, a further contraction of the currency should be stopped at once, and such currency made a full legal tender; silver remonetized; and the so-called Resumption Act of 1875 forthwith repealed. That the property of the Federal-bond holders should be taxed as well as that of the farmer, the manufacturer, the business-man, and the mechanic. That the whole system of bank-note currency should be abolished, and gold and silver supplemented by full legal-tender paper, except where by the terms of the contract it is otherwise provided. That the legal tender substituted therefor should be receivable for all dues public and private, and sufficient for the wants of business; and, in order to give such legal-tender paper a uniform value, it should be made interchangeable with bonds of the Government bearing a low rate of interest, and payable at maturity in coin or legal-tender paper at the option of the holder, but always interchangeable with full legal-tender money. That protective duties should be imposed on all articles for which there is raw material and skill to manufacture. That Congress should adopt a system giving encouragement to American steamships; also pass a law by which the surplus earnings of the people may be deposited under the guarantee of the General Government. That, as between employed capital and labor there is mutual dependence, all disputes about wages, working-time, etc., should be settled by arbitration. That the payment of wages should be made in money, and not in store-orders. That the Common School system should be supplemented by a system of Industrial Schools. That the party denounces the claim made by the banks for exemption from taxation. That the Government should pay no greater interest on its indebtedness than agriculturists can. That the Homestead Acts should be so amended as to make practicable the settlement of the lands by a system of colonization which would enable thousands of families to become self-sustaining.

The Greenback party having nominated as its candidate for State Treasurer the same person whom the United Labor party had pre-

viously declared its nominee for that office, the two parties seem to have subsequently entered into an agreement to the effect that all of the candidates presented to the people in the Greenback party's ticket should be considered common to the United Labor party also.

The Liquor Prohibition party nominated as its candidates for the several offices: For Judge of the Supreme Court, R. H. Winton; for Auditor-General, A. A. Barber; for State Treasurer, Samuel Cornett.



MAUCH CHUNK.

At the election, held on November 6, 1877, the Democratic candidates were chosen, by a comparatively uniform majority. The aggregate votes cast in the State numbered about 550,000, which is above 200,000 less than the whole number of votes polled at the Presidential election in November, 1876. The highest number of votes received by any of the candidates of the same party in 1877 was: Among the Democratic, 251,717 for State Treasurer; among the Republicans, 244,480 for Judge of the Supreme Court; among the United Greenback and Labor nominees, 52,854 for State Treasurer; and among the Liquor Prohibition, 2,997 for Auditor-General.

An interesting decision was rendered by the Supreme Court of the State, on the 4th of October, 1877. The city of Williamsport, empowered by an act of the Legislature to control the improvements of her streets, sewers, etc., and to issue bonds therefor in the sum of

\$200,000, issued bonds to the amount of \$645,000 instead. These bonds are held by private parties in different sections of the State. The validity of the bonds issued in excess of the \$200,000 having been called in question, and the matter brought before the courts, the court of the first instance gave judgment, declaring the over-issued bonds valid. On appeal, the Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment of the court below, on the ground that "the power granted to the municipality to control street and other improvements necessarily implies the raising of means to perform such duties,"

and that "the mere fact that the act limited the issue to \$200,000 does not render the issue of the \$445,000 additional illegal, because the power to issue was an implied one." In affirming judgment, the court also "ordered that the treasurer of the city of Williamsport do forthwith apply any money now in the treasury of the said city, and not otherwise appropriated, to the payment of the accrued interest and coupons overdue on said bonds, known as Series A."

The Chief Justice, and two of the Associate Justices, filed dissenting opinions.

A local explosion of fire-damp, in a mine worked at Pottsville, in Schuylkill County, took place on the 9th of May, 1877, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, killing six men, and bruising and scorching six more.

The ignition occurred in a somewhat retired part of the mine, where about 30 men were at work, and did not communicate itself to the rest, or its effects would have proved far more disastrous.

For the details of the memorable strike of railroad employes in July, 1877, see LABOR-STRIKES.

In Pennsylvania the strike resulted in the deaths of over 50 civilians and 5 soldiers, and the wounding and maiming of 100 or more, and the destruction of millions' worth of property.

By the middle of August all of the railway lines throughout the State were running on schedule time. The military detachments, posted at the several places of danger, were successively withdrawn as a state of permanent tranquillity had been secured. In some localities they were ordered to remain for months. Such was the case with the middle coal-field of

Luzerne County, where the miners, under the prevailing excitement, struck on the 25th of July, and stopped all trains upon the roads running through that region; and at Scranton, on the 1st of August, a large body of men endeavored to drive the workmen out of the railroad shops and factories. In this attempt they were met and defeated by the mayor and his posse; but not without a fierce conflict, in which the mayor was severely injured, three of the rioters were killed, and a number wounded. After the beginning of November, all manifestations of lawlessness had disappeared, and all troops withdrawn.

The State's expenditure on account of the military force employed to suppress these July riots, for pay, sustenance, and transportation of troops, is estimated to exceed \$700,000.

The engineers selected by the Joint Commission of Pennsylvania and New York to survey the boundary line between the two States afresh, and, if necessary, rectify it, began their work in June, 1877, and prosecuted it till after the middle of October, when it was suspended for the season. The newly surveyed line begins at the stone set up on an island in the Delaware as the northeast corner of Pennsylvania and the southwest corner of New York, and ends at a point three miles distant from the Allegheny County line, where the 119th milestone has been set. This is about one-half of the whole extent of the boundary. The new line thus far varies but little from the old one, most of the milestones set up in 1786 having been found. Some of them, that were not so firm and well protected as the others, have been reset.

The slight deviations of the new line from the old one are yet sufficient to cause remarkable changes.

The village of Waverly, till now regarded to be all in Pennsylvania, is passed through and divided into two unequal portions by the new line, which gives one of them to New York. The change made here by the new boundary has been accepted by the local authorities of Waverly, and is an accomplished fact already. Lawrenceville, and the people in it, considered as forming part of Tioga County in Pennsylvania, are now transferred to Chenango County in New York, and *vice versa*. Ceres, formerly believed to be in New York, is now located in Pennsylvania.

PERSIA.* a country of Asia. Reigning sovereign, Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, born 1830, succeeded his father, Shah Mohammed, September 10, 1848. Heir-apparent, Muzaffer-ed-Din, born in 1850. The area of Persia is estimated at 637,000 square miles. The population, which for some time had been on the decline, is now reliably reported as again increasing, and amounting to from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000.

* For an account of the religious statistics, the political divisions, and the imports and exports, see *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1874.

The ministry formerly consisted of only two functionaries, the Vizier-i-Azem, or grand-vizier, and the Ameen-ed-Doulah, or lord-treasurer; but in more recent times it has been divided into a larger number of departments, after the European fashion. In 1876 it consisted of the following members: Yussuf Khan, Prime Minister; Hussein Khan, formerly grand-vizier, Minister of Foreign Affairs and War and Commander-in-chief of the Army; Mirza Yussuf Khan, President of the Council, and Minister of the Interior and of Finances; Prince Ali Kuli Mirza, uncle of the Shah, Minister of Worship and of the Mines; General Ali Kuli Khan, Minister of Telegraphs; Mirza Ali Khan, Private Secretary of the Shah and Minister of Posts; Mohammed Rahim Khan, Minister of the Royal House; Ali Riza Khan, Minister of Justice; Hassan Ali Khan, Minister of Public Works; Mirza Abdul Wahab Wahab Khan, Minister of Commerce.

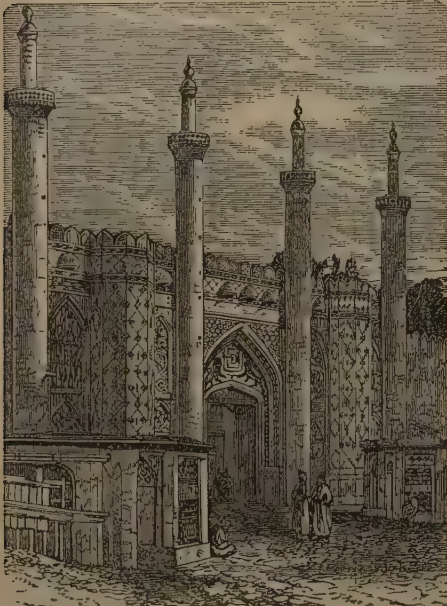


CITY GATE, TABRIZ.

In 1876 the receipts amounted to 34,720,000 francs in money and 6,360,000 francs in produce (300 kilogrammes of grain being valued at 15 francs), making a total of 41,080,000 francs. Of this sum, 31,000,000 francs were direct taxes, ground, head, and industrial taxes, and 5,000,000 francs customs duties. The expenses amounted to 40,000,000 francs, of which 16,960,000 francs were for the army, 7,680,000 for the court, 6,000,000 francs for the clergy, 2,000,000 for presents to the first families, the Afghans and others, 700,000 for foreign affairs, 1,500,000 for the other ministries, and the rest for other expenditures. There is no public debt.

According to the law of 1875, the soldiers no longer serve for lifetime, but only for 12 years, and the right of providing substitutes is granted. This new law has been introduced as yet in a few provinces only, but will shortly be extended over the whole kingdom. The regular infantry (Nizam) consists of ten divisions, of ten regiments each. Each regiment shall consist of 830 men; and the entire infantry, therefore, of 83,000 men. In times of peace not more than 30 regiments are generally kept; at present, however, 84 have been called in. The reg-

ular cavalry comprises only the body-guard of the Shah and 3 squadrons—together 500 men. In case of war, however, every tribe is required to furnish a certain number of irregular horsemen, making in all 25,000 to 40,000 men which can be placed in the field. The artillery com-



OLD SOUTH GATE, TEHERAN.

prises 10 regiments of 3 and 4 batteries each, of which each has from 18 to 24 guns, making together 5,000 men with 200 guns. The militia, which can be brought up to 20,000 men, is used only as police and to protect the frontier.

The total foreign commerce amounts to about 3,700,000 toman (1 toman = \$2.25), of which two-thirds are imports and one-third exports. The principal articles of imports are woven goods, principally cotton goods, glassware, paper, iron, copper, sugar, and tea; the principal articles of export are silk, tobacco, hides, wood, carpets, shawls, copper and iron ores, and opium.

Teheran, the capital, is in postal communication with Astrabad, Reshd, Bushire, Yezd, Kerman, Burudjird, Sinna in Kurdistan, and with the Russian and Turkish frontiers. As most of these lines were not opened until 1877, no statistics are as yet at hand.

The aggregate length of the electric telegraph lines in 1876 was 966 kilometres; the wires, 7,646 kilometres. The number of offices was 46.

When the war broke out between Russia and

Turkey, it seemed for a time as if Persia would be an ally of Russia. Russian staff officers were sent to Persia early in the year to organize the army, and large numbers of troops were called out in all the provinces. Persia, however, did not take part in the war, which was, in all probability, owing to the utter unfitness of its army for warlike operations. It has been described by all authorities as being in such a demoralized condition that a few Turkish battalions would suffice to put an entire Persian army corps to flight. It is not so very long ago that 20,000 Persian troops were completely routed by 2,000 Turkomans. This condition of the Persian army has, in all probability, induced the Russians not to secure Persia as an ally.

Among the works of the year containing information on Persia are A. Arnold's "Through Persia by Caravan" (2 vols., London, 1877); H. C. Marsh, "A Ride through Islam" (London, 1877).

PHONOGRAPH. This is a singularly ingenious but very simple machine, invented and recently brought to public notice by Mr. Thomas A. Edison, of Menlo Park, N. J. Its principle and mode of working will be understood by reference to the woodcut, Fig. 1. Here *F* is a cylinder, borne on an axle which passes through the two standards *A* and *B*. On one end of the axle is a crank, *D*; on the other a flywheel, *E*. The portion of the axle toward the crank has a screw-thread cut on it which, working in a nut, *A*, causes the cylinder to move laterally to and fro, when the crank is turned; on the surface of the cylinder is cut a narrow spiral groove corresponding to the screw-thread on the axle. At *F*, Fig. 1, and *A*, Fig. 2, is seen an iron disk about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch thick, which can be made to approach or recede from the cylinder by pushing in or pulling out the lever *H G*, which turns in an horizontal plane around the pin *I*. The under

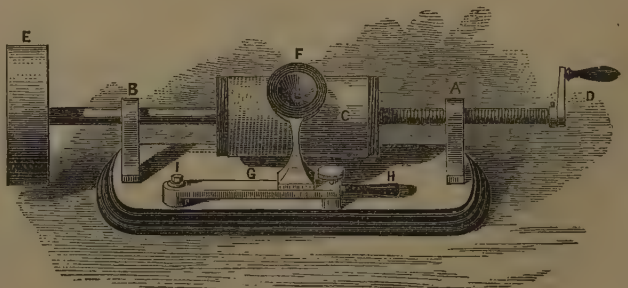


FIG. 1.—EDISON'S TALKING PHONOGRAPH.

side of this thin iron disk *A*, Fig. 2, presses against short pieces of rubber tubing, *X X*, which lie between the disk and a spring attached to *E*. On the end of this spring is a rounded steel point, *P* (the stylus), which enters slightly between the threads scored on the

cylinder. The distance of this stylus *P* from the cylinder is regulated by a set-screw, *S*, against which abuts the lever *H G*. Over the iron disk *A* is a vulcanite disk, *B B*, with a hole in its centre. The under side of this nearly touches the iron disk; its upper surface is cut into a shallow funnel-shaped cavity, leading to the opening in its centre. To operate the machine the cylinder is first neatly coated with a sheet of tin-foil made to adhere by gumming the corners; the stylus *P* is then brought to bear against the foil so that on turning the cylinder it makes a furrow. The mouth is now placed close to the opening in the vulcanite disk, and the metal disk is talked to, the cylinder at the same time being revolved with uniform motion. The voice causes the iron disk to vibrate and the stylus indents the foil, making there a record of the vibrations. If the vibrations given by the voice are those causing simple sounds, and are uniform and regular, the depressions in the foil will also be regular and undulating. But if the vibrations are those causing complex and irregular sounds (like those of the voice in speaking), the impressions will be in like manner complex and irregular. These different effects are seen in Fig. 3, where *A* shows the appearance to the eye of the impressions on the foil produced by singing the sound of *a* in "bat" against the iron disk; the irregular curved line *B* exhibits in profile (magnified) the undulations produced by the vibrations of ordinary conversation. Thus we have a *record* of the sound-vibrations on the foil. It now remains to obtain from these impressions a reproduction of the *aërial vibrations which made them*. To do this the disk *A*, with its stylus *P*, is moved away from the cylinder by revolving the lever *G H* on the pivot *I*. Then by reversing the motion of the crank the cylinder is caused to go back to its original position. The stylus is now brought again up to the cylinder, and a large cone of tin or paper is fixed in the vulcanite plate, to reënforce the sounds; then the crank is steadily turned in the same direction as at first. The elevations and depressions made by the stylus now pass under it, and in so doing cause both it and the iron disk to make over again the self-same vibrations which actuated them when they made

their traces on the foil. The consequence is that the iron disk gives out the vibrations which previously fell upon it, and it talks back what was said to it. The inventor has substituted clockwork in place of the crank turned by hand, thus insuring uniformity of motion, which is essential both for receiving and reproducing correctly the vibrations made in singing or even in speech. It is observed that

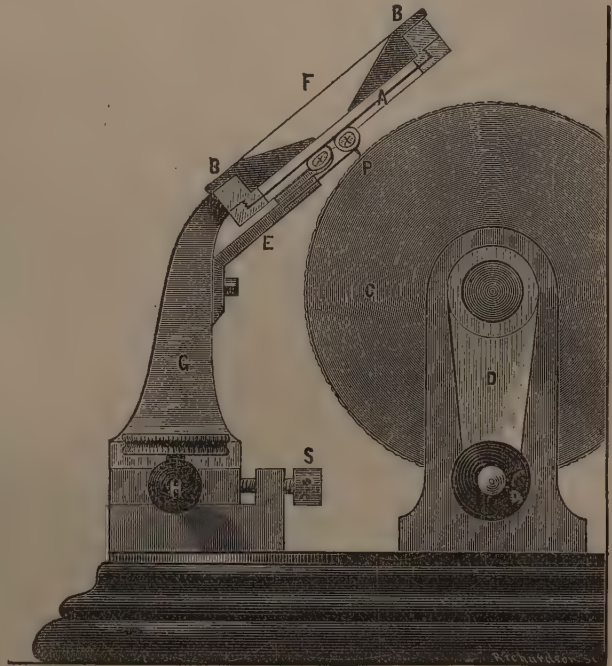


FIG. 2.—CROSS-SECTION OF EDISON'S PHONOGRAPH.

even slight irregularities in the velocity of the cylinder destroy the accuracy of the musical intervals, and cause the machine to sing falsetto. So too in speaking, if you make the phonograph talk by giving it a more rapid rotation than it had when you spoke to it, the



FIG. 3.—IMPRESSIONS MADE BY THE STYLUS ON THE FOIL-COVERED CYLINDER.

pitch of its voice is raised; and by varying the velocity of the cylinder the machine may be made to speak the same sentence in a very bass voice, or in a voice of the highest pitch. Sundry modifications in this instrument have been suggested, with a view to making more permanent the record of the sound-vibrations, or of reënforcing the sound as it issues from the vibrating disk. Thus, it has been proposed to

stereotype or electrotype the sheet of tin-foil after it has received the impressions of the stylus. Or the cylinder might be made of a material plastic at first, and becoming hard afterward. A detachable sheet of papier maché might be made to receive the impressions, and could then be sent through the mails, thus conveying to friends at a distance the very words and tones of their correspondents. It is announced that Mr. Edison has now perfected his instrument so that it can be heard distinctly at a distance of 200 feet; and so simple are the conditions of increasing the sounds that there is practically no limit to the improvement of the machine in this direction.

PORTUGAL, a kingdom in Southwestern Europe. King, Luiz I., born October 31, 1838; succeeded his brother, King Pedro V., November 11, 1861; married October 6, 1862, to Pia, youngest daughter of King Victor Emanuel of Italy. Issue of the union are two sons: Carlos, born September 28, 1863, and Alfonso, born July 31, 1865.

The area, according to the "Anuario Estadístico do Reino de Portugal" (1877), was 35,843 square miles; the population, according to the *Diário do Governo*, Nos. 109 and 115 for 1877, 4,429,332. The area and population of the several provinces were as follows:

PROVINCES.	Area in Square Miles.	Population in 1874.
Minho.....	2,321	967,578
Tras os Montes.....	4,292	872,349
Beira Alta.....	4,551	1,314,684
Beira Baixa.....	4,707	
Estremadura.....	6,984	855,351
Alentejo.....	9,425	845,894
Algarve.....	1,876	191,754
Total continental.....	34,606	4,047,110
“ Azores.....	922	261,907
“ Madeira.....	815	120,315
Total kingdom.....	35,343	4,429,332

The area and population of the Portuguese possessions in Asia and Africa were, according to the latest dates, as follows:

POSSESSIONS.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
I. POSSESSIONS IN AFRICA.		
Cape Verd Islands (nine inhabited).....	1,487	90,704 (1875)
In Senegambia (Bissão, etc.)..	25	9,282 (1873)
São Thomé.....	359	29,441 (1875)
Príncipe.....	58	1,455 (1873)
Ajuda.....	14	4,500 (1873)
Angola, Benguela, Mossamedes.....	312,532	2,000,000
Mozambique, Soala, etc	382,692	300,000
II. POSSESSIONS IN ASIA.		
In India:		
Goa, Salsette, Bardez, etc....	1,395	392,234
Damão and Territory.....	31	33,485
Diu and Gogola.....	10	13,598
Indian Archipelago:		
Timor and Amboina.....	5,528	250,000
China:		
Macao.....	1.49	71,894 (1871)
Total.....	704,132	3,201,883

The following were the gross sums of the budget estimates for the financial year 1867 (value expressed in contos and milreis: 1 conto = 1,000 milreis; 1 milreis = \$1.08; 5,701:480 means 5,701 contos and 480 milreis):

REVENUE.	
1. Direct taxes.....	5,701:480
2. Register.....	2,704:600
3. Indirect taxes.....	18,637:634
4. National domain.....	2,112:563
5. Interest on bonds in Public Exchequer...	1,105:797
Total.....	25,262:124
EXPENDITURE.	
1. Interest on home and foreign debt.....	10,580:984
2. Ministry of Finance.....	4,559:166
3. “ of Foreign Affairs.....	253:628
4. “ of the Interior.....	2,108:088
5. “ of Worship and Justice.....	562:286
6. “ of War.....	3,698:478
7. “ of the Navy and Colonies.....	1,565:554
8. “ of Public Works.....	3,101:551
Total.....	26,424:685

The public debt of Portugal dates from the year 1796, when the first loan of 4,000,000 milreis was raised. In 1835 it amounted to 55,000,000 milreis; in 1876 to 347,512:700.



TOWER OF BELEM.

The military system is based on the law of June 23, 1864, which has been modified by several decrees of the year 1868, as well as by decrees of October 4, 1869, December 15, 1875, and April 26, 1877. The strength of the army in 1877, on the peace-footing, was computed at 1,609 officers and 32,394 men; on the war-footing, 2,649 officers and 74,141 men. The actual strength of the army on August 31, 1877, was 1,671 officers and 34,062 men.

The navy in 1877 consisted of 27 steamers of 4,255 horse-power and 144 guns, and 12 sailing vessels of 36 guns, together 39 vessels, with 180 guns.

The trade of Portugal in 1874 was as follows (value expressed in contos):

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain.....	18,297	11,957
France.....	4,401	957
Spain.....	2,252	1,400
Germany.....	661	890
Russia.....	692	860
Sweden and Norway.....	778	469
Netherlands.....	723	808
Brazil.....	3,189	4,271
United States.....	1,286	267
Portuguese colonies.....	840	86
Other countries.....	322	2,004
Total, 1874.....	28,336	22,099
" 1873.....	84,046	28,615
Transit trade and reexports.....	.....	8,173

The following are the chief articles of import and export (value expressed in contos) :

MISCELLANEOUS.	Imports.	Exports.
Cereals.....	1,694	566
Seeds, fruits.....	486	8,168
Colonial produce.....	3,870	959
Beverages.....	191	9,373
Animals and animal provisions.....	2,818	1,595
a. Articles of food.....	8,059	15,661
Minerals.....	983	2,070
Metals.....	4,365	387
Wood.....	1,247	1,678
Hides, skins.....	2,073	1,352
Materials for spinning textures.....	8,365	709
Other manufactured articles.....	2,115	433
Glass and pottery ware.....	298	40
Drugs.....	381	664
b. Raw materials and manufactured articles.....	20,277	7,388
Total.....	28,336	22,999

The movement of shipping in 1874 was :

FLAG.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Sailing-Vessels.	Steamers.	Sailing-Vessels.	Steamers.
Portuguese:				
Sea-going vessels.....	657	86	1,028	79
Coast.....	5,169	183	4,840	184
Foreign.....	3,402	1,955	3,325	1,964
Total.....	9,228	2,224	9,191	2,227



PLAZA, COIMBRA.

The commercial navy of Portugal consisted in 1876 of 575 vessels, of which 39 were steamers. The total length of railways in operation, in October, 1877, was 968 kilometres, exclusive of 85 miles of railroads in mines. The aggregate length of telegraph lines was 3,608 and of wires 7,788 kilometres; number of stations, 157. The number of dispatches sent in 1876 was 582,827. The number of post-offices in June, 1877, was 669, of which 36 were on the islands. The number of inland letters was 10,470,152; of newspapers 6,021,744; and of printed matter, postal cards, and samples of goods, 137,452. The number of foreign letters, newspapers, etc., was 2,853,864.

A ministerial crisis occurred in Portugal in the first week of March, which resulted in the formation of a new cabinet under the presidency of De Avila, in which De Avila took the departments of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior; Barrose Cunha, Public Works; Mexia Salema, Justice; General de Sousa Pinto, the Army; and José de Mello e Gouvea, the Navy. The old ministry had been in office since 1870, and had asserted that the means for a financial improvement were to be secured by the greatest possible taxation. Their fall was caused by the miserable financial condition of the country, so that it was determined to give De Avila's party a trial. They proposed to secure a reduction of the taxes by a reduction of the expenses.

The Portuguese Cortes, in April, placed at the disposal of the Government £6,600, to send out a scientific expedition to explore the Central African territories between the colonies of Angola and Mozambique, and to study the hydrography of the Congo and the Zambesi. In the Chamber of Deputies, following an interpellation respecting the malpractices charged against Portuguese officials by English travellers, Senhor Thomas Ribeiro carried a proposal for an inquiry into the facts, laying down the following questions: 1. What territories ex-

port slaves to the African coasts? 2. At what ports are slaves embarked? 3. Of what nature are the dealers? 4. Whither are the slaves sent? 5. Do the traders deal on their own ac-

count or for others? 6. What will be the most effectual means for putting an end to the traffic? Foreigners and others acquainted with the Portuguese colonies in Africa, the authorities of

these colonies, the Portuguese legation at Rio Janeiro, and all the Portuguese consulates in Asia, Africa, and America, might be called upon to give evidence in this inquiry. The expedition left Lisbon on July 7th.

A royal proclamation was issued on June 16th, declaring the neutrality of Portugal in the Russo-Turkish war.

PRESBYTERIANS. I. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church by synods, as they are published in connection with the Minutes of the General Assembly for 1877:

SYNODS.	Presbyteries.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Albany.....	5	149	126	13,474
Atlantic.....	6	54	114	9,183
Baltimore.....	4	130	187	15,408
Central New York.....	5	173	166	21,253
China.....	6	43	29	1,479
Cincinnati.....	4	154	159	20,301
Cleveland.....	4	143	164	20,540
Colorado.....	4	39	42	1,592
Columbia.....	3	24	34	2,533
Columbus.....	5	129	163	16,650
Erie.....	6	131	241	31,522
Geneva.....	5	120	99	13,435
Harrisburg.....	4	152	177	23,008
Illinois, Central.....	4	152	180	17,144
Illinois, North.....	4	171	143	17,040
Illinois, South.....	3	101	156	10,097
India.....	5	33	13	534
Indiana, North.....	4	34	143	11,952
Indiana, South.....	4	116	160	16,400
Iowa, North.....	4	94	129	7,961
Iowa, South.....	4	134	132	11,725
Kansas.....	6	133	214	8,345
Kentucky.....	3	61	51	4,173
Long Island.....	3	96	63	15,535
Michigan.....	6	145	192	15,019
Minnesota.....	4	93	115	6,040
Missouri.....	6	133	201	10,557
Nebraska.....	3	39	38	2,369
New Jersey.....	9	865	263	45,199
New York.....	5	316	165	35,483
Pacific.....	5	112	107	6,611
Philadelphia.....	3	363	295	51,731
Pittsburgh.....	5	163	192	26,214
Tennessee.....	4	39	55	3,303
Toledo.....	4	32	104	9,996
Western New York.....	6	174	156	23,613
Wisconsin.....	5	106	124	5,063
Total.....	175	4,301	5,153	557,674

Number of candidates for the ministry, 672; of licentiates, 321; of licensures, 152; of ordinations, 133; of installations, 240; of pastoral dissolutions, 224; of ministers received, 59; of ministers dismissed, 32.

The *General Assembly* of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America met at Chicago, Ill., May 17th. The Rev. James Eels, D. D., of California, was chosen moderator. The committee who had been appointed for that purpose by the preceding General Assembly reported a list of the delegates and corresponding members whom they had nominated to attend the General Presbyterian Council which was to meet at Edinburgh, Scotland, in July, which was accepted by the Assembly. A committee had been appointed by the previous General Assembly to continue the consideration of the subject of devising means to reduce the size of the Assembly by a change in the basis of representation, which had been

before the Assembly, in some shape, for five years. This committee presented a report reviewing the whole question, but which made no definite recommendation of a plan for reducing the Assembly. They suggested, however, some propositions for meeting the difficulties by an increase of the number necessary to constitute a presbytery, and by the provision of arrangements for paying the expense of entertaining the members of the Assembly, and expressed the opinion that a wise decision on the subject could not be reached until the presbyteries should have carefully considered the principles and the facts involved in the proposed change.

A report was adopted by the Assembly, proposing two plans to be submitted to the presbyteries, which were styled the synodical plan and the presbyterial plan. The synodical plan is as follows:

The General Assembly shall consist of an equal delegation of bishops and elders from each synod in the following proportions—viz., each synod consisting of not more than fifty ministers shall send one minister and one elder, and each synod consisting of more than fifty ministers shall send two ministers and two elders, and in the like proportion for every fifty ministers in any synod; and these delegates so appointed shall be styled Commissioners of the General Assembly. The commissioners shall be chosen by the synod, with due regard to the rights of the presbyteries. If the synod send three or more ministers and three or more elders to the General Assembly, not more than one-third of its commissioners, and if it send two or more ministers and two or more elders, not more than one-half of its commissioners in any year shall be taken from the same presbytery; and in a series of years equal to the number of presbyteries in any synod every presbytery shall be represented by at least one minister and one elder.

The following is the presbyterial plan:

The General Assembly shall consist of an equal delegation of bishops and elders from each presbytery in the following proportion—viz., each presbytery consisting of not more than forty ministers actually engaged in ministerial work as pastors, co-pastors, pastors-elect, stated supplies, evangelists, missionaries, professors in the theological seminaries, or those assigned to the work of the Church by the General Assembly, shall send one minister and one elder; each presbytery consisting of more than forty and less than eighty ministers, employed as above specified, shall send two ministers and two elders; each presbytery consisting of more than eighty and less than one hundred and twenty ministers, employed as above specified, shall send three ministers and three elders; in like proportion for each additional forty ministers actually engaged in ministerial work; and these delegates so appointed shall be styled Commissioners to the General Assembly.

The Committee on Fraternal Relations made a report reciting the action of the Southern General Assembly of 1876 on the resumption of correspondence with the Northern Church (see *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1876), recommending that the Assembly make a new declaration "that the language specially complained of by the Southern Assembly is a part of that sorrowful past which we in the day of peace and fraternity would wish to forget; and

it is to us a matter of sincere regret that the terms of schism, heresy, or blasphemy should ever have been applied to Southern Presbyterians by any General Assembly of which this Assembly is the successor; "nominating fraternal commissioners to the Southern General Assembly, and inviting that body to send similar commissioners. The recommendations of the committee were rejected, and the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 238 to 97, as a substitute for them:

Inasmuch as the letter from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, recently holding its sessions in the city of New Orleans, presents no suggestion not considered by previous general assemblies of this body, and makes no advance toward the attainment of fraternal relations between the two bodies, and indicates no disposition to forget the past, or pass it over, save upon conditions impracticable for the Assembly: therefore

Resolved, That while this General Assembly is ready at any time to enter into fraternal relations with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, no further action in this matter on the part of this Assembly is called for at present.

Afterward the following dispatch was received from the Southern Assembly in session at New Orleans, La.:

NEW ORLEANS, May 22, 1877.

This Assembly has adopted, by 109 to 4, a paper which recites the action of our Assemblies at Savannah and St. Louis, which also refers to the communication from your Assembly, received at our present sessions. It concludes with expressions of dissatisfaction with the last-named paper, because it contains no reference whatever to the main part of our paper sent from Savannah to Brooklyn, and declares that the Assembly can add nothing to our action at St. Louis, approving the ground taken by our committee at Baltimore, which approved what the Assembly reaffirmed at Savannah. The paper adopted here concludes thus: "If our brethren of the Northern Church can meet us on those terms which truth and righteousness seem to us to require, then we are ready to establish such relations with them during the present sessions of the Assembly."

JOSEPH P. WILSON, S. C.

The full text of the communication here referred to (which is given in connection with the proceedings of the Southern General Assembly) was received in due course of mail, and was referred by the Assembly to its committee of correspondence.

Sundry reports on important subjects were made by committees, but no final action was taken upon them, but the matters were continued to the next assembly. Only subjects upon which final action was taken are here noticed.

A memorial was presented from the Synod of San Francisco, presenting the importance of the Chinese work in California, and making a number of recommendations for its prosecution and extension, by the Board of Foreign Missions. A report was adopted favoring the objects of the petition, advising the enlargement of the mission by the Board of Foreign Missions encouraging and coöperating with the churches of the Pacific coast, and seeking to educate a native ministry among the Chinese in the United States and China. A case came

up from the Presbytery of Sewickly, which involved the question of the responsibility of members of the Presbyterian Church who are interested in the publication of newspapers issuing a Sunday edition. The Assembly decided that "any voluntary and responsible participation in the publication and sale of Sunday newspapers is inconsistent alike with obedience to the law of God and with membership in the Presbyterian Church," and justified the disciplinary proceedings which had been instituted by the Presbytery in the case under review. A report was adopted on the subject of the evangelization of the German population of the country, which advised a careful study of the difficulties of the work, special attention to young German candidates for the ministry, coöperation in efforts to instruct German church members and other Germans, the appointment of special committees for the German people in each Presbytery or Presbyterian Home Mission Committee, the participation of ministers in German services, and the publication of books and papers in the German language. Committees were appointed to carry out the latter purposes. The report on temperance recommended the practice of total abstinence and the discouragement of social wine-drinking, and advised the exclusion from membership of persons who are engaged in the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, or who derive their livelihood from this traffic. A communication from the United Presbyterian General Assembly, inviting the Assembly to send delegates to a meeting to be held at Xenia, Ohio, in October, to devise a plan for united effort in the cause of temperance on the part of the churches, was acted upon favorably, and delegates were appointed to attend the meeting. In answer to several memorials on the subject of the wine to be used at the Communion service, the Assembly decided that the control of the matter be left to the sessions of the several churches, with the recommendation that the purest wine attainable be used.

II. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church by synods, as reported to the General Assembly in May:

SYNODS.	Number of Ministers.	Number of Churches.	Number of Communicants.
Alabama.....	44	100	6,142
Arkansas.....	85	83	3,846
Georgia.....	93	172	9,023
Kentucky.....	87	139	9,242
Memphis.....	70	142	6,570
Mississippi.....	80	167	8,437
Missouri.....	73	139	7,845
Nashville.....	67	116	8,338
North Carolina.....	110	216	16,544
South Carolina.....	91	157	10,394
Texas.....	74	133	4,940
Virginia.....	205	276	22,225
Total.....	1,032	1,830	112,550

The following is a summary of the general statistics of the Church as they are given in the table published with the Minutes of the General Assembly of 1877. The table also exhibits the condition of the Church, as was indicated by the reports of 1875 and 1876:

SYNODS, ETC.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Synods.....	12	12	12
Presbyteries.....	64	63	63
Ministers and licentates.....	1,034	1,079	1,115
Candidates.....	137	192	176
Churches.....	1,797	1,821	1,880
Licenses.....	43	41	52
Ordinations.....	41	47	41
Installations.....	70	73	54
Pastoral relations dissolved.....	46	54	51
Churches organized.....	59	43	43
Churches dissolved.....	15	30	12
Churches received from other denominations.....	....	5	5
Churches dismissed to other denominations.....	....	....	3
Ministers received from other denominations.....	7	2	1
Ministers dismissed to other denominations.....	....	....	1
Elders.....	5,035	5,415	5,122
Deacons.....	2,367	3,177	3,333
Members added on examination.....	7,846	7,693	6,302
Members added on certificate.....	3,616	3,454	3,066
Whole number of communicants.....	107,334	112,153	112,550
Adults baptized.....	2,433	2,416	1,947
Infants baptized.....	4,698	4,653	4,535
Number of baptized non-communicants.....	21,075	22,280	22,582
Children in Sunday-schools and Bible-classes.....	67,056	67,334	66,624
CONTRIBUTIONS.			
Sustentation.....	\$34,664	\$39,601	\$39,195
Evangelistic fund.....	20,675	15,500	12,735
Invalid fund.....	9,135	9,641	9,470
Foreign missions.....	33,632	45,054	39,438
Education.....	33,750	32,522	30,033
Publication.....	13,180	8,660	10,595
Presbyterial.....	11,707	11,886	11,523
Pastors' salaries.....	550,270	543,429	512,530
Congregational.....	399,568	382,314	392,093
Miscellaneous.....	55,412	50,063	53,203
Total.....	\$1,167,058	1,133,681	1,110,971

The condition of the funds and benevolent enterprises of the Church is exhibited in the reports of the boards having them in charge.

The *General Assembly* of the Presbyterian Church in the United States met at New Orleans, La., May 17th. The Rev. C. A. Stillman, D. D., of Alabama, was chosen moderator. The following report was adopted on the subject of correspondence with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America:

Whereas, The General Assembly of this Church, in session at St. Louis in 1876, adopted a paper tendering special thanks, in the name of the whole Church, to our Committee of Conference at Baltimore, for their diligence, fidelity, and Christian prudence, and, in particular, approving and indorsing, as satisfactory to the Southern Church, the condition precedent to fraternal relations suggested by our committee, viz.: "If your Assembly could see its way clear to say, in a few plain words, to this effect, that these obnoxious things were said and done in times of great excitement, and are to be regretted; and that now, in a calm review, the imputations cast upon the Southern Church (of schism, heresy, and blasphemy) are disapproved, that would end the difficulty at once;" and—

Whereas, Our General Assembly, in session at Savannah in 1876, in response to a paper from the

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, which met in Brooklyn, adopted the following paper, viz.:

"We are ready most cordially to enter on fraternal relations with your body on any terms honorable to both parties. The Assembly has already, in answer to an overture from the Presbytery of St. Louis, spontaneously taken the following action:

"*Resolved*, That the action of the Baltimore Conference, approved by the Assembly at St. Louis, explains, with sufficient clearness, the position of our Church. But, inasmuch as it is represented by the overture that misapprehension exists in the minds of some of our people as to the spirit of this action, in order to show our disposition to remove, on our part, all real or seeming hindrance to friendly feeling, the Assembly explicitly declares that, while condemning certain acts and deliverances of the Northern General Assembly, no acts or deliverances of the Southern General Assemblies are to be construed or admitted as impugning in any way the Christian character of the Northern General Assembly, or of the historical body to which it is the successor;" and—

Whereas, The said General Assembly at Brooklyn, in response to the foregoing paper adopted by your Assembly at Savannah, adopted the following, which has been communicated to us at our present meeting, viz.:

"The overture of this Assembly having been received by the General Assembly in the South with such a cordial expression of gratification, the committee recommend that the same resolution, declarative of the spirit in which this action is taken, be adopted by this Assembly, viz.: In order to show our disposition to remove on our part all real or seeming hindrance to friendly feeling, the Assembly explicitly declares that, while condemning certain acts and deliverances of the Southern General Assembly, no acts or deliverances of the Northern Assembly, or of the historic bodies of which the present Assembly is the successor, are to be construed or admitted as impugning in any way the Christian character of the Southern General Assembly, or of the historical body or bodies of which it is the successor:"

Therefore be it resolved, by this Assembly, That we cannot regard this communication as satisfactory, because we can discover in it no reference whatever to the first and main part of the paper adopted by our Assembly at Savannah, and communicated to the Brooklyn Assembly. This Assembly can add nothing on this subject to the action of the Assembly at St. Louis, adopting the basis proposed by our Committee on Conference at Baltimore, and reaffirmed by the Assembly at Savannah.

If our brethren of the Northern Church can meet us on those terms, which truth and righteousness seem to us to require, then we are ready to establish such relations with them during the present sessions of the Assemblies.

A report was read of the condition of the institute for the education of colored candidates for the ministry, which had been authorized by the Assembly of the previous year, and established at Tuskealoosa, Ala. It had been under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Stillman, present moderator of the Assembly, with one assistant, and was opened on the 1st of November, 1876. It had at present six scholars, of whom two were regular candidates for the ministry. There were a great many colored men who applied for its benefits, but they had not the means of support, and the institute had not the means of providing it for them. This, it was stated, was the chief difficulty in the way of building up the school. An execu-

tive committee on the education of colored candidates for the ministry was instituted, and provision was suggested for the support of candidates by presbyteries, and by an annual collection to be taken for the purpose.

On the subject of "worldly amusements," a paper was adopted discountenancing "the modern dance in all its forms," as tending to evil, declaring that some forms of this amusement are more mischievous than others, "the round dance than the square, the public ball than the private party, but none of them are good;" urging Christian parents not to send their children to dancing-schools, and leaving the judgment of all cases of offending to the church sessions. The Committee on the Book of Church Order reported that 25 presbyteries had accepted the revised book; 35 presbyteries had voted not to adopt it, but 20 of them had expressed general approval of the work of revision, and asked that it might go on. The committee presented seven points to be submitted to the presbyteries to be voted on separately from the body of the work, and were ordered to put them into suitable shape, to be sent down as an overture. The course of the Committee of Publication, who had suffered a great loss by the defalcation of their recent secretary, in offering to make good the loss, and its efforts to collect money for that purpose, was approved. The Assembly decided to hold its correspondence hereafter with all churches with which it maintains friendly relations by letters, instead of by deputations, excepting the Reformed Church of America, with which a peculiar coöperative alliance exists. Delegates were appointed to the Presbyterian Council to be held at Edinburgh.

III. UNITED AND REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.

(a.) *United Presbyterian Church of North America.*—The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church as they were reported to the General Assembly in May:

Synods.....	8
Presbyteries.....	57
MINISTERS.	
Ministers without charge.....	167
Pastors and stated supplies.....	478
Total ministers.....	640
Ministers deceased.....	11
Received from other churches.....	1
Dismissed to other churches.....	8
Ministers ordained.....	24
Ministers installed.....	57
Ministers released.....	46
Licentiates.....	69
Licenses.....	32
Students of theology.....	51
CONGREGATIONS.	
Congregations with pastors or stated supplies.....	568
Congregations vacant.....	215
Total congregations.....	783
Congregations organized during the year.....	14
Congregations dissolved or dismissed.....	7
Mission stations.....	45
New stations during the year.....	19
Houses of worship erected.....	19
Total cost of houses reported.....	\$105,435
Average cost.....	5,549
Congregations having no houses.....	113
Parsonages.....	67
" built.....	7
" built, total cost.....	\$10,510

MEMBERSHIP.

Members received on profession.....	4,484
Members received on certificate.....	3,242
Deaths and removals.....	4,944
Total members reported.....	78,483
Adults baptized.....	604
Infants baptized.....	3,905

SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

Schools open the whole year.....	516
Schools open part of the year.....	195
Total schools reported.....	701
Average months open.....	10.6
Officers and teachers.....	6,985
Number of scholars reported.....	58,889
Contributions by Sabbath-schools.....	\$22,481

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Salaries of pastors and supplies.....	\$457,156
Congregational expenses.....	225,847
To the boards.....	110,683
General contributions.....	48,805
Total contributions.....	\$846,991
Average contribution per member.....	11 34
Average salary of pastors.....	951

The nineteenth *General Assembly* of the United Presbyterian Church of North America met at Sparta, Illinois, May 28d. The Rev. R. B. Ewing, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was chosen moderator. A report was adopted on temperance, declaring that every church member should consider himself pledged to total abstinence, that it is "inconsistent with membership in the Church of Christ to be engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or in any other way aid or abet in the manufacture, sale, or use of intoxicating liquors," and that it is the duty of all Christians to combine in their efforts to promote a reformation on this subject, and condemning the license system. A committee was appointed to meet with committees of other Evangelical churches at Xenia, Ohio, on the fourth Tuesday in October, to devise a plan for united effort in this cause. A request for a change in the basis of representation in the General Assembly, so that the ministers only who are engaged in the actual work of the ministry should be counted in adjusting it, was denied on the ground that it would infringe upon the ordained prerogatives of the ministry. In connection with this action, the Assembly enunciated the doctrine that "the rights and privileges pertaining to the ministerial office are not founded on the exercise of that office. By ordination to the office of the ministry, authority to govern, as well as to teach, is conferred." A request for a more definite deliverance on the law against the marriage of a deceased wife's sister was answered by a declaration that the law on the subject is specific, and is a part of the organic law of the Church, and by an injunction that it be faithfully taught, and that violations of it be dealt with by sessions, consistently with its spirit and design. Four ministers and four elders were appointed delegates to the Council of the Presbyterian Alliance.

(b.) *Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (O. S.).*—The following is a summary of the statistics of this body as reported at the meeting of the Synod in May, 1877: Number of presbyteries (New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, Pittsburgh, Ohio,

Lakes, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas), 9; of congregations, 106; of ministers, 100; of elders, 497; of deacons, 289; of communicants, 10,101; of Sunday-school teachers, 865; of Sunday-school scholars, 7,594; amount of contributions for foreign missions, \$7,966; for home missions, \$3,247; for freedmen's mission, \$2,040; for "national reform," \$4,428; for the theological seminary, \$3,189; for the educational fund, \$1,240; for church erection, \$11,698; for pastors' salaries, \$79,667; miscellaneous contributions, \$49,821; total contributions, \$161,296. The *Syrian Mission* reported 9 missionaries, 85 communicants, 8 day-schools, with 225 scholars; 1 boarding-school, with 53 scholars; 5 Sunday-schools, with 148 scholars; 25 native helpers, 1 station, 8 out-stations, and 9 mission buildings.

The Synod met at Allegheny City, Pa., May 22d. The Rev. J. R. Thompson, of Newburg, N. Y., was chosen moderator. About 85 ministers and 60 elders were in attendance as delegates. The enterprises of the Church had suffered from the pecuniary depression, particularly the educational institutions—Geneva College, Ohio, and the Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pa. The missionary enterprises of the Church, however, had been well sustained. A report on temperance was adopted, expressing the hope that the liquor traffic would be declared illegal, and urging the duty of total abstinence on all Christians, and the necessity for more stringent legislation. Another report commended the work which the National Reform Association had done in behalf of the Sunday laws and the use of the Bible in the schools, and recognizing the steady progress of the effort to secure a religious amendment to the Constitution. A collection was appointed to be taken up for the association, and the churches were recommended to contribute at least \$4,000 for its work. One of the most interesting discussions in the Synod was on the question of inviting ministers of other denominations to preach in the pulpits of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. A report was adopted declaring that, while desiring to cultivate and cherish the most friendly and fraternal relations with brethren of other Evangelical denominations, it had never been the custom of the Church to invite them to minister to the people in the preaching of the Word, and that there seemed to be "no good reason, in the present condition of the visible Church of Christ, for departing from existing usage."

(c.) *Reformed Presbyterian Church: General Synod.*—This body consists of 6 presbyteries, the Northern, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Ohio, Western, and Eastern (in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) Presbyteries, with 50 churches, 48 ministers and supplies, and 4 licentiates. The General Synod met at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 16th. The Rev. S. M. Ramsey, of Duaneburg, New York, was chosen moderator. The Synod recommended to the members of the Church to contribute to the Foreign

Mission of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod (O. S.), "still aiming, however, to keep before them the idea that efforts should be put forth to locate a mission field, at as early a day as possible, which would be under the immediate direction of the General Synod itself." The Committee on Conference with the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (O. S.) reported that they had held two conferences with the other committee, but had found the difference which was in the way of union to be such that, for the present at least, it could not be surmounted. The difference relates mainly to the attitude of the two bodies in reference to political affairs, the Synod believing that all participation in political action which involves an oath of allegiance to the Constitution and Government of the United States is wrong, while the General Synod believes that such action is not wrong unless it involves some actual immorality. It was agreed, however, that coöperation between the two churches in regard to matters of public interest, as in the cases of "Foreign Missions" and the "National Reform Movement," was becoming and desirable. The committee was continued.

IV. CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The following is a summary of the statistics of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, as they were reported to the General Assembly in 1877:

Synods.....	26
Presbyteries.....	110
Ministers.....	1,283
Licentiates.....	257
Candidates.....	201
Number of congregations.....	2,251
Elders.....	7,408
Deacons.....	2,251
Members added by profession.....	6,450
Members added by letter.....	2,086
Total members added during the year.....	8,486
Adults baptized.....	4,105
Infants baptized.....	1,820
Whole number of communicants.....	100,812
Total in Sabbath-schools.....	52,706
Volumes in Sabbath-school libraries.....	16,543
Amount contributed by Sabbath-schools.....	\$6,758

CONTRIBUTIONS.	
For Home Missions.....	\$14,820
" Foreign Missions.....	1,859
" Educational purposes.....	4,079
" Publication.....	5,458
" Church building and repairing.....	96,440
" Pastoral salaries.....	147,421
" Presbyterian purposes.....	6,401
" Miscellaneous.....	14,912
" Charity.....	8,286
Amount contributed by Sabbath-schools.....	6,758

Total contributions.....	\$301,559
Total value of church property.....	1,683,780

The *General Assembly* of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church met at Lincoln, Ill., May 17th. The Rev. Dr. A. B. Miller was chosen moderator. The question which excited the most discussion related to the attitude which the Church should maintain toward independent papers published professedly in its interest. The Assembly had, a few years ago, for the purpose of securing to the Church a better and more efficient general newspaper than it had, procured the consolidation of all the journals representing the Church into one, *The*

Cumberland Presbyterian, published officially by the Board of Publication at Nashville, Tenn. Since then movements had been made to start private papers, and the Assembly was asked to discountenance them. A resolution was passed declaring "that the General Assembly disapproves of the publication of weekly papers claiming to be published in the interests of the Church, except the one published by the Board of Publication, in accordance with the action of former General Assemblies, unless the persons desiring to issue such publications shall have first obtained the consent of the General Assembly." For the improvement of *The Cumberland Presbyterian*, the Board of Publication was authorized to employ paid contributors or associate editors, and pay them reasonable compensation. Consent was given to the publication of a paper on the Pacific coast, by private enterprise, if the Board of Publication was not able to undertake it.

V. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.—According to the statistical reports submitted to the General Assembly in June, the Presbyterian Church in Canada consisted of 805 congregations, with 1,042 churches, 590 ministers, 3,596 elders, 93,788 communicants, and 72,000 pupils receiving instruction in the Sunday-schools.

The *General Assembly* of the Presbyterian Church in Canada met at Halifax, N. S., June 18th. The Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Sydney, C. B., was chosen moderator. Much interest was exhibited in the discussion of the case of the Rev. D. J. MacDonnell, who was charged with heresy in denying the doctrine of the eternity of future punishment. His case had been in the lower courts of the Church for more than a year, and the previous General Assembly had required of him to report to the present Assembly whether he accepted the teaching of the Church on that subject. His letter in answer to this demand was read to the Assembly. In it he said: "I beg respectfully to state that I hold no opinion at variance with that teaching." A resolution was adopted by the Assembly reciting that, while repeating that he held no opinion at variance with the teaching of the Church, he failed to state that he accepted it, and requiring him to give in writing, before a specified time, a categorical answer to the question propounded to him "in the terms of the deliverance of the last Assembly." Upon the passage of this resolution, Mr. MacDonnell stated: "I have answered as categorically as a minister within the Church who has given his adherence to the Confession of Faith, and still adheres to it, can fairly and constitutionally be required to do on a point on which he is confessedly in difficulty. If my answer is not satisfactory, I request, as I have a constitutional right to do, that the Presbytery of Toronto be instructed to frame a libel according to the laws of the Church." He afterward put the same statement in writing. A committee was then appointed to confer with Mr.

MacDonnell, with a view to the arrangement of the difference without further judicial proceedings. This committee, after having a conference with him, reported that he had intended, in expressing his adherence to the Confession of Faith in his last statement to the Assembly, to be understood as saying: "I consider myself as under subscription to the Confession of Faith in accordance with my ordination vows, and I therefore adhere to the teaching of the Church as contained therein on the doctrine of the eternity or the endless duration of the future punishment of the wicked, notwithstanding the doubts and difficulties which perplex my mind." By unanimous consent this declaration was accepted as satisfactory, and the subject was dropped.

VI. ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The *General Assembly* of the Established Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, May 24th, and was opened with the usual state ceremonial by the Earl of Galloway as Lord High Commissioner. The Rev. Dr. Phin, Convener of the Home-Mission Committee, was chosen moderator. The usual gift of the royal bounty of £2,000 was made, "for the propagation of Christian knowledge and the principles of the Reformed religion in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland." The report on Church Extension showed that during the year 18 new parishes had been erected, embracing a population of 66,000, and giving to each parish an average of about 3,660 inhabitants, and calling for a total sum of about £63,000 in endowments. The sum of £22,203 had been received by the committee toward the £150,000 required for the erection of the proposed 100 additional parishes. The report of the committee appointed to procure "full information respecting collections and contributions for religious, charitable, and educational purposes," stated that the information asked for had been obtained from 1,246 out of 1,384 churches, chapels, and stations. The total sum returned as contributed in 1876 was £350,621, while in 1877 the sum had been increased to £384,106.

The most important subject of discussion was the question of providing a formula for the admission of elders to that office which should require a less stringent adhesion to the Confession of Faith than the one now required of them, and which would still be required of ministers. Seven overtures had been sent upon the subject, on the basis of which a motion was made for the adoption for transmission to the Presbyteries for consideration of a new formula acknowledging the Scriptures as the word of God and rule of faith and manners, and professing approbation of the Confession of Faith as the public and avowed Confession of the Church, but not requiring, as now, the candidates to accept it as the Confession of their own faith. It was urged in favor of the proposed change that great difficulty existed in finding laymen to serve as

elders, in consequence of their objections to signing the Confession in its present shape; and that some parishes were entirely without elders on this account. It was also stated in the debate that the subscription at present required was without parliamentary sanction, and that any elder objected to by the Assembly, on the ground that he had not signed the Confession of Faith, could call upon the civil courts to establish him in office. The proposed modification of the subscription was denied, by a vote of 173 to 104. A motion that the Established Church should join with other denominations in securing the inspection of religious instruction in schools was voted down. A committee was appointed to inquire as to the condition of the Church of Scotland in England, with the view of endeavoring to strengthen its position. The fact was pointed out, in connection with this subject, that the congregations in England were in circumstances of extreme difficulty and delicacy. Delegates were appointed to the General Presbyterian Council. The Assembly was visited on Friday, the 1st of June, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who listened to the debates for about two hours. He was received on his entrance by the moderator and the Assembly rising. On leaving he expressed to the moderator the gratification he felt on having been present. In closing the Assembly, the moderator spoke of the movement for disestablishment as not only unwise and unscriptural, but positively sinful. Even though disestablishment came, he said, it would be the duty of the Church to hold aloof from those sections of Presbyterians who were now working for the destruction of the connection with the State.

VII. FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND AND REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS.—The *General Assembly* of the Free Church of Scotland met at Edinburgh, May 24th. The Rev. Dr. Goold, late of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (now united with the Free Church), was chosen moderator. In his opening address, the new moderator spoke at length on the agitation for a revision of the Confession of Faith, in which he agreed against revision, while admitting that the confession was not perfect, and that there might be progress in theological science, in that the truths communicated by God could be more correctly and fully apprehended by men. The principal business before the Assembly was the consideration of the case of Prof. W. Robertson Smith, of the Free Church College, at Aberdeen, who was charged with heresy. Prof. Smith, who was also a member of the Committee for the Revision of the Bible, had contributed an article to the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" on the Bible, in which he presented as the fruits of modern scholastic research some views on inspiration and the authorship and composition of the Scriptural books, at variance with the doctrines which had been taught in the Church.

The case had been before the Church for several months. It had been referred to the College Committee, who had made a report to the Commission of the Assembly, expressing regret and disapprobation that the article in question did not adequately indicate that Prof. Smith held the doctrine of the Divine inspiration of the Bible, the history of which he had investigated and described, and also that he held that the instruction and laws, which in the book of Deuteronomy appear as uttered by Moses, were post-Mosaic, and could not, in fact, have been given by him. The Presbytery of Aberdeen had considered the questions involved, and had obtained answers from Prof. Smith, which were forwarded to the Assembly. On the case being brought up in the Assembly, Prof. Smith stated that he had determined to ask his Presbytery at its next meeting to cause all charges against him to be reduced to the form of a libel, so that, according to the ordinary operations of the rules of procedure, his functions as a teacher could be suspended till the case was exhausted and decided. The Assembly resolved, by a vote of 491 to 113, to direct the Presbytery of Aberdeen to proceed with the case according to the rules of the Church, and that Prof. Smith should "cease from the discharge of his duties as professor until his case has been fully disposed of." The minority of the Assembly voted for a resolution refraining from expressing any opinion on the case or any of its points, and referring the whole matter to the Presbytery. Fifty overtures had been sent up from the Presbyteries and Synods in favor of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland. On this subject, the Assembly, after a long debate, adopted, by a vote of 460 to 78, a motion:

That the principles of the Claim of Right and Protest of 1843 admit the existing connection between Church and state in Scotland; that the circumstances of the country and the relative position of the Church preclude the present establishment on a scriptural basis of a National United Church; that it is now the duty of the legislature, while making due provision for life interests, to terminate the connection of the state with the existing Established Church and to give facilities for the beneficial adjustment of ecclesiastical matters in Scotland; that a committee be appointed to take suitable means for representing the views of the Church as stated in this deliverance, as occasion may arise, and the Assembly direct the committee to consider and report to a future General Assembly on the whole subject.

The minority voted for a resolution offered by Dr. Begg to the effect that, while not satisfied with the existing relations between Church and state in Scotland, the Assembly held that it was the duty of the Free Church to maintain the supremacy of Christ as King of Nations, whereas the tendency of a policy of mere disestablishment was to subvert the principles of the Reformation. A committee was appointed for the consideration of a proposal to enter into the same federal relations with the English

Presbyterians as exist between the latter and the United Presbyterians. A decision was given on a question of posture at worship in the Inverness High Church, the effect of which is that the standing posture in singing was ruled to be permissible. The Commission of the Assembly were authorized to hear such appeals or dissents as might arise in connection with the preliminary consideration of the case of Prof. Smith by the Presbytery of Aberdeen. The Reformed Presbyterians, who refused to join the Free Church with their brethren in 1876, have commenced legal proceedings against the latter. Their bill recites that the majority of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, by their union with the Free Church, departed from the distinctive principles of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and are not, therefore, entitled to the name of that Church or to any of the privileges or advantages belonging thereto.

VIII. UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (SCOTLAND).—The following is a summary of the statistical reports of this Church, as presented to the General Assembly in May: Number of congregations, 526, an increase of 4 over the number reported in the previous year (ninety-eight congregations had united with the English Presbyterian Church); number of communicants, 172,170, an increase of 1872; number of Sunday-school teachers, 10,281; of Sunday-school scholars, 79,101. The total income of the Church had diminished slightly in consequence of the loss of the contributions of the English members, who had become connected with the English Presbyterian Church; it amounted to £406,204.

The Synod of the United Presbyterian Church met at Glasgow, May 14th. The Rev. William France, of Paisley, was chosen moderator. The most important question considered was concerning the revision of the standards of the Church. Four overtures had been sent up, asking for a revision, among them one from the session of Gourrock, which was vigorously supported in debate by the Rev. Mr. Macrae, pastor of the church at that place. After an exciting debate, in which it was remarked that no one denied the authority of the Church to revise its standards, the following action was taken on the subject:

The Synod dismisses the overture from the Gourrock Session, and declares (1) its steadfast adherence to the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechism as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures; (2) the Synod strongly disapproves and condemns the conduct of those persons who, having solemnly professed to give their assent to those standards, do, notwithstanding, indulge in denouncing them as erroneous and unscriptural, and in impeaching their brethren in the eldership and ministry with not believing and not preaching the doctrines of them; in particular (3) the Synod cannot tolerate the denial or disparagement of those doctrines commonly called the doctrines of grace, which it has been the distinguishing glory of this church in every period of its history to maintain and to preach; (4) in respect of the great importance of the question raised by the overture from the Pres-

bytery of Glasgow, and the difficulties attending it requiring great deliberation (such as the relation of this church to other Presbyterian churches), the Synod appoints a committee to consider the whole subject brought up by the overture from the Presbytery of Glasgow, and report to the Synod in May, 1878.

A resolution was adopted by a vote of 141 to 139, affirming the equal right of elders to participate with ministers in the act of ordination. It was, however, agreed that henceforth the method of procedure should be altered, so that the laying-on of hands should simply be vested in the moderator for the time being, and should be performed with the other members of the Presbytery standing around him.

IX. ENGLISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This Church has received a large accession of members and strength by the incorporation with it of the congregations of the United Presbyterian Church in England. The following is a summary of the statistics of the whole Church, as they were reported at the meeting of the Synod in April: Number of presbyteries, 10; of congregations, 258; of communicants, 43,484; of teachers in Sunday-schools, 4,367; of scholars in the same, 42,058. Nearly one-half of the 258 church buildings are stated to be freehold, and to be insured in the amount of £488,690. The churches furnished 106,774 sittings, of which 51,353 were appropriated. The total amount of debts on churches and mansees was £99,955. Besides Sunday-school scholars, the churches reported 6,743 day scholars, 2,933 members of Young Men's Societies, and 5,601 members of Bible classes. The total income of the Church for the year had been £157,455.

X. IRISH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—According to the statistical reports of this Church, presented to the General Assembly in June, the number of communicants was 107,000, or 1,000 less than were returned in 1876. The number of congregations, however, had increased, and an advance was noticed in the financial returns. The number of Sunday-schools was 965, with 8,792 teachers, and an average attendance of 70,832 scholars.

The General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church met at Belfast, June 4th. The Rev. George Bellis was chosen moderator. The report of the Sustentation Fund was presented, and in the discussion of the subject it was stated that the fund had been started 7 years before, and was intended to make good the loss which had followed the withdrawal of the parliamentary grant called the *Regium Donum*. It was originally intended that it should amount to £30,000 per annum, but it had never amounted to more than the present year's income, £24,510, in the neighborhood of which figure it had been nearly stationary for several years. The question of instrumental music in the churches was again brought under discussion. The harmoniums had not yet been removed from some churches, as previous assemblies had requested. A committee was appointed to deal with the congregations which continued to use these in-

struments. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the Assembly continued to adhere to the policy of united non-sectarian education, as opposed to the denominational system.

XI. The *General Council of the Presbyterian Alliance* met at Edinburgh, Scotland, July 4th. The following churches and ecclesiastical bodies were represented in the organization of the Council: *DIVISION I. Continent of Europe.*—

National Reformed Church of France, 4 delegates; Free Church of France, 2 delegates; National Reformed Church of Holland, 4 delegates; Christian Reformed (Free) Church in the Netherlands, 2 delegates; Free Church of Germany and Old Reformed Church of East Friesland, 1 delegate; United Evangelical Church of Belgium, 1 delegate; Reformed Church of Belgium, 2 delegates; National Church of Vand, Switzerland, 1 delegate; Free Church of Vand, 1 delegate; Free Church of Neuchâtel, 1 delegate; Waldensian Church of Italy, 2 delegates; Free Italian Church, 2 delegates; Spanish Presbyterian Church, 2 delegates; Reformed Church of Bohemia, 2 delegates; Reformed Church of Moravia, 1 delegate; Reformed Church of Hungary, 2 delegates. *DIVISION II. Great Britain and Ireland.*—Presbyterian Church of England, 6 delegates; Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, 12 delegates; Established Church of Scotland, 26 delegates; Free Church of Scotland, 24 delegates; United Presbyterian Church (Scotland), 12 delegates; Reformed Presbyterian Church (Scotland), 1 delegate; Original Secession Church, 2 delegates; Irish Presbyterian Church, 14 delegates; Reformed Presbyterian Synod, 2 delegates; Associate Synod, 1 delegate. *DIVISION III. United States of America.*—Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, 40 delegates; Presbyterian Church in the United States, 14 delegates; United Presbyterian Church of North America, 12 delegates; Reformed Presbyterian Church (O. S.), 1 delegate; Reformed Presbyterian Church (General Synod), 1 delegate; Associate Reformed Synod of the South, 1 delegate; Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, 3 delegates; Reformed Church in America, 11 delegates.

DIVISION IV. British Colonies.—Presbyterian Church of Canada, 16 delegates; Dutch Reformed Church of the Orange Free State, 1 delegate; Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa, 1 delegate; Presbyterian Church of Victoria (Australia), 3 delegates; Presbyterian Church of New South Wales, 2 delegates; Synod of Eastern Australia, 1 delegate; Queensland, 2 delegates; Presbyterian Church of Otago and Southland (New Zealand), 2 delegates; Presbyterian Church of New Zealand, 1 delegate; Ceylon, 1 delegate; New Hebrides Missions, 1 delegate.

The presidents of the different sittings of the Council were chosen from among the representatives of the English-speaking churches whose delegates were in attendance. The Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, of the Presbyterian

Church in the United States, presided at the first session. The discussions were opened by the reading of a paper by the Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, of New York, on "The Harmony of Reformed Confessions." Prof. Godet, of Neuchâtel, followed upon the same subject, and a paper was read which had been prepared by Prof. Kraft, of Bonn, as an attempt to embody in a code of 81 articles a consensus of the Reformed Creeds. After further discussion and consideration of the subject, the Council resolved to appoint a committee with instructions to prepare a report to be laid before the next General Council, showing in point of fact—

1. What are the existing creeds or confessions composing this Alliance? And what have been their previous creeds and confessions, with any modifications of these, and the dates and occasions of the same, from the Reformation to the present day?

2. What are the existing formulas of subscription, if any, and what have been the previous formulas of subscription, used in these Churches in connection with their creeds and confessions?

3. How far has individual adherence to these creeds by subscription or otherwise been required from the ministers, elders, or other office bearers respectively, and also from the private members of the same?

And the Council authorize the committee to correspond with members of the several Churches throughout the world who may be able to give information, and they enjoin the committee, in submitting their report, not to accompany it either with any comparative estimate of these creeds and confessions, or with any critical remarks upon their respective value, expediency, or efficiency.

The next important papers read were on "The Principles of Presbyterianism" (Rev. Dr. Cairnes), "The Churchliness of Calvinism" (Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson), "Presbyterianism in the United States" (Rev. Dr. S. I. Paine), the latter paper giving a full historical and statistical account of the Presbyterian Churches in the United States. The subject of the second day's discussion was "The Preaching and Training of Teachers," and was introduced by a paper by the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, of New York, "On the Work of the Pastor as a Teacher." A number of papers were read relating to the elderships, the functions, qualifications, and training of elders, etc. The third day was occupied with the consideration of subjects relating to foreign missions. Papers were read on "Missionary Obligations" (the Rev. Dr. Jones, of Trevecca College, Wales, and the Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchell, of the Free Church of Scotland), "The True Missionary Spirit" (Dr. Wanzemann, of Berlin), "Jewish Missions" (Dr. Moody Stuart), and numerous addresses were made. A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Duff, of the Free Church of Scotland, proposing that, as an expression of thankfulness for the great fact of a union of Presbyterianism which girdles the earth, a United Presbyterian Mission should be undertaken to the New Hebrides Islands. A motion was adopted for the appointment of a committee to collect information respecting Foreign Missions, with

a view to founding thereon a basis for the consolidation of Presbyterian Missions, or, that failing, of a more perfect coöperation between them. Doctrinal questions were discussed at the fifth day's session, Monday, July 9th. Papers were read on "The Unbelief of the Present Day" (Rev. Dr. Patton, of Chicago, Ill.), "How Should we View Discoveries in Science and Speculations in Philosophy?" (Rev. Dr. McCosh, of Princeton, N. J.), "The Personality of the Divine Being" (Rev. Dr. Potts, of Belfast, Ireland). The "Helps and Hinderances to Spiritual Life" were brought under review, at the close of which the Council expressed its deep interest in the sanctification of the Sabbath and the suppression of drunkenness, as bearing on the prosperity and spiritual life of the Church; advised the use of effort "to place the duty of sanctifying the Sabbath on the ground of divine obligation, in order effectually to counteract the many plausible efforts made to sap its foundation;" and expressed the conviction that the time had come for the Church to grapple with the evil of intemperance in a more earnest spirit. The representatives of the Reformed Churches on the Continent of Europe gave accounts of the condition of their respective bodies; after which the Council passed a resolution of sympathy and encouragement with the Continental Churches, and ordered a committee appointed to collect information respecting them, and consult concerning their welfare. On the sixth day, a paper was read by Prof. Lorimer, of London, on "The Desiderata of Presbyterian History," after which a committee was appointed, with Prof. Lorimer as convener, to correspond with all the branches of the Church represented in the Alliance, with reference to procuring materials for their history, and report at the next meeting of the Council. A resolution was passed advising coöperation and combined action in missionary operations in Southern and Western Africa. Another resolution commended the importance of the training of the young as a branch of Christian work, as well as the duty of parents. An address was adopted for presentation to the Queen, which contains the following passage:

While we wish success to all efforts put forth in sincerity and faith by any branch of the Christian Church within your territories, in order to promote the knowledge and belief of Scripture truth, we venture to indicate the deep interest which we take that, while residing in Scotland, your Majesty joins in the Presbyterian worship and communion. We are met together through our common interest in the principles of the Protestant Reformation, and we desire to make our Presbyterian polity subservient to the influence of those principles throughout the world.

The Council decided to hold its next meeting in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1880. The following table has been prepared to show the condition and strength of the Churches which were represented in the Council:

DIVISIONS.	Minist- ers.	Chur- ches.	Communi- cants.
Presbyterians in England.....	258	258	48,384
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.....	827	1,098	106,742
Presbyterians in Ireland.....	600	560	109,386
Kirk of Scotland.....	1,884	1,438	112,000
Free Kirk of Scotland.....	1,065	1,009	109,000
United Presbyterians of Scotland.....	504	526	55,000
Reformed and Secession of Scotland.....	53	50	5,000
Church of France.....	641	586	45,000
Presbyterians in Spain.....	12	12	1,000
Reformed Church of Switzerland.....	1,088	898	10,000
" " Holland.....	1,588	1,809	150,000
" " Belgium.....	15	13	1,800
" " Bohemia.....	67	68	6,500
" " Russia.....	40	40	8,500
" " Hungary.....	2,017	2,007	180,000
Free Church of Italy.....	56	56	5,000
Canada Presbyterian Church.....	738	1,006	90,653
Presbyterian Church, New Zealand.....	219	174	25,000
Northern Presbyterian Church, U. S.....	4,744	5,077	585,000
Southern ".....	1,004	1,821	112,153
United Presbyterian Church.....	640	753	78,000
The Two Reformed Pres. Churches.....	180	159	16,000
(Dutch) Reformed Church.....	546	506	74,600
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.....	76	100	8,696
Totals.....	18,815	19,381	1,882,844

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The table on page 652 gives a summary of the statistics of the Protestant Episcopal Church as they are given in the *Church Almanac* of the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society for 1878.

Number of dioceses, 48; of missionary districts, including Africa, China, and Japan, 13; of bishops, 61, and one bishop-elect; of priests and deacons, 3,211; whole number of clergy, 3,272; of parishes, about 2,900; number of communicants reported in 45 dioceses and 9 missionary districts, 302,069; number of Sunday-school teachers in 11 dioceses and 5 missionary districts, 28,569; number of Sunday-school scholars in 46 dioceses and 5 missionary districts, 266,261; amount of contributions in 41 dioceses and 5 missionary districts, \$6,457,208.62. *Whittaker's Almanac* gives totals of 3,216 priests and deacons, 281,977 communicants, 29,548 Sunday-school teachers, 275,018 Sunday-school scholars, and \$6,734,268.07 of contributions.

The triennial *General Convention* of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States met in Boston, Mass., October 3d. The opening sermon was preached by Bishop Williams, of Connecticut. The Rev. Alexander Burgess, D. D., was chosen President of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. The committee who had been appointed by the previous Convention to represent the Church at the Provincial Synod of Canada made a report of their cordial reception by the Synod, and the establishment of fraternal relations between the two bodies. A deputation, consisting of the Lord Bishop of Huron and Niagara, the Dean of Huron, the Archdeacon of Niagara, and two lay representatives, was received from the Provincial Synod. The opening sermon of the Bishop of Connecticut contained an exposition of the duty of prosecuting Christian work by and upon individuals and in sympathy with their wants, and of giving prom-

DIOCESES.	Clergy.	Parishes.	Communi- cants.
Alabama.....	27	41	8,508
Albany.....	117	111	10,176
Arkansas.....	15	15	1,000
California.....	56	85	2,712
Central New York.....	105	196	11,589
Central Pennsylvania.....	94	89	6,512
Connecticut.....	188	153	13,630
Delaware.....	27	81	2,083
Easton.....	84	84	2,867
Florida.....	18	16	1,184
Fond du Lac.....	27	80	2,000
Georgia.....	80	87	4,339
Illinois.....	101	76	8,100
Indiana.....	80	42	3,566
Iowa.....	48	56	8,417
Kansas.....	20	81	1,275
Kentucky.....	39	40	4,386
Long Island.....	91	88	13,693
Louisiana.....	81	44	3,633
Maine.....	25	81	2,101
Maryland.....	157	134	17,878
Massachusetts.....	148	118	14,879
Michigan.....	53	68	6,644
Minnesota.....	53	55	3,544
Mississippi.....	23	45	2,200
Missouri.....	49	45	5,150
Nebraska.....	26	26	1,104
New Hampshire.....	81	25	1,883
New Jersey.....	91	69	7,071
New York.....	309	194	81,777
North Carolina.....	58	73	4,555
Northern New Jersey.....	69	67	6,600
Ohio.....	71	76	6,380
Pennsylvania.....	184	122	22,927
Pittsburgh.....	49	57	5,117
Quincy (organized 1877).....	20	15	1,600
Rhode Island.....	44	41	5,951
South Carolina.....	45	58	3,687
Southern Ohio.....	45	46	4,439
Springfield (organized 1877).....	22	12	2,400
Tennessee.....	86	31	3,126
Texas.....	21	29	2,150
Vermont.....	23	46	8,029
Virginia.....	141	160	12,647
Western Michigan.....	84	84	8,084
Western New York.....	102	115	11,795
West Virginia (organized 1877).....	...	...	...
Wisconsin.....	64	46	4,233
Oregon and Washington.....	20	23	...
Dakota.....	6	8	204
Colorado and Wyoming.....	13	...	863*
Montana, Utah, and Idaho.....	11	14	591
Nevada.....	9	9	340
Niobrara.....	12	12	...
Northern Texas.....	7	8	777
Western Texas.....	11	11	575
Northern California.....	15	13	586
New Mexico and Arizona.....	...	...	...
Western Africa.....	...	...	...
China.....	...	...	170*
Japan.....	...	...	47*
Europe.....	6	6	...

inence to considerations of duty rather than of rights. This led to action by the House of Deputies, with special reference to the large class of laboring men who are separated from the Church, and subject to evil and corrupting influences and dangerous organizations, as well as with reference to the increase of crime among men in higher positions, in which the House unanimously resolved to enjoin the clergy to urge upon all laymen and women the duty of individual Christian labor with individuals; "to ascertain and provide for the spiritual wants of neglecters of their souls, by establishing Bible classes and mothers' meetings;" to promote the establishment of brotherhoods and sisterhoods, and other churchly social agencies; and "to provide frequent

and various services to which all shall be freely invited and cordially welcomed." A special committee was appointed to devise means of carrying out the suggestions contained in these resolutions, who made a report recommending a well-directed effort to secure a more widely extended use of lay services in the work of making known the Gospel, and in taking part in those various ministrations of charity and social efforts which look to the supply of moral and intellectual wants, as well as the care of the bodies of men. The existing systems of lay reading and Sunday-schools were not sufficient. A freer use of brotherhoods and sisterhoods, and the provision of guild rooms or halls, were pointed to as agencies which might be employed with advantage. The House called the attention of the clergy and laity to the facts and suggestions of the report, requested the parochial clergy to select and appoint from their respective cures, with the consent of the bishop, persons specially adapted to act as catechists and teachers, and recommended to the clergy and parochial authorities to consider "whether existing church buildings cannot be used to a greater extent than now they are for the benefit and blessing of the people, and thrown open at times when not occupied by regular congregations for worship to all who would come in for the worship of God and the hearing of His word." Three amendments to the Constitution of the Church had been proposed by the previous General Convention, and came before the present body for ratification or rejection. The first provided that, upon the application of the bishops and convention of an organized diocese, the General Convention might set off a portion of the diocesan territory as a missionary jurisdiction. This amendment was ratified by the House of Deputies, but was non-concurred in by the House of Bishops, on the ground that it was not necessary, as the bishops already possessed the power to create missionary districts. The bishops had consented to the submission of the amendment by the previous Convention, because "grave doubts" had been expressed as to whether they possessed the power they claimed; the debates at the present Convention showed that these doubts had almost entirely disappeared, and the bishops accordingly held to their original position. The second proposed amendment provided that the "General Convention may by canon arrange and set forth a shortened form of Morning and Evening Prayer, to be compiled wholly from the 'Book of Common Prayer.'" The committee to whom it was referred made divided reports upon it, and it was subjected to a full discussion, after which it was rejected by a large majority. The subject of providing brief services for special occasions was afterward referred to the Committee on the Prayer Book, who made a report to the effect that they were of the opinion that such provision could be lawfully made. A canon and rubric

* Numbers reported in 1876.

prescribing the desired shorter form of service were adopted by the House of Deputies, but were non-concurred in by the Bishops. Committees of Conference were appointed to endeavor to adjust the differences between the two Houses, but were prevented, by the close of the Convention before they had completed their work, from effecting their object. The third constitutional amendment proposed by the General Convention of 1874 provided that "the General Convention shall have power, from time to time, to amend the Lectionary, but no act for this purpose shall be valid which is not voted for by a majority of the whole number of bishops entitled to seats in the House of Bishops, and by a majority of all the dioceses entitled to representation in the House of Deputies." This amendment was adversely reported upon by the committee to whom it was referred, but was ratified by the Convention. An alternate Lectionary for Lent, prepared in accordance with the instructions of the previous General Convention, was approved, and the clergy were authorized to use, during the ensuing three years, the Lectionary of the Church of England. Several propositions were introduced looking to the adoption of such amendments to the constitution as should effect a change in the name of the Church by omitting the words "Protestant Episcopal" from its title. None of them found any favor with the Convention; and, finally, a resolution to the effect that a change in the name of the Church is not desirable was adopted by a very large majority. The joint committee appointed by the previous General Convention to consider the subject of the organization of an order of Deaconesses reported favorably to the proposition, and presented the draft of a canon relative to the organization of the order. The two Houses of the Convention failed to agree upon the precise terms of the canon, and the subject was referred to a committee for further consideration, which is to report to the next General Convention. The subject of establishing brotherhoods was also referred to the next General Convention. A joint committee of both Houses, appointed by the previous General Convention to consider and report on the subject of the godly discipline of the laity, made a report, pointing out what it regarded as the deficiencies of the present law of discipline of the Church, and embodying a resolution which was adopted by both Houses: "That it is expedient so to amend the law of the Church, touching the godly discipline of its members, as to make it more explicit in its provisions, and more readily applicable to particular cases." The joint committee heretofore in charge of the subject was reconstituted with reference to convenience of assembling, and continued. A joint committee of both Houses was appointed "to consider and report to the next General Convention what are the several functions of rectors and wardens and vestrymen in

the control and administration of parishes, ascertaining the rights and authorities of each in the premises according to the principles and laws of the Church, and report to the next General Convention what, in their opinion, is the best mode of making those principles and laws of effect." A committee consisting of three persons from each House was appointed "to take such steps as in their discretion may be judicious, toward securing from the Government, for the Indians, the full protection of the 'civil' law." The standing committee on Indian affairs reported that the higher officers of the Government were in favor of affording the Indians such protection, and also all helps to become civilized, and expressed themselves "much encouraged by the past success of the missions of the Church to the Indians." The declaration was inserted in the canon concerning the "deposition of ministers, that 'deposition, displacing, and all like expressions, are the same as degradation.'" The canon relating to the renunciation of the ministry was modified, so as to provide that, when a clergyman leaves the ministry for causes other than those affecting moral character, a distinct statement to that effect shall be made to accompany the record and notice of his deposition. The subject of the formation of provincial councils, with suffragan bishops, was referred to a joint committee of the two Houses, who were instructed to report upon it to the next General Convention. A joint committee of the two Houses was appointed to consider the subject of the admission of ministers of other Christian bodies to the Church. An amended constitution was adopted for the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The society is considered as comprehending all persons who are members of the Church, and will have connected with it a Board of Missions, composed of the bishops of the Church, and the members of the House of Deputies of the General Convention, who may sit apart as in General Convention, or together, when they shall so decide, and shall meet on the third day of the session of the General Convention, and from day to day; also a Board of Managers, comprising all the bishops, fifteen clergymen, and fifteen laymen, to be appointed by the Board of Missions at every triennial meeting of the General Convention, who shall have charge of the affairs of the society during the interim between the sessions of the General Convention. Provision is also made for auxiliary missionary associations. An amended canon was adopted on marriage and divorce. It pronounces marriages which are not according to God's word unlawful, and prohibits the baptism, confirmation, or administration of the communion to persons who are married "otherwise than as the word of God and the discipline of the Church allow," except after the case has been referred to the bishop for his judgment, *provided*, however, that no "minister shall in any case refuse the

sacraments to a penitent person in imminent danger of death." The subject of the relations of a bishop to churches that have been consecrated was referred to a joint committee to report to the next General Convention. An amended canon was adopted on the subject of the dissolution of the relations between a minister and his congregation. Resolutions were adopted in favor of retaining the Bible in the schools, and declaring it to be the duty of the clergy and laity of the Church to take an active interest in the education provided in their States, with the purpose of infusing into it as much religious influence and instruction as possible. A joint committee of the two Houses was appointed to consider the whole subject of education, and report to the next General Convention. The House of Bishops was requested to have prepared translations into English of the Creed and other acts of the undisputed general councils of the primitive Church. Consent was given to the erection of the new dioceses of Quincy and Springfield, in the State of Illinois, and of the diocese of West Virginia. A resolution was adopted, having especial reference to Church fairs, entertainments, and festivals, requesting the bishops "to express their opinions as to the impropriety of the various instrumentalities adopted for raising funds for the support of the Church." A resolution was offered to the effect that the Church should express its sympathy with the movement made in England toward disestablishment, but it was promptly laid on the table. The joint committee on the preparation of the Prayer Book in the German language reported progress, and was continued. The House of Bishops recommended to all the theological institutions of the Church to introduce, as soon as practicable, a thorough course of instruction on foreign missions, and the present religious condition and needs of the world; resolved henceforth to communicate all sentences of deposition and suspension to the bishops of the Anglican Church in British North America, and approved the plan proposed by Dr. Schereschewsky, Missionary Bishop-elect of Shanghai, to establish in China a collegiate institution "for the educating and training up a native ministry, and for other purposes of Christian education." The committee of the House of Bishops on Correspondence with the Hierarchy of the Holy Eastern Church made a report, and was continued. The Rev. O. C. Penick, D. D., who has been elected by the House of Bishops as Bishop for the Heathen in Africa, was consecrated as *Bishop of Cape Palmas* at St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, Virginia, on the 13th of February. The House of Bishops have nominated the Rev. D. H. Knickerbocker as *Missionary Bishop of New Mexico and Arizona*, in place of Bishop Adams, who has resigned. The Rev. Samuel I. J. Schereschewsky, who had been elected *Missionary Bishop of Shanghai, China*, was consecrated to that office in Grace Church

in the city of New York, on the 30th of October, 1877.

The first diocesan convention of the newly-formed diocese of West Virginia met at Charlestown, December 5th. An election was held for bishop of the diocese, and resulted in the choice of the Rev. J. H. Eccleston, D. D., of Newark, N. J. Dr. Eccleston was elected Bishop of Iowa in 1875; but the legality of the election was disputed, and he declined to accept the office. He also declined, in January, 1868, the tender of the bishopric of West Virginia.

The diocesan convention of the dioceses which the General Convention directed to be formed in Illinois decided to call their dioceses respectively the dioceses of Quincy and of Springfield. The first diocesan convention of the diocese of Quincy met at Quincy, Ill., December 12th, and elected the Rev. Samuel Smith Harris, D. D., of Chicago, Ill., to be bishop. Dr. Harris, however, declined to accept the office. The diocesan convention of Springfield met at Springfield, Ill., December 19th, and elected the Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary in New York City, to be bishop. Dr. Seymour was elected Bishop of the diocese of Illinois in 1874, but was rejected by the General Convention of that year on account of his supposed strong ritualistic tendencies.

The fourth *Church Congress* of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held in the city of New York, beginning October 30th. Bishop Potter, of New York, presided, and delivered the opening address, in which he referred to the general character of the topics that were to be considered, and recommended temperance in discussion, moderation in tone, and respect for the opinions of persons of different views. The first subject discussed was "The Church Architecture that We Need," on which papers were read and addresses delivered by Mr. Richard M. Hunt, Mr. Emlen Littell, the Rev. W. A. McVickar, D. D. (read by the Rev. Dr. Neven), and the Rev. C. W. Ward. The second topic of the first day's session was "The Relation of the Christian Church to Local and National Life in America," and was discussed by Bishop Littlejohn, of Long Island, the Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., the Rev. J. S. Hancel, the Rev. John Fulton, D. D., the Rev. R. H. McKim, and the Rev. W. W. Battershall. On the second day, the subject of "The Spiritual Forces of Civilization" was considered by the Rev. F. C. Ewer, D. D., the Rev. Francis A. Henry, the Rev. Percy Browne, the Rev. Drs. Abercrombie and Mornher, the Rev. S. D. McConnell, and the Rev. A. S. Noodle; and "The Relation of the Popular Press to Christianity in America," by the Hon. John Jay, the Hon. Erastus Brooks, Bishop Dudley, of Kentucky, Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, and Bishop Schereschewsky, of Shanghai, China. The first topic for the third day was "The Influence of the Pulpit upon Mod-

ern Thought and Life," and papers were read or addresses made upon it by Bishop Lay, of Easton, Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, the Rev. F. Courteney, the Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, and the Rev. J. G. Armstrong. The second topic of the day, "Christianity and Modern Amusements," was considered in addresses and papers by the Rev. W. W. Newton, the Rev. John Vaughan Lewis, D. D., the Rev. T. G. Addison, D. D., and Prof. Cowing, of the University of Louisville. On the fourth day, the topic of "The Organization and Administration of Charity" was presented by the Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., and the discussion was continued by the Hon. John Welsh, the Rev. J. W. Brown, D. D., Mr. Lewis Delafield, and the Hon. Erastus Brooks. The other topic of this day's session, and the last considered by the Congress, was "The True Policy toward the Indian Tribes," and was discussed by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, Bishop Hare, of Niobrara, Bishop Tuttle, of Montana, the Hon. Felix A. Brunot, and Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska. The Congress was closed with an address by Bishop Potter congratulatory of its success.

The League in aid of the Mexican Branch of the Church, or the *Mexican Mission League*, is a society of women which was organized in March, 1876, with the object, as defined in its constitution, of enlisting the interest of the churchwomen of New York and other cities in the work of the Church in Mexico, and of furnishing a yearly contribution for its support. Its meetings are held annually, on the Wednesday after the third Sunday of Lent, and the meetings of its executive board are held monthly. Diocesan secretaries have been appointed in several dioceses, and many of the bishops have given the society their approval. The report of the corresponding secretary for 1877 gave the following statement of the condition and work of the Mexican Church: "Three congregations in the capital and sixty-eight in other parts of the republic of Mexico, with from six to eight thousand worshippers, have already been gathered; these are ministered to by a faithful, able, and eloquent band of native

missionaries. Eight church schools have been established, where a very large number of children have been carefully taught the Bible, and have received a good secular education. A theological seminary has been preparing young men for the ministry, and seven candidates are now awaiting holy orders. An orphanage has been started in which are forty girls of from four to fifteen years of age; a periodical, called *The Truth*, is regularly published, and many other religious works have been issued. Tens of thousands of copies of the Spanish translation of the Holy Scriptures have been circulated."

The Board of Missions, in 1876, notified its missionaries in Liberia that the appropriations for the support of their work would be discontinued. The clergy and laity of the Church held a meeting in November of the same year, to decide what course they should pursue. After making an acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude which they owed to the "mother Church" in America, for planting and sustaining their churches and stations up to the present time, the Convention resolved to organize a diocese, to be called "the Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Liberia," which should be in union with all branches of the Anglican communion in doctrine, discipline, and worship. The new diocese, according to a statement made by its secretary, begins under many disadvantages, with no money to support those engaged in preaching, no schools of its own, its church edifices in bad condition, and its membership for the most part very limited in pecuniary circumstances.

The eleventh annual convocation of the *Episcopal Church of Hayti* was held at Port-au-Prince, May 27th. All of the clergy were present but one, and lay representatives attended from six out of ten missionary congregations.

PRUSSIA, a kingdom of Europe, forming part of the German Empire. King William I., German Emperor and King of Prussia. (For an account of the Royal family, see GERMANY.)

The Prussian ministry was composed in 1877 as follows: President, Prince von Bismarck, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chancellor of



RAILWAY BRIDGE BETWEEN COBLENZ AND EHRENBREITSTEIN.

the German Empire; Camphausen (appointed October 26, 1869), Minister of Finances; Count zu Eulenburg (December 9, 1862), Minister of the Interior; Dr. Leonhardt (December 5, 1867), Minister of Justice; Dr. Falk (January 22, 1872), Minister of Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Medical Affairs; General von Kammeke (November 9, 1873), Minister of War;

Dr. Achenbach (May 13, 1873), Minister for Commerce and Public Works; Dr. Friedenthal (September 19, 1874), Minister of Agriculture; Von Bülow (June 6, 1876), Secretary of State in the Foreign Office; Hofmann (June 6, 1876), President of the Imperial Chancery.

The area and population of the different provinces was as follows:

PROVINCES.	Area in English Square Miles.	POPULATION IN 1875.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Prussia.....	24,115.98	1,548,828	1,650,843	3,199,171
Brandenburg.....	15,408.39	1,659,045	1,567,368	3,126,411
Pomerania.....	11,680.52	718,751	743,589	1,462,290
Posen.....	11,178.66	774,245	881,838	1,656,084
Silesia.....	15,556.23	1,836,322	2,007,377	3,843,699
Saxony.....	9,745.89	1,072,445	1,096,543	2,168,988
Schleswig-Holstein (inclusive of Lauenburg)....	7,218.43	686,776	637,150	1,078,926
Hanover.....	14,857.06	1,007,725	1,009,668	2,017,393
Westphalia.....	7,799.20	972,742	932,955	1,905,687
Hesse-Nassau.....	6,137.50	713,158	749,712	1,467,593
Rhine Province.....	10,415.49	1,915,979	1,888,402	3,804,381
Hohenzollern.....	440.95	31,823	34,643	66,466
Total.....	184,499.30	12,692,370	13,050,084	25,742,404

In the budget for the year 1877-'78 the receipts and expenditures were estimated at 651,-638,414 marks. The sources of revenue were the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of State, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Worship, Education, and Medicine, etc., as follows:

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	Marks.
1. Ministry of Finance.....	323,019,233
2. " Commerce.....	273,787,420
3. " State.....	517,580
4. " Justice.....	45,377,900
5. " the Interior.....	8,112,292
6. " Agriculture.....	4,454,270
7. " Worship, Education, and Medicine.....	1,365,264
8. " Foreign Affairs.....	4,500
Total.....	651,638,414

The expenditures are divided into permanent (fortdauernde), transitory (einmalige), and extraordinary (ausserordentliche) disbursements. The continuing or permanent are subdivided into current expenditures (Betriebsausgaben), administrative expenditures (Staats-Verwaltungsausgaben), and charges on the consolidated fund (Dotationen). The different branches of expenditures were as follows:

BRANCHES OF EXPENDITURES.	
CURRENT EXPENDITURE.	
Ministry of Finance.....	67,271,890
" Commerce.....	202,090,010
" State.....	509,175
Total current expenditure.....	269,871,075
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE.	
Ministry of Finance.....	109,649,135
" Commerce.....	19,712,985
" Justice.....	67,253,300
" the Interior.....	36,020,093
" Agriculture.....	10,459,843
" Worship and Instruction.....	45,469,913
" State.....	2,237,188
" Foreign Affairs.....	411,600
Total administrative expenditure.....	286,944,513

CHARGES ON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND.	Marks.
Additions to the crown dotations of the King....	4,500,000
Interest on public debt.....	45,125,311
Sinking fund of debt.....	17,213,140
Annuities and management.....	1,790,049
Chamber of Lords (Herrenhaus).....	163,110
Chamber of Deputies.....	1,204,520

Total charges on consolidated fund..... 69,995,630

Total ordinary expenditure..... 631,030,267

Transitory and extraordinary expenditure..... 20,558,147

Total..... 651,638,414

The public debt of the kingdom, inclusive of the provinces annexed in 1866, was, according to an official report laid before the House of Deputies, as follows on March 31, 1877:

TITLE OF DEBT.	Marks.
1. Consolidated debt of 1842.....	141,882,500
2. " " 1870.....	503,809,150
3. " " 1873 and 1876.....	100,000,000
4. Non-consolidated loans.....	111,473,200
5. State railway debt.....	46,381,616
6. Preference loan of 1855.....	27,080,000
7. War debt of the Kurmark and Neumark.....	2,743,982

I. Total debt of Prussia..... 933,325,448

II. Debt of Provinces annexed in 1866..... 95,225,024

III. Floating debt called "Schatzanweisungen"..... 30,000,000

Total..... 1,058,550,472

The Prussian Diet was opened on January 12th by the Emperor-King in person. King William, in the speech from the throne, expressed the hope that the endeavors of the Government to supply the wants of the country would meet with firm support in the Diet. The public revenue for 1877, estimated on the whole to equal that of last year, offered the means of satisfying any new and permanent requirements of the State. The King then dwelt in grateful terms upon the proofs of affection and fidelity which he had received from the people on the celebration of his seventy years' military jubilee, and said that he regarded the sentiments then manifested toward him as a sure guarantee that Prussia would con-

tinued to fulfill her political mission in the German Empire, by faithfully carrying out truly monarchical and, at the same time, liberal institutions. The Herrenhaus organized by electing the Duke of Ratibor president, Herr von Bernuth first vice-president, and Herr Hasselbach second vice-president. In the Chamber of Deputies, the National Liberals and the Party of Progress united to organize the House, and, on January 15th, reelected Herr von Bennigsen, a National Liberal, president, and elected for its first vice-president Herr Klotz, of the Party of Progress, and for its second vice-president Count Bethusy-Huc, a Free Conservative. The session was mainly devoted to the consideration of the budget, which passed its third reading in the Chamber of Deputies on February 28th. The Diet adjourned on March 3d. Of other business transacted during this session, the most important was the division of the Province of Prussia into two provinces, East and West Prussia. This law is dated March 19, 1877, and goes into operation on April 1, 1878. Two Danish deputies from Schleswig-Holstein, Kryger and Lassen, refused to take the oath to observe the Prussian constitution. On February 27th, their seats were, therefore, declared vacant.

The Chambers were opened again on October

21st, by Herr Camphausen, the Finance Minister and Vice-President of the Prussian Cabinet, who read the speech from the throne, of which the following are extracts:

Some branches of the public revenue have not in the current year yielded the amount that would have accrued under normal conditions; while, on the other hand, the public works required in the interest of the country will probably consume an amount larger than, in present circumstances, we can hope to collect. For these reasons, and, as public works are profitably carried on at a time when commerce is still depressed, we contemplate being obliged to have recourse to extraordinary measures for the reinforcement of our means. Besides supplementary estimates for the current year, the budget for the ensuing year, and a bill authorizing a loan, will be submitted to you. To complete the administrative reform begun and practically carried out in five provinces, the laws regulating the government of towns in these provinces will have to be modified in what concerns the supervision exercised by the Crown, and the jurisdiction of the Administrative Courts. The Road Construction bill, adapted to the new administrative laws, will be resubmitted. The laws for the protection of fields and forests having long been considered as wholly inadequate, a bill will be introduced, rearranging this important branch of the Executive, in conformity with the Penal Code of the Empire, and the remodeled functions of the administrative authorities.

A ministerial crisis, which had arisen in the latter part of September, in consequence of a



COLOGNE CATHEDRAL IN ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

difference between Prince Bismarck and Count Eulenburg, with regard to the administrative reforms proposed by the latter, led to the resignation of Count Eulenburg, the Minister of the Interior. The Emperor declined to accept the resignation, and instead granted the count a six months' furlough. This matter led to a violent debate in the House, in the course of which Herr Windthorst, late Hanoverian minister, and

the distinguished leader of the Centrum (Catholic party), seized the occasion to make a bitter attack upon the Cabinet. There could be no doubt, he said, that, notwithstanding the ambiguous phraseology used by the ministers, the great work of administrative reform was virtually at an end, or, at any rate, would not be carried through in the spirit in which it had been originally conceived. They certainly had

the declaration of the Vice-President of the Cabinet that he would resign were the progress of the great reform to be completely interrupted; but this meant nothing, Herr Camphausen having taken care to qualify his announcement of eventual self-immolation by the

been given to understand that, in the event of any of the ministers proving refractory, the seats vacated by these recusants would be filled with parliamentary exponents of the Ministerial party?

Herr Camphausen, in reply, repudiated in the most positive manner an assertion made by Herr Windthorst that Prince Bismarck ruled absolutely, and expressed it as his opinion that the dignity of the House and of the Government ought not to allow such observations as those which Herr Windthorst, himself a former minister, had thought fit to make. Herr Lasker, leader of the left wing of the Moderate Liberals, who had so long conferred upon Government the immense benefit of a faithful, but wholly independent and unselfish, assistance, had no hesitation in declaring all attacks on Prince Bismarck to be tanta-

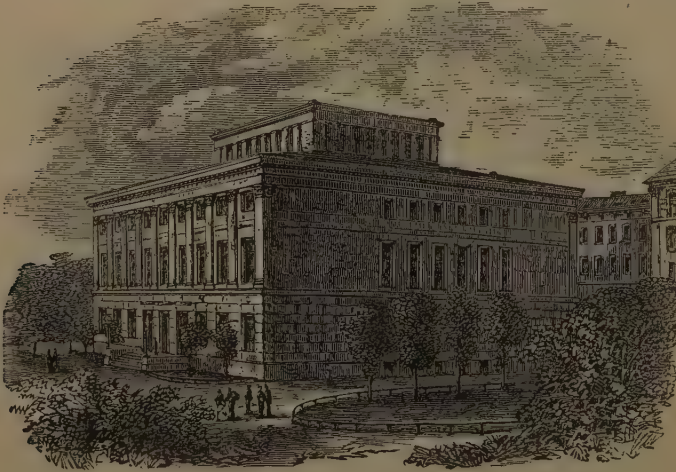


DÜSSELDORF.

mount to attacks upon the nation. He admitted, however, that the apparent determination of the Cabinet to exclude municipal and village government from the range and scope of administrative reform was not in harmony with previous announcements and with what

his political friends regarded as a necessary complement of the bills enacted. His party would watch the course pursued by the Government, and be guided by circumstances. Government had no right to count on the continued support of the Moderate Liberals, unless a straightforward and liberal course was held. At the close of the debate, the anti-Ministerial resolutions introduced by the Centrum and Advanced Liberals were rejected by the Moderates. On the 31st of October, General von Kameke, the War Minister, declared that the decree prohibiting the

export of horses had been issued only when foreign dealers ordered of Germany 30,000 horses fit for war purposes. As such an order interfered with the state of military preparation



UNIVERSITY OF HALLE.

servants of the Sovereign Premier, had bowed to his decision. It was easy to see why the Moderate Liberals in the House imitated the example set by the Cabinet. Had they not

export of horses had been issued only when foreign dealers ordered of Germany 30,000 horses fit for war purposes. As such an order interfered with the state of military preparation

required for the political safety of the country, there remained nothing but to follow the example set by Austria and Russia, and prohibit the export of horses. Not, however, to injure horse-breeders beyond what was necessary, a royal decree reserved to the Government the right to permit export in special cases. This permission having been liberally given, the export has reached the ordinary figure, and, in the last few months, amounted to no fewer than 7,000. After this declaration, the motions censuring the royal decree were thrown out. The House adjourned on December 20th.

The conflict between the Government and the Catholic Church continued during the year. In April, the assistant bishop of Posen, Janiszewski, was removed from his office by the royal court for ecclesiastical affairs. On June 13th the bishop of Limburg, in the province of Hesse-Nassau, was deposed by sentence of the Berlin ecclesiastical court. The bishop was proved to have persistently resisted the Prussian ecclesiastical laws, though he willingly submitted to the stricter supervision of the Nassau and Frankfort authorities in the days of Nassau and Frankfort independence. Being in all fined 45,000 marks for his offenses against the Prussian ecclesiastical laws, he was accused of having managed to evade payment by the alleged transfer of his property to various charities, which allowed him the use of it during life. The bishop did not appear in court.

PRUYN, JOHN V. L., died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., November 21, 1877. He was born in Albany, N. Y., in 1811. He was educated at the Albany Academy and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He was appointed Master in Chancery by Governor Marcy; was chosen a director and counsel of the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad Company in 1835, and afterward became Treasurer of the New York Central. In 1831 he became associated with the Albany Institute, the oldest scientific society of the State, and from 1855 till his death was its president. He was elected a member of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1844, and in 1862 became Chancellor of the University. He was a member of the State Senate in 1862 and 1863, and of Congress in 1863-'65 and 1869-'71. Mr. Pruyn suggested the organization of the State Board of Charities, and was its president at the time of his death. He was also president of the Board of Commissioners of the State Survey. He received the degree of Master of Arts from Rutgers College, and that of Doctor of Laws from the University of Rochester. He had devoted much time to the advancement of the educational interests of the State, and to its institutions of charity. He also took much interest in questions of political science, and was a delegate to the recent International Code Congress held at the Hague, in Holland.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. *Inaugural Address of President HAYES, delivered March 5, 1877.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial, begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors, and now a time-honored custom which marks the commencement of a new term of the presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed, in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles, on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of those duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocably principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions and essential to the welfare of our country.

At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent presidential election it seemed to me fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example, and in part adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will feel assured that the sentiments I declared in accepting the nomination for the presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me, charged, as I now am, with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in the practical administration of the government, so far as depends, under the Constitution and laws, on the Chief Executive of the nation. The permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance. Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely follow, sooner or later, the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of that revolution, have not yet been realized. Difficult and embarrassing questions meet us at the threshold of this subject.

The people of those States are still impoverished, and the inestimable blessing of wise, honest, and peaceful local self-government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that, in the progress of events, the time has come when such government is the imperative necessity required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those States. But it must not be forgotten that only a local government, which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all, is a true self-government. With respect to the two distinct races, whose peculiar relation to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in those States, it must be a government which guards the interests of both races carefully and equally. It must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the Constitution and the laws, the laws of the nation and the laws of the States themselves, accepting and obeying faithfully the whole Constitution as it is. Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation, the superstructure of beneficent local governments can be built up, and not otherwise. In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all so-called party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may

well be permitted to fade into insignificance. The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union is the question of government or no government, of social order and all the peaceful industries and the happiness that belong to it, or return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be, in a partisan sense, either Republicans or Democrats, but fellow-citizens, and fellow-men, to whom the interests of a common country and a common humanity are dear.

The sweeping revolution of the entire labor system of a large portion of our country, and the advance of four millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship, upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting problems of the gravest moment, to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters, and by the General Government, the author of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just, and providential act, fraught with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That a moral obligation rests upon the National Government to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed or assailed, is also generally admitted.

The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious efforts of both races, actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard; and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of honest and efficient local self-government as the true resource of those States for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose I ask the cordial coöperation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of races will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished. In the important work of restoring the South, it is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of the country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves the considerate care of the National Government within the just limits prescribed by the Constitution and wise public economy. But at the basis of all prosperity, for that as well as for every other part of the country, lies the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people. Universal suffrage should rest upon universal education. To this end liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by the State governments, and, if need be, supplemented by legitimate aid from national authority. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their truest interests, the interests of the white and of the colored people both and equally, and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out in our political affairs the color line, and the distinction between the North and South, to the end that we may not have merely a united North or a united South, but a united country. I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service, a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so-called official patronage which have come to have the sanction of usage in the several departments of our Government, but a change in the system of appointment itself, a reform that shall be thorough, radical, and complete, a return to the principles and practices of the founders

of the Government. They neither expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service.

They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the Government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory. They held that appointments to office were not to be made nor expected merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments. The fact that both the great political parties of the country, in declaring their principles prior to the election, gave prominent place to the subject of reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as a conclusive argument in behalf of those measures. It must be regarded as the expression of the united voice and will of the whole country upon this subject, and both political parties are virtually pledged to give it their unreserved support. The President of the United States of necessity owes his election to office to the suffrage and zealous labors of a political party, the members of which cherish with ardor, and regard as of essential importance, the principles of their party organization. But he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves his country best.

In furtherance of the reform we seek and in other important respects a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution prescribing a term of six years for the presidential office and forbidding a reelection.

With respect to the financial condition of the country I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered during the past three years. The depression in all our varied commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country, which began in September, 1873, still continues.

It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that there are indications all around us of a coming change to prosperous times. Upon the currency question, intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat here the statement made in my letter of acceptance, that in my judgment the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the greatest obstacles to a return to prosperous times.

The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis, and is at all times promptly convertible into coin. I adhere to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payments, and I am satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the interests as well as the public sentiment of the country imperatively demand it.

Passing from these remarks upon the condition of our own country to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded, by international complications abroad threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non-interference in the affairs of foreign nations has proved of great value in past times, and ought to be strictly observed.

The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, President Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers, points to a new and incomparably the best instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become a beneficent example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations.

If, unhappily, questions of difference should at any time during the period of my administration arise between the United States and any foreign government, it will certainly be my disposition and

my hope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way, thus securing to our country the great blessings of peace and mutual good offices with all the nations of the world.

Fellow-citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest marked by the excitement which usually attends the contests between great political parties, whose members espouse and advocate with earnest faith their respective creeds.

The circumstances were perhaps in no respect extraordinary save in the closeness and the consequent uncertainty of the result. For the first time in the history of the country it has been deemed best, in view of the present circumstances of the case, that the objections and questions in dispute in reference to counting the electoral vote should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose. That tribunal, established for this sole purpose; its members, all of them men of long-established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and, with the exception of those who are also members of the supreme judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties; its deliberations enlightened by the research and the arguments of able counsel, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people.

Its decisions have been patiently waited for and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the public. For the present, opinion will widely vary as to the wisdom of the several conclusions announced by that tribunal.

This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made subject of arbitration under the forms of law. Human judgment is never unerring, and is rarely regarded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful party in the contest.

The fact that two great political parties have in this way settled a dispute in regard to which good men differ as to the facts and the law, no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy, is an occasion for general rejoicing. Upon one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment—that conflicting claims to the presidency must be amicably and peacefully adjusted, and that when so adjusted the general acquiescence of the nation ought surely to follow.

It has been reserved for a government of the people, where the right of suffrage is universal, to give to the world the first example in the history of a great nation in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power, hushing its party tumults, to yield the issue of the contest to adjustment according to the forms of law.

Looking for the guidance of that divine hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped, I call upon you, Senators, Representatives, judges, fellow-citizens, here and everywhere, to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessings not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace, and union—a union depending not upon the constraint of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people, “and that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundations that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion, and piety, may be established among us for all generations.”

Message of President HAYES, at the opening of the extra session of Congress, October 16, 1877.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

The adjournment of the last Congress without making appropriations for the support of the Army for the present fiscal year has rendered necessary a suspension of payments to the officers and men of the sums due them for services rendered after the

30th day of June last. The Army exists by virtue of statutes which prescribe its numbers and regulate its organization and employment, and which fix the pay of its officers and men and declare their right to receive the same at stated periods. The statutes, however, do not authorize the payment of the troops in the absence of specific appropriations therefor. The Constitution has wisely provided that “no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law,” and it has also been declared by statute that “no department of the Government shall expend in any one fiscal year any sum in excess of appropriations made by Congress for that fiscal year.” We have, therefore, an Army in service, authorized by law and entitled to be paid, but no funds available for that purpose. It may also be said, as an additional incentive to prompt action by Congress, that since the commencement of the fiscal year the Army, though without pay, has been constantly and actively employed in arduous and dangerous service, in the performance of which both officers and men have discharged their duty with fidelity and courage, and without complaint.

These circumstances, in my judgment, constitute an extraordinary occasion, requiring that Congress be convened in advance of the time prescribed by law for your meeting in regular session. The importance of speedy action upon this subject on the part of Congress is so manifest that I venture to suggest the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for the support of the Army for the current year at its present maximum numerical strength of 25,000 men, leaving for future consideration all questions relating to an increase or decrease of the number of enlisted men. In the event of the reduction of the Army by subsequent legislation during the fiscal year, the excess of the appropriation could not be expended, and in the event of its enlargement, the additional sum required for the extra force could be provided in due time. It would be unjust to the troops now in service, and whose pay is already largely in arrears, if payment to them should be further postponed until after Congress shall have considered all the questions likely to arise in the effort to fix the proper limit to the strength of the Army.

Estimates of appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, were transmitted to Congress by the former Secretary of the Treasury at the opening of the session in December last. These estimates, modified by the present Secretary so as to conform to present requirements, are now renewed, amounting to \$32,436,764.93, and, having been transmitted to both Houses of Congress, are submitted for your consideration.

There is also required by the Navy Department \$2,003,861.27. This sum is made up of \$1,446,688.16 due to officers and enlisted men for the last quarter of the last fiscal year; \$311,953.50 due for advances made by the fiscal agent of the Government in London for the support of the foreign service; \$50,000 due to the Naval Hospital fund; \$150,000 due for arrearages of pay to officers, and \$45,219.58 for the support of the Marine Corps. There will also be needed an appropriation of \$232,535.22 to defray the unsettled expenses of the United States Courts for the fiscal year ending June 30th last, now due to attorneys, clerks, commissioners, and marshals, and for rent of court-rooms, the support of prisoners, and other deficiencies.

A part of the building of the Interior Department was destroyed by fire on the 24th of last month. Some immediate repairs and temporary structures have in consequence become necessary, estimates for which will be transmitted to Congress immediately, and an appropriation of the requisite funds is respectfully recommended.

The Secretary of the Treasury will communicate

to Congress, in connection with the estimates for the appropriations for the support of the Army for the current fiscal year, estimates for such other deficiencies in the different branches of the public service as require immediate action, and cannot without inconvenience be postponed until the regular session.

I take this opportunity, also, to invite your attention to the propriety of adopting at your present session the necessary legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the International Exhibition of agriculture, industry, and the fine arts, which is to be held at Paris in 1878, and in which this Government has been invited by the Government of France to take part. This invitation was communicated to the Government in May, 1876, by the Minister of France at this capital, and a copy thereof was submitted to the proper committees of Congress at its last session, but no action was taken upon the subject. The Department of State has received many letters from various parts of the country, expressing a desire to participate in the Exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar nature have also been made at the United States Legation at Paris. The Department of State has also received official advice of the strong desire on the part of the French Government that the United States should participate in this enterprise, and space has hitherto been, and still is, reserved in the Exhibition buildings, for the use of exhibitors from the United States, to the exclusion of other parties who have been applicants therefor.

In order that our industries may be properly represented at the Exhibition, an appropriation will be needed for the payment of salaries and expenses of commissioners, for the transportation of goods, and for other purposes in connection with the object in view; and, as May next is the time fixed for the opening of the Exhibition, if our citizens are to share the advantages of this international competition for the trade of other nations, the necessity of immediate action is apparent. To enable the United States to cooperate in the International Exhibition which was held at Vienna in 1873, Congress then passed a joint resolution making an appropriation of \$200,000, and authorizing the President to appoint a certain number of practical artisans and scientific men, who should attend the Exhibition and report their proceedings and observations to him. Provision was also made for the appointment of a number of honorary commissioners. I have felt that prompt action by Congress in accepting the invitation of the Government of France is of so much interest to the people of this country, and so suitable to the cordial relations between the Governments of the two countries, that the subject might properly be presented for attention at your present session.

The Government of Sweden and Norway has addressed an official invitation to this Government to take part in the International Prison Congress to be held at Stockholm next year. The problem which the congress proposes to study—how to diminish crime—is one in which all civilized nations have an interest in common, and the Congress of Stockholm seems likely to prove the most important convention ever held for the study of this grave question. Under authority of a joint resolution of Congress, approved February 16, 1875, a commissioner was appointed by my predecessor to represent the United States upon that occasion, and the Prison Congress having been, at the earnest desire of the Swedish Government, postponed to 1878, his commission was renewed by me. An appropriation of \$8,000 was made in the Sundry Civil Appropriations act of 1875 to meet the expenses of the commissioners. I recommend the reappropriation of that sum for the same purpose, the former appropriation having been covered into the Treasury, and being no longer available for the purpose without further

action by Congress. The subject is brought to your attention at this time in view of circumstances which render it highly desirable that the commissioner should proceed to the discharge of his important duties immediately.

As the several acts of Congress providing for detailed reports from the different departments of the Government require their submission at the beginning of the regular annual session, I defer until that time any further reference to subjects of public interest.

R. B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, October 15, 1877.

Message of President HAYES, delivered at the commencement of the second session of the Forty-fifth Congress, December 8, 1877.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

With devout gratitude to the bountiful Giver of all good, I congratulate you that, at the beginning of your first regular session, you find our country blessed with health and peace and abundant harvests, and with encouraging prospects of an early return of general prosperity.

To complete and make permanent the pacification of the country continues to be, and, until it is fully accomplished, must remain, the most important of all our national interests. The earnest purpose of good citizens generally to unite their efforts in this endeavor is evident. It found decided expression in the resolutions announced in 1876, by the national conventions of the leading political parties of the country. There was a wide-spread apprehension that the momentous results in our progress as a nation, marked by the recent amendments to the Constitution, were in imminent jeopardy; that the good understanding which prompted their adoption, in the interests of a loyal devotion to the general welfare, might prove a barren truce, and that the two sections of the country, once engaged in civil strife, might be again almost as widely severed and disunited as they were when arrayed in arms against each other.

The course to be pursued, which in my judgment seemed wisest, in the presence of this emergency, was plainly indicated in my inaugural address. It pointed to the time, which all our people desire to see, when a genuine love of our whole country, and of all that concerns its true welfare, shall supplant the destructive forces of the mutual animosity of races and of sectional hostility. Opinions have differed widely as to the measures best calculated to secure this great end. This was to be expected. The measures adopted by the administration have been subjected to severe and varied criticism. Any course whatever which might have been entered upon would certainly have encountered distrust and opposition. These measures were, in my judgment, such as were most in harmony with the Constitution and with the genius of our people, and best adapted, under all the circumstances, to attain the end in view. Beneficent results, already apparent, prove that these endeavors are not to be regarded as a mere experiment, and should sustain and encourage us in our efforts. Already, in the brief period which has elapsed, the immediate effectiveness, no less than the justice of the course pursued, is demonstrated, and I have an abiding faith that time will furnish its ample vindication in the minds of the great majority of my fellow-citizens. The discontinuance of the use of the Army for the purpose of upholding local governments in two States of the Union was no less a constitutional duty and requirement, under the circumstances existing at the time, than it was a much-needed measure for the restoration of local self-government and the promotion of national harmony. The withdrawal of the troops

from such employment was effected deliberately, and with solicitous care for the peace and good order of society and the protection of the property and persons and every right of all classes of citizens.

The results that have followed are indeed significant and encouraging. All apprehension of danger from remitting those States to local self-government is dispelled; and a most salutary change in the minds of the people has begun, and is in progress in every part of that section of the country once the theatre of unhappy civil strife, substituting for suspicion, distrust, and aversion, concord, friendship, and patriotic attachment to the Union. No unprejudiced mind will deny that the terrible and often fatal collisions which for several years have been of frequent occurrence, and have agitated and alarmed the public mind, have almost entirely ceased, and that a spirit of mutual forbearance and hearty national interest has succeeded. There has been a general reestablishment of order, and of the orderly administration of justice. Instances of remaining lawlessness have become of rare occurrence; political turmoil and turbulence have disappeared; useful industries have been resumed; public credit in the Southern States has been greatly strengthened; and the encouraging benefits of a revival of commerce between the sections of the country, lately embroiled in civil war, are fully enjoyed. Such are some of the results already attained, upon which the country is to be congratulated. They are of such importance that we may with confidence patiently await the desired consummation that will surely come with the natural progress of events.

It may not be improper here to say that it should be our fixed and unalterable determination to protect, by all available and proper means, under the Constitution and laws, the lately emancipated race in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges; and I urge upon those to whom heretofore the colored people have sustained the relation of bondmen the wisdom and justice of humane and liberal local legislation with respect to their education and general welfare. A firm adherence to the laws, both national and State, as to the civil and political rights of the colored people, now advanced to full and equal citizenship; the immediate repression and sure punishment by the national and local authorities, within their respective jurisdictions, of every instance of lawlessness and violence toward them, is required for the security alike of both races, and is justly demanded by the public opinion of the country and the age. In this way the restoration of harmony and good-will, and the complete protection of every citizen in the full enjoyment of every constitutional right, will surely be attained. Whatever authority rests with me to this end, I shall not hesitate to put forth.

Whatever belongs to the power of Congress and the jurisdiction of the courts of the Union, they may confidently be relied upon to provide and perform. And to the Legislatures, the courts, and the executive authorities of the several States, I earnestly appeal to secure, by adequate, appropriate, and seasonable means, within their borders, these common and uniform rights of a united people, which loves liberty, abhors oppression, and reveres justice. These objects are very dear to my heart. I shall continue most earnestly to strive for their attainment. The cordial coöperation of all classes—of all sections of the country and of both races—is required for this purpose; and with these blessings assured, and not otherwise, we may safely hope to hand down our free institutions of government unimpaired to the generation that will succeed us.

Among the other subjects of great and general importance to the people of this country, I cannot be mistaken, I think, in regarding as preëminent the policy and measures which are designed to secure the restoration of the currency to that normal and healthful condition in which, by the resumption

of specie payments, our internal trade and foreign commerce may be brought into harmony with the system of exchanges which is based upon the precious metals as the intrinsic money of the world. In the public judgment that this end should be sought and compassed as speedily and securely as the resources of the people and the wisdom of their government can accomplish, there is a much greater degree of unanimity than is found to concur in the specific measures which will bring the country to this desired end, or the rapidity of the steps by which it can be safely reached.

Upon a most anxious and deliberate examination which I have felt it my duty to give to the subject, I am but the more confirmed in the opinion which I expressed in accepting the nomination for the Presidency, and again upon my inauguration, that the policy of resumption should be pursued by every suitable means, and that no legislation would be wise that should disparage the importance or retard the attainment of that result. I have no disposition, and certainly no right, to question the sincerity or the intelligence of opposing opinions, and would neither conceal nor undervalue the considerable difficulties, and even occasional distresses, which may attend the progress of the nation toward this primary condition to its general and permanent prosperity. I must, however, adhere to my most earnest conviction that any wavering in purpose or unsteadiness in methods, so far from avoiding or reducing the inconvenience inseparable from the transition from an irredeemable to a redeemable paper currency, would only tend to increased and prolonged disturbance in values, and, unless retrieved, must end in serious disorder, dishonor, and disaster in the financial affairs of the government and of the people.

The mischiefs which I apprehend, and urgently deprecate, are confined to no class of people indeed, but seem to me most certainly to threaten the industrious masses, whether their occupations are of skilled or common labor. To them, it seems to me, it is of prime importance that their labor should be compensated in money which is itself fixed in exchangeable value by being irrevocably measured by the labor necessary to its production. This permanent quality of the money of the people is sought for and can only be gained by the resumption of specie payments. The rich, the speculative, the operating, the money-dealing classes, may not always feel the mischiefs of, or may find casual profits in, a variable currency; but the misfortunes of such a currency to those who are paid salaries or wages are inevitable and remediless.

Closely connected with this general subject of the resumption of specie payments is one of subordinate, but still of grave, importance; I mean the readjustment of our coinage system by the renewal of the silver dollar as an element in our specie currency, endowed by legislation with the quality of legal tender to a greater or less extent.

As there is no doubt of the power of Congress under the Constitution "to coin money and regulate the value thereof," and as this power covers the whole range of authority applicable to the metal, the rated value, and the legal-tender quality which shall be adopted for the coinage, the considerations which should induce or discourage a particular measure connected with the coinage belong clearly to the province of legislative discretion and of public expediency. Without intruding upon this province of legislation in the least, I have yet thought the subject of such critical importance, in the actual condition of our affairs, as to present an occasion for the exercise of the duty imposed by the Constitution on the President of recommending to the consideration of Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient."

Holding the opinion, as I do, that neither the interests of the government nor of the people of the

United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the coinage of the world, and that legislation which looks to maintaining the volume of intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial values will permit would be neither unjust nor inexpedient, I must ask your indulgence to a brief and definite statement of certain essential features in any such legislative measure which I feel it my duty to recommend.

I do not propose to enter the debate, represented on both sides by such able disputants in Congress and before the people and in the press, as to the extent to which the legislation of any one nation can control this question, even within its own borders, against the unwritten laws of trade or the positive laws of other governments. The wisdom of Congress in shaping any particular law that may be presented for my approval may wholly supersede the necessity of my entering into these considerations, and I willingly avoid either vague or intricate inquiries. It is only certain plain and practical traits of such legislation that I desire to recommend to your attention.

In any legislation providing for a silver coinage, regulating its value, and imparting to it the quality of legal tender, it seems to me of great importance that Congress should not lose sight of its action as operating in a twofold capacity and in two distinct directions. If the United States Government were free from a public debt, its legislative dealing with the question of silver coinage would be purely sovereign and governmental, under no restraints but those of constitutional power and the public good as affected by the proposed legislation. But in the actual circumstances of the nation, with a vast public debt distributed very widely among our own citizens, and held in great amounts also abroad, the nature of the silver-coinage measure, as affecting this relation of the government to the holders of the public debt, becomes an element, in any proposed legislation, of the highest concern. The obligation of the public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage otherwise. Its unquestionable maintenance is the dictate as well of the highest expediency as of the most necessary duty, and will ever be carefully guarded by Congress and people alike.

The public debt of the United States, to the amount of \$729,000,000, bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent., and \$708,000,000 at the rate of 5 per cent.; and the only way in which the country can be relieved from the payment of these high rates of interest is by advantageously refunding the indebtedness. Whether the debt is ultimately paid in gold or in silver coin is of but little moment compared with the possible reduction of interest one-third by refunding it at such reduced rate. If the United States had the unquestioned right to pay its bonds in silver coin, the little benefit from that process would be greatly overbalanced by the injurious effect of such payment if made or proposed against the honest convictions of the public creditors.

All the bonds that have been issued since February 12, 1873, when gold became the only unlimited legal-tender metallic currency of the country, are justly payable in gold coin or in coin of equal value. During the time of these issues, the only dollar that could be or was received by the government in exchange for bonds was the gold dollar. To require the public creditors to take in repayment any dollar of less commercial value would be regarded by them as a repudiation of the full obligation assumed. The bonds issued prior to 1873 were issued at a time when the gold dollar was the only coin in circulation or contemplated by either the government or the holders of the bonds as the coin in which they were to be paid. It is far better to pay these bonds in that coin than to seem to take advantage of the unforeseen fall in silver bullion to pay in a new issue of silver coin thus made so much less valuable.

The power of the United States to coin money and to regulate the value thereof ought never to be exercised for the purpose of enabling the government to pay its obligations in a coin of less value than that contemplated by the parties when the bonds were issued. Any attempt to pay the national indebtedness in a coinage of less commercial value than the money of the world would involve a violation of the public faith and work irreparable injury to the public credit.

It was the great merit of the act of March, 1869, in strengthening the public credit, that it removed all doubt as to the purpose of the United States to pay their bonded debt in coin. That act was accepted as a pledge of public faith. The government has derived great benefit from it in the progress thus far made in refunding the public debt at low rates of interest. An adherence to the wise and just policy of an exact observance of the public faith will enable the government rapidly to reduce the burden of interest on the national debt to an amount exceeding \$20,000,000 per annum, and effect an aggregate saving to the United States of more than \$300,000,000 before the bonds can be fully paid.

I respectfully recommend to Congress that in any legislation providing for a silver coinage, and imparting to it the quality of legal tender, there be impressed upon the measure a firm provision exempting the public debt heretofore issued and now outstanding from payment, either of principal or interest, in any coinage of less commercial value than the present gold coinage of the country.

In adapting the new silver coinage to the ordinary uses of currency in the every-day transactions of life, and prescribing the quality of legal tender to be assigned to it, a consideration of the first importance should be so to adjust the ratio between the silver and the gold coinage, which now constitutes our specie currency, as to accomplish the desired end of maintaining the circulation of the two metallic currencies, and keeping up the volume of the two precious metals as one intrinsic money. It is a mixed question for scientific reasoning and historical experience to determine how far, and by what methods, a practical equilibrium can be maintained which will keep both metals in circulation in their appropriate spheres of common use.

An absolute equality of commercial value, free from disturbing fluctuations, is hardly attainable, and without it, an unlimited legal tender for private transactions assigned to both metals would irresistibly tend to drive out of circulation the dearer coinage, and disappoint the principal object proposed by the legislation in view. I apprehend, therefore, that the two conditions of a near approach to equality of commercial value between the gold and silver coinage of the same denomination and of a limitation of the amounts for which the silver coinage is to be a legal tender are essential to maintaining both in circulation. If these conditions can be successfully observed, the issue from the mint of silver dollars would afford material assistance to the community in the transition to redeemable paper-money, and would facilitate the resumption of specie payment and its permanent establishment. Without these conditions, I fear that only mischief and misfortune would flow from a coinage of silver dollars with the quality of unlimited legal tender, even in private transactions.

Any expectation of temporary ease from an issue of silver coinage to pass as a legal tender, at a rate materially above its commercial value, is, I am persuaded, a delusion. Nor can I think that there is any substantial distinction between an original issue of silver dollars at a nominal value materially above their commercial value, and the restoration of the silver dollar at a rate which once was, but has ceased to be, its commercial value. Certainly, the issue of our gold coinage, reduced in weight materially below its legal-tender value, would not be any the less a

present debasement of coinage by reason of its equaling or even exceeding in weight a gold coinage which at some past time had been commercially equal to the legal-tender value assigned to the new issue.

In recommending that the regulation of any silver coinage which may be authorized by Congress should observe these conditions of commercial value and limited legal tender, I am governed by the feeling that every possible increase should be given to the volume of metallic money which can be kept in circulation, and thereby every possible aid afforded to the people in the process of resuming specie payment. It is because of my firm conviction that a disregard of these conditions would frustrate the good results which are desired from the proposed coinage, and embarrass with new elements of confusion and uncertainty the business of the country, that I urge upon your attention these considerations.

The organization of the civil service of the country has for a number of years attracted more and more of the public attention. So general has become the opinion that the methods of admission to it, and the conditions of remaining in it, are unsound, that both the great political parties have agreed in the most explicit declarations of the necessity of reform, and in the most emphatic demands for it. I have fully believed these declarations and demands to be the expression of a sincere conviction of the intelligent masses of the people upon the subject, and that they should be recognized and followed by earnest and prompt action on the part of the legislative and executive departments of the government in pursuance of the purpose indicated.

Before my accession to office I endeavored to have my own views distinctly understood, and upon my inauguration my accord with the public opinion was stated in terms believed to be plain and unambiguous. My experience in the executive duties has strongly confirmed the belief in the great advantage the country would find in observing strictly the plan of the Constitution, which imposes upon the Executive the sole duty and responsibility of the selection of those Federal officers who, by law, are appointed, not elected; and which, in like manner, assigns to the Senate the complete right to advise and consent to, or to reject, the nominations so made; while the House of Representatives stands as the public censor of the performance of official duties, with the prerogative of investigation and prosecution in all cases of dereliction. The blemishes and imperfections in the civil service may, as I think, be traced, in most cases, to a practical confusion of the duties assigned to the several departments of the government. My purpose, in this respect, has been to return to the system established by the fundamental law, and to do this with the heartiest coöperation and most cordial understanding with the Senate and House of Representatives.

The practical difficulties in the selection of numerous officers for posts of widely-varying responsibilities and duties are acknowledged to be very great. No system can be expected to secure absolute freedom from mistakes, and the beginning of any attempted change of custom is quite likely to be more embarrassed in this respect than any subsequent period. It is here that the Constitution seems to me to prove its claim to the great wisdom accorded to it; it gives to the Executive the assistance of the knowledge and the experience of the Senate, which, when acting upon nominations, as to which they may be disinterested and impartial judges, secures as strong a guarantee of freedom from errors of importance as is perhaps possible in human affairs.

In addition to this, I recognize the public advantage of making all nominations, as nearly as possible, impersonal, in the sense of being free from mere caprice or favor in the selection; and in those of-

fices in which special training is of greatly increased value, I believe such a rule as to the tenure of office should obtain as may induce men of proper qualifications to apply themselves industriously to the task of becoming proficient. Bearing these things in mind, I have endeavored to reduce the number of changes in subordinate places, usually made upon the change of the general administration; and shall most heartily coöperate with Congress in the better systematizing of such methods and rules of admission to the public service, and of promotion within it, as may promise to be most successful in making thorough competency, efficiency, and character, the decisive tests in these matters.

I ask the renewed attention of Congress to what has already been done by the Civil-Service Commission, appointed, in pursuance of an act of Congress, by my predecessor, to prepare and revise civil-service rules. In regard to much of the department service, especially at Washington, it may be difficult to organize a better system than that which has thus been provided, and it is now being used to a considerable extent under my direction. The commission has still a legal existence, although for several years no appropriation has been made for defraying its expenses. Believing that this commission has rendered valuable service, and will be a most useful agency in improving the administration of the civil service, I respectfully recommend that a suitable appropriation, to be immediately available, be made, to enable it to continue its labors.

It is my purpose to transmit to Congress as early as practicable a report by the chairman of the commission, and to ask your attention to such measures on this subject as, in my opinion, will further promote the improvement of the civil service.

During the past year the United States have continued to maintain peaceful relations with foreign powers.

The outbreak of war between Russia and Turkey, though at one time attended by grave apprehension as to its effect upon other European nations, has had no tendency to disturb the amicable relations existing between the United States and each of the two contending powers. An attitude of just and impartial neutrality has been preserved, and I am gratified to state that, in the midst of their hostilities, both the Russian and the Turkish Governments have shown an earnest disposition to adhere to the obligations of all treaties with the United States, and to give due regard to the rights of American citizens.

By the terms of the treaty, defining the rights, immunities, and privileges of consuls, between Italy and the United States, ratified in 1863, either government may, after the lapse of ten years, terminate the existence of the treaty by giving twelve months' notice of its intention. The Government of Italy, availing itself of this faculty, has now given the required notice, and the treaty will, accordingly, end on the 17th of September, 1878. It is understood, however, that the Italian Government wished to renew it, in its general scope, desiring only certain modifications in some of its articles. In this disposition I concur, and shall hope that no serious obstacles may intervene to prevent or delay the negotiation of a satisfactory treaty.

Numerous questions in regard to passports, naturalization, and exemption from military service have continued to arise in cases of emigrants from Germany who have returned to their native country. The provisions of the treaty of February 22, 1868, however, have proved to be so ample and so judicious that the legation of the United States at Berlin has been able to adjust all claims arising under it, not only without detriment to the amicable relations existing between the two governments, but, it is believed, without injury or injustice to any duly naturalized American citizen. It is desirable that the treaty originally made with the North German Union in

1868 should now be extended so as to apply equally to all the states of the Empire of Germany.

The invitation of the Government of France to participate in the exposition of the products of agriculture, industry, and the fine arts, to be held at Paris during the coming year, was submitted for your consideration at the extra session. It is not doubted that its acceptance by the United States, and a well-selected exhibition of the products of American industry on that occasion, will tend to stimulate international commerce and emigration, as well as to promote the traditional friendship between the two countries.

A question arose some time since as to the proper meaning of the extradition articles of the treaty of 1842 between the United States and Great Britain. Both governments, however, are now in accord in the belief that the question is not one that should be allowed to frustrate the ends of justice, or to disturb the friendship between the two nations. No serious difficulty has arisen in accomplishing the extradition of criminals when necessary. It is probable that all points of disagreement will, in due time, be settled, and, if need be, more explicit declarations be made in a new treaty.

The fishery commission, under articles 18 to 25 of the treaty of Washington, has concluded its session at Halifax. The result of the deliberations of the commission, as made public by the commissioners, will be communicated to Congress.

A treaty for the protection of trade-marks has been negotiated with Great Britain, which has been submitted to the Senate for its consideration.

The revolution which recently occurred in Mexico was followed by the accession of the successful party to power and the installation of its chief, General Porfirio Diaz, in the Presidential office. It has been the custom of the United States, when such changes of government have heretofore occurred in Mexico, to recognize and enter into official relations with the *de facto* government as soon as it should appear to have the approval of the Mexican people, and should manifest a disposition to adhere to the obligations of treaties and international friendship. In the present case such official recognition has been deferred by the occurrences on the Rio Grande border, the records of which have already been communicated to each House of Congress, in answer to their respective resolutions of inquiry. Assurances have been received that the authorities at the seat of the Mexican Government have both the disposition and the power to prevent and punish such unlawful invasions and depredations. It is earnestly to be hoped that events may prove these assurances to be well founded. The best interests of both countries require the maintenance of peace upon the border, and the development of commerce between the two republics.

It is gratifying to add that this temporary interruption of official relations has not prevented due attention by the representatives of the United States in Mexico to the protection of American citizens, so far as practicable. Nor has it interfered with the prompt payment of the amounts due from Mexico to the United States under the treaty of July 4, 1868, and the awards of the joint commission. While I do not anticipate an interruption of friendly relations with Mexico, yet I cannot but look with some solicitude upon a continuance of border disorders as exposing the two countries to initiations of popular feeling and mischances of action which are naturally unfavorable to complete amity. Firmly determined that nothing shall be wanting on my part to promote a good understanding between the two nations, I yet must ask the attention of Congress to the actual occurrences on the border, that the lives and property of our citizens may be adequately protected and peace preserved.

Another year has passed without bringing to a close the protracted contest between the Spanish Govern-

ment and the insurrection in the island of Cuba. While the United States have sedulously abstained from any intervention in this contest, it is impossible not to feel that it is attended with incidents affecting the rights and interests of American citizens. Apart from the effect of the hostilities upon trade between the United States and Cuba, their progress is inevitably accompanied by complaints, having more or less foundation, of searches, arrests, embargoes, and oppressive taxes upon the property of American residents, and of unprovoked interference with American vessels and commerce. It is due to the Government of Spain to say that during the past year it has promptly disavowed and offered reparation for any unauthorized acts of unduly zealous subordinates whenever such acts have been brought to its attention. Nevertheless, such occurrences cannot but tend to excite feelings of annoyance, suspicion, and resentment, which are greatly to be deprecated, between the respective subjects and citizens of two friendly powers.

Much delay (consequent upon accusations of fraud in some of the awards) has occurred in respect to the distribution of the limited amounts received from Venezuela under the treaty of April 25, 1866, applicable to the awards of the joint commission created by that treaty. So long as these matters are pending in Congress the Executive cannot assume either to pass upon the questions presented, or to distribute the fund received. It is eminently desirable that definite legislative action should be taken, either affirming the awards to be final, or providing some method for reexamination of the claims. Our relations with the republics of Central and South America, and with the empire of Brazil, have continued without serious change, further than the temporary interruption of diplomatic intercourse with Venezuela and with Guatemala. Amicable relations have already been fully restored with Venezuela, and it is not doubted that all grounds of misunderstanding with Guatemala will speedily be removed. From all these countries there are favorable indications of a disposition on the part of their governments and people to reciprocate our efforts in the direction of increased commercial intercourse.

The Government of the Samoan Islands has sent an envoy, in the person of its Secretary of State, to invite the Government of the United States to recognize and protect their independence, to establish commercial relations with their people, and to assist them in their steps toward regulated and responsible government. The inhabitants of these islands, having made considerable progress in Christian civilization and the development of trade, are doubtful of their ability to maintain peace and independence without the aid of some stronger power. The subject is deemed worthy of respectful attention, and the claims upon our assistance by this distant community will be carefully considered.

The long commercial depression in the United States has directed attention to the subject of the possible increase of our foreign trade, and the methods for its development, not only with Europe but with other countries, and especially with the states and sovereignties of the western hemisphere. Instructions from the Department of State were issued to the various diplomatic and consular officers of the government, asking them to devote attention to the question of methods by which trade between the respective countries of their official residence and the United States could be most judiciously fostered. In obedience to these instructions, examinations and reports upon this subject have been made by many of these officers and transmitted to the department, and the same are submitted to the consideration of Congress.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances presents important questions for the action of Congress, upon some of which I have already remarked.

The revenues of the government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were \$269,000,586.62. The total expenditures for the same period were \$238,660,008.93, leaving a surplus revenue of \$30,340,577.69. This has substantially supplied the requirements of the sinking fund for that year. The estimated revenues of the current fiscal year are \$265,500,000, and the estimated expenditures for the same period are \$232,430,643.72. If these estimates prove to be correct, there will be a surplus revenue of \$33,069,356.28, an amount nearly sufficient for the sinking fund for that year. The estimated revenues for the next fiscal year are \$269,250,000. It appears from the report that during the last fiscal year the revenues of the government, compared with the previous year, have largely decreased. This decrease, amounting to the sum of \$13,431,452.54, was mainly in customs duties, caused partly by a large falling off of the amount of imported dutiable goods, and partly by the general fall of prices in the markets of production of such articles as *pay ad valorem* taxes.

While this is felt injuriously in the diminution of the revenue, it has been accompanied with a very large increase of exportations. The total exports during the last fiscal year, including coin, have been \$658,637,457, and the imports have been \$492,097,540, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States amounting to the sum of \$166,539,917; the beneficial effects of which extend to all branches of business.

The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year will impose upon Congress the duty of strictly limiting appropriations, including the requisite sum for the maintenance of the sinking fund, within the aggregate estimated receipts.

While the aggregate of taxes should not be increased, amendments might be made to the revenue laws that would, without diminishing the revenue, relieve the people from unnecessary burdens. A tax on tea and coffee is shown by the experience not only of our own country, but of other countries, to be easily collected, without loss by undervaluation or fraud, and largely borne in the country of production. A tax of ten cents a pound on tea and two cents a pound on coffee would produce a revenue exceeding \$12,000,000, and thus enable Congress to repeal a multitude of annoying taxes yielding a revenue not exceeding that sum. The internal-revenue system grew out of the necessities of the war, and most of the legislation imposing taxes upon domestic products, under this system, has been repealed. By the substitution of a tax on tea and coffee, all forms of internal taxation may be repealed, except that on whiskey, spirits, tobacco, and beer. Attention is also called to the necessity of enacting more rigorous laws for the protection of the revenue and for the punishment of frauds and smuggling. This can best be done by judicious provisions that will induce the disclosure of attempted fraud by undervaluation and smuggling. All revenue laws should be simple in their provisions and easily understood. So far as practicable, the rates of taxation should be in the form of specific duties, and not *ad valorem*, requiring the judgment of experienced men to ascertain values, and exposing the revenue to the temptation of fraud.

My attention has been called, during the recess of Congress, to abuses existing in the collection of the customs, and strenuous efforts have been made for their correction by executive orders. The recommendations submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, by a commission appointed to examine into the collection of customs duties at the port of New York, contain many suggestions for the modification of the customs laws, to which the attention of Congress is invited.

It is a matter of congratulation that, notwithstanding the severe burdens caused by the war, the public faith with all creditors has been preserved,

and that, as the result of this policy, the public credit has continuously advanced, and our public securities are regarded with the highest favor in the markets of the world. I trust that no act of the government will cast a shadow upon its credit.

The progress of refunding the public debt has been rapid and satisfactory. Under the contract existing when I entered upon the discharge of the duties of my office, bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. were being rapidly sold; and within three months the aggregate sales of these bonds had reached the sum of \$200,000,000. With my sanction, the Secretary of the Treasury entered into a new contract for the sale of 4 per cent. bonds, and within thirty days after the popular subscriptions for such bonds was opened, subscriptions were had amounting to \$75,496,550, which were paid for within ninety days after the date of subscription. By this process, within but little more than one year, the annual interest on the public debt was reduced in the sum of \$3,775,000.

I recommend that suitable provision be made to enable the people to easily convert their savings into government securities, as the best mode in which small savings may be well secured and yield a moderate interest. It is an object of public policy to retain among our own people the securities of the United States. In this way our country is guarded against their sudden return from foreign countries, caused by war or other disturbances beyond our limits.

The commerce of the United States with foreign nations, and especially the export of domestic productions, has of late years largely increased; but the greater portion of this trade is conducted in foreign vessels. The importance of enlarging our foreign trade, and especially by direct and speedy interchange with countries on this continent, cannot be overestimated; and it is a matter of great moment that our own shipping interest should receive, to the utmost practical extent, the benefit of our commerce with other lands. These considerations are forcibly urged by all the large commercial cities of the country, and public attention is generally and wisely attracted to the solution of the problems they present. It is not doubted that Congress will take them up in the broadest spirit of liberality, and respond to the public demand by practical legislation upon this important subject.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the Army has been actively employed during the year, and has rendered very important service in suppressing hostilities in the Indian country, and in preserving peace and protecting life and property in the interior as well as along the Mexican border. A long and arduous campaign has been prosecuted, with final complete success, against a portion of the Nez Percés tribe of Indians. A full account of this campaign will be found in the report of the General of the Army. It will be seen that in its course several severe battles were fought, in which a number of gallant officers and men lost their lives. I join with the Secretary of War and the General of the Army in awarding to the officers and men employed in the long and toilsome pursuit and in the final capture of these Indians the honor and praise which are justly their due.

The very serious riots which occurred in several of the States in July last rendered necessary the employment of a considerable portion of the Army to preserve the peace and maintain order. In the States of West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Illinois these disturbances were so formidable as to defy the local and State authorities, and the National Executive was called upon, in the mode provided by the Constitution and laws, to furnish military aid. I am gratified to be able to state that the troops sent in response to these calls for aid in the suppression of domestic violence were able, by the influence of their presence in the disturbed regions, to preserve

the peace and restore order without the use of force. In the discharge of this delicate and important duty, both officers and men acted with great prudence and courage, and for their services deserve the thanks of the country.

Disturbances along the Rio Grande, in Texas, to which I have already referred, have rendered necessary the constant employment of a military force in that vicinity. A full report of all recent military operations in that quarter has been transmitted to the House of Representatives in answer to a resolution of that body, and it will, therefore, not be necessary to enter into details. I regret to say that these lawless incursions into our territory by armed bands from the Mexican side of the line, for the purpose of robbery, have been of frequent occurrence, and in spite of the most vigilant efforts of the commander of our forces the marauders have generally succeeded in escaping into Mexico with their plunder. In May last I gave orders for the exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part of our troops for the suppression of these raids and the punishment of the guilty parties, as well as the recapture of property stolen by them. General Ord, commanding in Texas, was directed to invite the coöperation of the Mexican authorities in efforts to this end, and to assure them that I was anxious to avoid giving the least offense to Mexico. At the same time, he was directed to give notice of my determination to put an end to the invasion of our territory by lawless bands, intent upon the plunder of our peaceful citizens, even if the effectual punishment of the outlaws should make the crossing of the border by our troops in their pursuit necessary. It is believed that this policy has had the effect to check somewhat these depredations, and that with a considerable increase of our force upon that frontier, and the establishment of several additional military posts along the Rio Grande, so as more effectually to guard that extensive border, peace may be preserved and the lives and property of our citizens in Texas fully protected.

Prior to the 1st day of July last the Army was, in accordance with law, reduced to the maximum of 25,000 enlisted men, being a reduction of 2,500 below the force previously authorized. This reduction was made, as required by law, entirely from the infantry and artillery branches of the service, without any reduction of the cavalry. Under the law as it now stands, it is necessary that the cavalry regiments be recruited to one hundred men in each company for service on the Mexican and Indian frontiers. The necessary effect of this legislation is to reduce the infantry and artillery arms of the service below the number required for efficiency, and I concur with the Secretary of War in recommending that authority be given to recruit all companies of infantry to at least fifty men, and all batteries of artillery to at least seventy-five men, with the power, in case of emergency, to increase the former to one hundred and the latter to one hundred and twenty-two men each.

I invite your special attention to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War:

First. That provision be made for supplying to the Army a more abundant and better supply of reading-matter.

Second. That early action be taken by Congress looking to a complete revision and republication of the Army Regulations.

Third. That section 1258 of the Revised Statutes, limiting the number of officers on the retired list, be repealed.

Fourth. That the claims arising under the act of July 4, 1864, for supplies taken by the Army during the war, be taken from the offices of the Quartermaster and Commissary Generals and transferred to the Southern Claims Commission, or some other tribunal having more time and better facilities for their prompt investigation and decision than are possessed by these officers.

Fifth. That Congress provide for an annuity-fund for the families of deceased officers, as recommended by the Paymaster-General of the Army.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that we have six squadrons now engaged in the protection of our foreign commerce and other duties pertaining to the naval service. The condition and operations of the department are also shown. The total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were \$16,077,974.54. There are unpaid claims against the department chargeable to the last year, which are presented to the consideration of Congress by the report of the Secretary. The estimates for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1878, are \$16,233,234.40, exclusive of the sum of \$2,314,231, submitted for new buildings, repairs, and improvements at the several navy-yards. The appropriations for the present fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1877, are \$13,592,932.90. The amount drawn from the Treasury from July 1 to November 1, 1877, is \$5,343,037.40, of which there is estimated to be yet available \$1,029,528.30, showing the amount of actual expenditure during the first four months of the present fiscal year to have been \$4,313,509.10.

The report of the Postmaster-General contains a full and clear statement of the operations and condition of the Post-Office Department. The ordinary revenues of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, including receipts from the money-order business and from official stamps and stamped envelopes, amounted to the sum of \$27,531,585.26. The additional sum of \$7,013,000 was realized from appropriations from the General Treasury for various purposes, making the receipts from all sources \$34,544,585.26. The total expenditures during the fiscal year amounted to \$33,486,322.44, leaving an excess of total receipts over total expenditures of \$1,058,262.82, and an excess of total expenditures over ordinary receipts of \$5,954,737.18. Deducting from the total receipts the sum of \$63,261.84 received from international money-orders of the preceding fiscal year, and deducting from the total expenditures the sum of \$1,163,818.20 paid on liabilities incurred in previous fiscal years, the expenditures and receipts appertaining to the business of the last fiscal year were as follows:

Expenditures.....	\$32,322,504 24
Receipts (ordinary, from money-order business and from official postage-stamps).....	27,468,828 42
Excess of expenditures.....	\$4,854,180 82

The ordinary revenues of the Post-Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1879, are estimated at an increase of three per cent. over those of 1877, making \$29,034,098.28, and the expenditures for the same year are estimated at \$36,427,771, leaving an estimated deficiency for the year 1879 of \$7,393,672.72. The additional legislation recommended by the Postmaster-General for improvements of the mail service, and to protect the postal revenues from the abuses practised under existing laws, is respectfully commended to the careful consideration of Congress.

The report of the Attorney-General contains several suggestions as to the administration of justice to which I invite your attention. The pressure of business in the Supreme Court and in certain circuit courts of the United States is now such that serious delays, to the great injury and even oppression of suitors, occur, and a remedy should be sought for this condition of affairs. Whether it will be found in the plan briefly sketched in the report, of increasing the number of judges of the circuit courts, and by means of this addition to the judicial force of creating an intermediate court of errors and appeals, or whether some other mode can be devised for obviating the difficulties which now exist, I leave to your mature consideration.

The present condition of the Indian tribes on the territory of the United States and our relations with them are fully set forth in the reports of the Secre-

tary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. After a series of most deplorable conflicts—the successful termination of which, while reflecting honor upon the brave soldiers who accomplished it, cannot lessen our regret at their occurrence—we are now at peace with all the Indian tribes within our borders. To preserve that peace by a just and humane policy will be the object of my earnest endeavors. Whatever may be said of their character and savage propensities, of the difficulties of introducing among them the habits of civilized life, and of the obstacles they have offered to the progress of settlement and enterprise in certain parts of the country, the Indians are certainly entitled to our sympathy and to a conscientious respect on our part for their claims upon our sense of justice. They were the aboriginal occupants of the land we now possess. They have been driven from place to place; the purchase-money paid to them, in some cases, for what they call their own, has still left them poor; in many instances, when they had settled down upon land assigned to them by compact and began to support themselves by their own labor, they were rudely jostled off and thrust into the wilderness again. Many, if not most, of our Indian wars have had their origin in broken promises and acts of injustice upon our part; and the advance of the Indians in civilization has been slow, because the treatment they received did not permit it to be faster and more general. We cannot expect them to improve and to follow our guidance unless we keep faith with them in respecting the rights they possess, and unless, instead of depriving them of their opportunities, we lend them a helping hand.

I cordially approve the policy regarding the management of Indian affairs outlined in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The faithful performance of our promises is the first condition of a good understanding with the Indians. I cannot too urgently recommend to Congress that prompt and liberal provision be made for the conscientious fulfillment of all engagements entered into by the government with the Indian tribes. To withhold the means necessary for the performance of a promise is always false economy, and is apt to prove disastrous in its consequences. Especial care is recommended to provide for Indians settled on their reservations cattle and agricultural implements, to aid them in whatever efforts they may make to support themselves, and by the establishment and maintenance of schools to bring them under the control of civilized influences. I see no reason why Indians who can give satisfactory proof of having by their own labor supported their families for a number of years, and who are willing to detach themselves from their tribal relations, should not be admitted to the benefit of the homestead act and the privileges of citizenship, and I recommend the passage of a law to that effect. It will be an act of justice as well as a measure of encouragement. Earnest efforts are being made to purify the Indian service, so that every dollar appropriated by Congress shall redound to the benefit of the Indians, as intended. Those efforts will have my firm support. With an improved service, and every possible encouragement held out to the Indians to better their condition and to elevate themselves in the scale of civilization, we may hope to accomplish at the same time a good work for them and for ourselves.

I invite the attention of Congress to the importance of the statements and suggestions made by the Secretary of the Interior concerning the depredations committed on the timber-lands of the United States and the necessity for the preservation of forests. It is believed that the measures taken in pursuance of existing laws to arrest those depredations will be entirely successful if Congress, by an appropriation for that purpose, renders their continued enforcement possible. The experience of other nations teaches

us that a country cannot be stripped of its forests with impunity, and we shall expose ourselves to the gravest consequences unless the wasteful and improvident manner in which the forests in the United States are destroyed be effectually checked. I earnestly recommend that the measures suggested by the Secretary of the Interior for the suppression of depredations on the public timber-lands of the United States, for the selling of timber from the public lands, and for the preservation of forests, be embodied in a law; and that, considering the urgent necessity of enabling the people of certain States and Territories to purchase timber from the public lands in a legal manner, which at present they cannot do, such a law be passed without unavoidable delay. I would also call the attention of Congress to the statements made by the Secretary of the Interior concerning the disposition that might be made of the desert lands, not irrigable, west of the 100th meridian. These lands are practically unsalable under existing laws, and the suggestion is worthy of consideration that a system of lease-hold tenure would make them a source of profit to the United States, while at the same time legalizing the business of cattle-raising, which is at present carried on upon them.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture contains the gratifying announcement of the extraordinary success which has rewarded the agricultural industry of the country for the past year. With the fair prices which obtain for the products of the soil, especially for the surplus which our people have to export, we may confidently turn to this as the most important of all our resources for the revival of the depressed industries of the country. The report shows our agricultural progress during the year, and contains a statement of the work done by this department for the advancement of agricultural industry, upon which the prosperity of our people so largely depends. Matters of information are included of great interest to all who seek, by the experience of others, to improve their own methods of cultivation. The efforts of the department to increase the production of important articles of consumption will, it is hoped, improve the demand for labor and advance the business of the country, and eventually result in saving some of the many millions that are now annually paid to foreign nations for sugar and other staple products which habitual use has made necessary in our domestic every-day life.

The board on behalf of the United States Executive Departments at the International Exhibition of 1876 has concluded its labors. The final report of the board was transmitted to Congress by the President near the close of the last session. As these papers are understood to contain interesting and valuable information, and will constitute the only report emanating from the government on the subject of the exhibition, I invite attention to the matter, and recommend that the report be published for general information.

Congress is empowered by the Constitution with the authority of exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, in which the seat of government of the nation is located. The interests of the District, having no direct representation in Congress, are entitled to especial consideration and care at the hands of the General Government. The capital of the United States belongs to the nation, and it is natural that the American people should take pride in the seat of their National Government, and desire it to be an ornament to the country. Much has been done to render it healthful, convenient, and attractive, but much remains to be done, which its permanent inhabitants are not able and ought not to be expected to do. To impose upon them a large proportion of the cost required for public improvements, which are in a great measure planned and executed for the convenience of the government and of the many thousands of visitors from all parts of the country who temporarily reside at the capital of the nation, is an evident in-

justice. Special attention is asked by the Commissioners of the District in their report, which is herewith transmitted, to the importance of a permanent adjustment by Congress of the financial relations between the United States and the District, involving the regular annual contribution by the United States of its just proportion of the expenses of the District government and of the outlay for all needed public improvements, and such measure of relief from the burden of taxation now resting upon the people of the District as in the wisdom of Congress may be deemed just.

The report of the Commissioners shows that the affairs of the District are in a condition as satisfactory as could be expected in view of the heavy burden of debt resting upon it, and its very limited means for necessary expenses.

The debt of the District is as follows:

Old funded debt.....	\$3,879,691 96
8.65 bonds, guaranteed by the United States..	18,743,250 00
Total bonded debt.....	\$22,122,941 96
To which should be added certain outstanding claims, as explained in the report of the Commissioners.....	1,187,204 52
Making the total debt of the District.....	\$23,310,146 48

The Commissioners also ask attention to the importance of the improvement of the Potomac River and the reclamation of the marshes bordering the city of Washington, and their views upon this subject are concurred in by the members of the Board of Health, whose report is also herewith transmitted. Both the commercial and sanitary interests of the District will be greatly promoted, I doubt not, by this improvement.

Your attention is invited to the suggestion of the Commissioners and of the Board of Health for the organization of a board of charities, to have supervision and control of the disbursement of all moneys for charitable purposes from the District treasury. I desire also to ask your especial attention to the need of adding to the efficiency of the public schools of the District by supplemental aid from the National Treasury. This is especially just, since so large a number of those attending these schools are children of employés of the government. I earnestly commend to your care the interests of the people of the District, who are so intimately associated with the government establishments, and to whose enterprise the good order and attractiveness of the capital are largely due; and I ask your attention to the request of the Commissioners for legislation in behalf of the interests intrusted to their care. The appropriations asked, for the care of the reservations belonging to the government within the city, by the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, are also commended to your favorable consideration.

The report of the joint commission created by the act approved August 2, 1876, entitled "An act providing for the completion of the Washington Monument," is also herewith transmitted, with accompanying documents. The board of engineer officers detailed to examine the monument, in compliance with the second section of the act, have reported that the foundation is insufficient. No authority exists for making the expenditure necessary to secure its stability. I therefore recommend that the commission be authorized to expend such portion of the sum appropriated by the act as may be necessary for the purpose. The present unfinished condition of the monument, begun so long ago, is a

reproach to the nation. It cannot be doubted that the patriotic sense of the country will warmly respond to such prompt provision as may be made for its completion at an early day, and I urge upon Congress the propriety and necessity of immediate legislation for this purpose.

The wisdom of legislation upon the part of Congress in aid of the States, for the education of the whole people in those branches of study which are taught in the common schools of the country, is no longer a question. The intelligent judgment of the country goes still further, regarding it as also both constitutional and expedient for the General Government to extend to technical and higher education such aid as is deemed essential to the general welfare and to our due prominence among the enlightened and cultured nations of the world. The ultimate settlement of all questions of the future, whether of administration or finance, or of true nationality of sentiment, depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. It is vain to hope for the success of a free government without the means of insuring the intelligence of those who are the source of power. No less than one-seventh of the entire voting population of our country are yet unable to read and write.

It is encouraging to observe, in connection with the growth of fraternal feeling in those States in which slavery formerly existed, evidences of increasing interest in universal education, and I shall be glad to give my approval to any appropriate measures which may be enacted by Congress for the purpose of supplementing with national aid the local systems of education in those States and in all the States; and, having already invited your attention to the needs of the District of Columbia with respect to its public-school system, I here add that I believe it desirable, not so much with reference to the local wants of the District, but to the great and lasting benefit of the entire country, that this system should be crowned with a university in all respects in keeping with the national capital, and thereby realize the cherished hopes of Washington on this subject.

I also earnestly commend the request of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution that an adequate appropriation be made for the establishment and conduct of a national museum under their supervision.

The question of providing for the preservation and growth of the Library of Congress is also one of national importance. As the depository of all copyright publications and records, this library has outgrown the provisions for its accommodation; and the erection, on such site as the judgment of Congress may approve, of a fire-proof library building, to preserve the treasures and enlarge the usefulness of this valuable collection, is recommended. I recommend, also, such legislation as will render available and efficient for the purposes of instruction, so far as is consistent with the public service, the cabinets or museums of invention, of surgery, of education, and of agriculture, and other collections, the property of the National Government.

The capital of the nation should be something more than a mere political centre. We should avail ourselves of all the opportunities which Providence has here placed at our command to promote the general intelligence of the people and increase the conditions most favorable to the success and perpetuity of our institutions.

R. B. HAYES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 3, 1877.

R

RADETZKI, FEODOR, a Russian general, was born July 28, 1820. He received his military education in the Academy of Engineers and in the Academy of the General Staff, and in 1839 was appointed to a command of engineers in Warsaw and afterward in Grusia. In 1849 he was attached to the staff of General Rüdiger in Hungary, but in 1852 was again sent to the Caucasus, and here distinguished himself on numerous occasions in the actions with natives. In 1860, he was appointed chief of staff of the Cossacks of the Terek, was created major-general in the same year, and lieutenant-general in 1863. In 1876, he was appointed to the command of the Eighth Army Corps, and with this corps was the first to cross the Danube on June 24, 1877. This brilliant feat was fully equalled by his subsequent heroic defense of the Shipka Pass, by which he undoubtedly saved the Russian forces from a serious disaster.

REFORMED CHURCHES. I. REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA (formerly *Dutch Reformed Church*).—The following is a summary of the statistics of this Church as they were reported to the General Synod in June, 1877:

CLASSES.	Churches.	Ministers.	Communicants.
Albany.....	17	19	3,088
Arcot.....	20	8	778
Bergen.....	16	17	1,951
South Classis of Bergen.....	12	14	1,732
Cayuga.....	12	11	1,269
Grand River.....	15	11	2,892
Geneva.....	17	17	2,159
Greene.....	10	10	1,594
Holland.....	17	15	2,895
Hudson.....	10	12	1,872
Illinois.....	21	22	2,182
Kingston.....	14	12	2,866
North Classis of Long Island.....	22	26	3,832
South Classis of Long Island.....	18	26	3,659
Michigan.....	9	8	669
Monmouth.....	10	12	1,868
Montgomery.....	22	22	2,375
Newark.....	18	20	2,462
New Brunswick.....	10	17	2,709
New York.....	23	35	6,423
Orange.....	26	23	3,217
Paramus.....	21	19	2,912
Passaic.....	12	14	1,945
Philadelphia.....	14	15	3,092
Poughkeepsie.....	11	13	2,259
Raritan.....	17	19	3,729
Rensselaer.....	13	13	2,223
Saratoga.....	14	16	1,675
Schenectady.....	12	15	2,439
Schoharie.....	18	13	1,085
Ulster.....	13	18	2,516
Westchester.....	14	21	1,917
Wisconsin.....	21	15	2,283
Total.....	509	543	78,597

Number of candidates for the ministry, 7; of baptisms of infants, 4,351; of baptisms of adults, 1,601; number of families connected with the Church, 43,880; number of catechumens, 23,411; of Sunday-schools, 642; of scholars in the same, 77,203; total amount of contributions for religious and benevolent pur-

poses, \$200,539; amount of contributions for congregational purposes, \$810,043. The condition of the trust-funds and benevolent enterprises of the Church was exhibited in the reports which were made to the General Synod by the several boards having them in charge.

Foreign Missions.—The total receipts for the year had been \$58,152.53, and the expenditures \$57,100. The indebtedness of the treasury was \$33,000. The steady diminution of the missionary force in India and China was mentioned. The following is a summary of the work of the missions:

	China.	India.	Japan.	Total.
Stations.....	1	8	2	11
Out-stations.....	16	33	*	49
Missionaries.....	3	7	6	16
Assistant missionaries.....	5	9	7	21
Native ministers.....	3	2	..	5
Catechists or preachers.....	11	22	4	37
Assistant catechists.....	..	1	..	1
Bible readers.....	..	29	..	29
Schoolmasters.....	5	13	..	18
Schoolmistresses.....	..	9	3	12
Colporteurs.....	..	2	..	2
Churches.....	7	19	3	29
Communicants.....	591	773	190	1,559
Academies.....	..	2	1	3
Scholars in academies.....	..	71	34	105
Day-schools.....	6	88	..	94
Scholars in day-schools.....	102	1,335	..	1,437
Theological students.....	5	1	14	19
Dispensaries, with beds.....	..	1	..	1
Number of patients treated.....	..	7,508	..	7,508

The seventy-first annual meeting of the *General Synod* of the Reformed Church in America was held in the city of New York, beginning June 6th. The Rev. Dr. R. W. Clark was elected president. A question which excited general interest came up early in the session, in the case of the Rev. Augustus Blauvelt, D. D., of the classis of Kingston, charged with the utterance of views contrary to the standards of the Church. Dr. Blauvelt had written an article entitled "Protestant Vaticanism" for *Scribner's Monthly* magazine, in which the views objected to were expressed. He had acknowledged the authorship of the article, and that he held the views in question, but had asserted that it had never occurred to him to ask himself whether these views were in accordance with the standards of the Church, or whether he was violating the promises which he made when he signed the formulas of doctrine. He also stated that he disagreed fundamentally with certain specified articles of the Confession of Faith. The classis of Kingston, having taken the case into consideration, decided that Dr. Blauvelt's declarations showed that he did not feel bound by his subscriptions to the standards, that his views upon the Sacred Scriptures were thoroughly in conflict

* Nearly the entire body of native helpers.

† A number of localities are visited as frequently as possible.

with the teachings of the Confession of Faith; declared that the opinions he had avowed "assaulted the very foundations of evangelical religion, betrayed the cause of Christ to His enemies, and wounded the Church in her work and life;" and suspended him from the office of the ministry of the Gospel. Dr. Blauvelt appealed to the Particular Synod, denying that he was seeking to betray the cause of Christ to His enemies. The Synod confirmed the action of the classis, whereupon Dr. Blauvelt appealed to the General Synod, not from the sentence of suspension from the ministry, but from so much of the action of the classis of Kingston as charged that the opinions avowed by him "betrayed the cause of Christ to His enemies." He was given a hearing in the review of the case, after which the Synod decided that the action of the Particular Synod, confirming the action of the classis, was confirmed as a whole. A Committee on the Library of the Theological Seminary in New Brunswick, N. J., reported that 3,000 bound volumes, and nearly 400 unbound pamphlets, had been added to the library, including many old works of importance, the complete works of Kant, Schleiermacher, Schelling, Fichte, Schlegel, Jacobi, Herder, Baader, and other German philosophical and theological writers; and large additions had been made to the works already possessed on the history, literature, and theology of Holland. Many pamphlets on the history of their own Church had also been received.

The Committee on the Publication of the "Centennial Discourses" reported that the first edition of the publication had been exhausted, and that the receipts would cover the expenses. The presidents of the Synod and the preachers on benevolence, both present and past, were requested to furnish copies of their sermons for preservation in the archives at New Brunswick.

The Board of Publication were authorized to publish an edition of the constitution of the Church in the Dutch language. The salutations of the Synod were sent to the French Reformed Church, and a resolution of sympathy was voted with the Free Christian Church of Italy. Resolutions were passed approving the movements in progress throughout the country for the advancement of the temperance cause; exhorting professing Christians, "in the present aspect of the temperance question, to seriously consider the obligation of total abstinence from all intoxicants so that the full weight of their influence may be upon the side of purity, good order, and Christian morals," and urging upon churches and consistories "constant faithfulness in the exercise of Christian discipline against offenders in the Church, who not only in the excesses of drunkenness, but by the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, and also by the rent of property for the purpose of the nefarious

traffic, dishonor Christ;" also approving measures for the suppression of tippling-houses, and the enforcement of the present laws regulating the liquor traffic.

II. REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES (formerly *German Reformed Church*).—The following is a summary of the statistics of the Reformed Church in the United States as they are given in the *Almanacs* of the denomination for 1878:

SYNODS.	Ministers.	Congregations.	Members.	Members unconfirmed.
Synod in the United States..	200	448	68,560	89,960
Synod of Ohio.....	158	388	24,041	11,910
Synod of the Northwest.....	125	192	16,998	18,600
Synod of Pittsburgh.....	50	112	9,312	7,425
Synod of Potomac.....	112	246	21,119	15,607
East German Synod.....	85	87	7,561	5,575
Total.....	680	1,368	196,901	91,077

Number of classes, 45; number of persons who communed during the year, 119,164; number of Sunday-schools, 1,198; number of scholars in the same, 83,604; number of students for the ministry, 160; amount of contributions for benevolent purposes, \$67,514; amount of contributions for congregational purposes, \$357,588. The efforts of this Church in benevolence and missions are exercised through a number of societies, of which a Board of Home Missions, a Board of Foreign Missions, and a Board of Church Extension, are connected with the General Synod; other missionary societies are the Ohio Board of Missions, Tiffin, Ohio, which reports 20 mission stations under its care, the most of which are in Kansas and Missouri, while one is at Denver, Colorado; the Mission Board of the Northwest, Galien, Ohio, which labors mostly among the Germans; the Eastern Board of Missions, Harrisburg, Pa.; and the Mission Board of Ursinus Union, Lebanon, Pa. The Theological Seminary at Tiffin, Ohio, chartered in 1831, had sent out in 1877 a total of 171 ministers; the Mission House at Howard's Grove, Wis., had sent out a large number of German ministers. Other theological institutions of the Church are the Theological Department of Mercersburg College, Mercersburg, Pa.; the Theological Department of Ursinus College, Freeland, Montgomery County, Pa.; and the Seminary at Lancaster, Pa. These five institutions and departments had educated, in 1877, a total of about 683 ministers. The other educational institutions consist of six colleges and seven higher academical schools for young men and young women. The list of periodicals includes seven publications in the English and three in the German language; two of the English papers and one of the German are weekly; the others are monthly and semi-monthly, with one quarterly review.

III. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH OF SOUTH AFRICA.—The General Assembly of the Reformed Dutch Church of South Africa met at

Villiersdorp in December, 1876, for its regular quadrennial meeting, and was in session nearly five weeks. The Rev. Andrew Murray was chosen moderator. This Church has remained for 150 years in communion with the classis of Amsterdam, Holland, but received a separate constitution in 1804, and came under English rule in 1843. The Church contained a French element of the descendants of more than 300 Huguenot families who had settled in South Africa about 1687. The Church numbered at this time 100 ministers, and 125 churches. It had a theological seminary with three professors, and an average attendance of from 14 to 24 students each year. It employed 12 missionaries, and an institution for the training of missionaries was contemplated. It had organized several schools, for which it had received some 10 or 12 young women teachers from Mt. Holyoke Seminary, Mass. The English language was used in the churches at Capetown, with the hymn-books and liturgy of the Reformed Church in America.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH. The Committee on the State of the Church reported to the General Council, in May, that they had received statements from 59 congregations against 34 parishes which had reported in 1876. From the parochial exhibits sent up to them the following statistics had been compiled: number of persons connected with the congregations, 10,728; number of communicants as reported, 4,996; number of Sunday-school scholars, 6,584; of Sunday-school teachers, 627; number of persons baptized, 410; do. confirmed, 657; amount of contributions for benevolent, religious, and parochial purposes, and for current expenses, collections for the sustentation fund, and Sunday-school offerings, \$247,507.32; value of church property (an item which several congregations had failed to report), \$438,086.65; incumbrances upon church property, \$148,700. During the year churches had been occupied, or were in course of erection, at Moncton, N. B.; Digby, N. S.; Chatham, N. B.; Newark, N. J.; Toronto, Canada; Barrie, Canada; Philadelphia, Pa.; New York City; Baltimore and Cumberland, Md.; and steps had been taken to secure church buildings in other places.

The fifth *General Council* of the Reformed Episcopal Church was held at Philadelphia, Pa., beginning May 9th. The roll of the Council included the names of 50 ministers, of whom 38 were present, and 59 churches, distributed as follows: Nova Scotia, 1; New Brunswick, 4; Ontario, 4; British Columbia, 1; California, 1; Massachusetts, 1; New York, 5; New Jersey, 3; Pennsylvania, 7; Maryland, 4; Virginia, 2; South Carolina, 8; Texas, 1; Ohio, 1; Kentucky, 1; Illinois, 12; Missouri, 1; Colorado, 2. The Rev. Bishop Fallows was chosen presiding bishop for the ensuing year. The Church of the Reconciliation, Philadelphia, was admitted to union with the Council. The General Standing Committee reported that

they had received four churches during the year, and had accepted one minister. They had considered the question of establishing the Church in England, and had come to the conclusion that there was nothing in the fraternal relations that had been agreed upon between the Free Church of England and the Reformed Episcopal Church "preventing the latter Church from receiving into its communion ministers and congregations in England or in any other part of the world." Acting upon this view, the Rev. Thomas Huband Gregg, D. D., M. D., late Vicar of East Harborn, in the diocese of Lichfield, England, had been received to the ministry of this church. The committees of the several missionary jurisdictions reported, stating that they had received several ministers. The Rev. B. Johnson, Evangelist of the South, reported concerning his ministrations at Charleston, S. C., and Augusta and Atlanta, Ga. The Rev. P. F. Stevens, in charge of the colored congregations in South Carolina, reported that he had organized two new congregations, and had formed the colored congregations, now numbering thirteen, into the "Charleston Convocation," embracing three parishes or missions, the Charleston, St. John's, and Pineville Missions, with a total of 980 members. Six students had attended his training-school. A plan had been submitted to the Standing Committee for the permanent establishment of this institution. Provision was made by the Council for the continuance of the school. Bishop Cridge reported concerning his visit to the Free Church of England, and the consecration of Bishops Price and Sugden of that body, in 1876. Bishops Nicholson, Cheney, and Fallows made reports of their episcopal work during the year. A schedule of theological study, which had been prepared by a special committee in accordance with the direction of the General Council of 1875, was presented and adopted. The question was carefully discussed whether the bishops of the Church should be synodical bishops, or should be chosen by the Council and assigned by it to their jurisdictions. The following rule was adopted on the subject:

"The bishops of this Church shall be chosen or received agreeably to such rules as shall be fixed by the General Council; and their jurisdiction, powers, duties and terms of office in any Synod or Episcopal Jurisdiction, shall be such as the General Council may hereafter define; and any bishop of this Church may ordain, confirm, or perform any other act of the Episcopal office at the request of any bishop, or of any Church in communion with this Church."

The preparation of a Catechism for the use of Sunday-schools was recommended. A committee was appointed to take into consideration the relation of the Church to the associations and amusements of the world, and report upon it to the next General Council. The question of the functions of the deacons was discussed on the presentation of the report of the com-

mittee on the subject, and was again referred to the committee, with instructions to report to the next Council, the bishops being requested in the mean time, "for the ensuing Council year (purely as a question of uniformity), not to authorize any deacon whom they may ordain to administer either sacrament." A communication was read from ministers and laymen in England, testifying as to the need of the work of the Church in that country. The Council decided to elect a bishop for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and, the election being held, the Rev. Thomas Huband Gregg, D. D., M. D., of Trinity College in the University of Dublin, was chosen to that office. Dr. Gregg was, at the time of his election, the rector of the first Reformed Episcopal church organized in England, a church consisting of 300 communicants, in South End, London, who had recently separated themselves from the Church of England. He was consecrated bishop at the First Reformed Episcopal Church, New York City, June 20th, Bishop Cheney preaching the sermon.

The University of the West, recently established near Chicago, Ill., by the General Council, received early in the year from Mr. Edward Martin, of Red Hook, Dutchess County, New York, a gift of 160 acres of land just outside the limits of the city of Chicago, and valued at more than \$200,000, for the maintenance of the faculty and students first of the College of Theology, and afterward of other colleges as the need may arise. The Regents of the University, in acknowledgment of the gift, determined to call the Theological Department the Martin College of Theology. The department was organized at a meeting of the Board of Regents held in June, by the appointment of a Board of Managers and the election of a Faculty, whose choice was made subject to the approval of the General Council. Bishop Charles E. Cheney was chosen Chancellor of the University, and professors were elected to the chairs of Systematic Theology and Exegesis; Exegetical, Biblical, and Pastoral History; Ecclesiastical History and Polity; Apologetics, or Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion; Mental and Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric. The General Council had, at its meeting in May, adopted a course of study for candidates for the ministry, to which it requested the managers of the college to adapt their schedule of studies as far as practicable.

RHODE ISLAND. The "adjourned session" of the Rhode Island Legislature, which began early in January, came to a close on the 30th of March. One of the most important acts passed provided for a new and complete registration of voters, every year in towns and cities of more than 7,000 inhabitants, and once in three years in smaller towns. Every qualified voter must be registered on or before the last day of December and must pay a registration tax of one dollar. Town clerks are made officers of registration. The boards of can-

vassers are required to make up lists of voters on the last Monday of January, and to correct and complete the same within four days preceding the first Wednesday in April. The town clerks are required to attend to the work of registration on the last three days of the year, and to attend to the receiving of registry taxes on the three days preceding and including the second Saturday of January, but any person may be registered at any time on application. The registry taxes are to be applied to the support of public schools. An act was passed providing for the government and control of the State institutions in the town of Cranston. They are to be under the charge of a Board of State Charities and Corrections, consisting of nine persons, three from the county of Providence, one from each of the other counties, one from the State at large, and such other person as shall be appointed Secretary of the Board. The Board of State Charities and Corrections is authorized to appoint an agent to examine paupers and lunatics, and ascertain their place of residence, to attend to their removal, and perform such other duties as may be required of him; to appoint a Superintendent of the State Institutions, Deputy Superintendents of the Workhouse and House of Correction, of the Asylum for the Insane and of the Almshouse, the Superintendent of State Institutions nominating the same; and to make appointments of subordinate officers, and establish such regulations as they may deem fit. Various special provisions are made regarding the management of the institutions under the direction of the board. Among the other acts passed was one to prevent incendiarism, and one to provide security against extra-ordinary conflagrations, and for the creation of safety funds by fire insurance companies. The former provides for an investigation by a justice and a jury of six men, in cases of suspected incendiarism, with a view to ascertaining the facts and bringing the incendiary to justice, if the crime is proved. The principal feature of the latter act is a provision for the accumulation of a surplus fund by fire insurance companies as security against heavy losses in case of unusual conflagration. The question of women suffrage occupied considerable attention, and a report was made in favor of permitting unmarried women and widows to vote on all propositions to impose a tax, but the suggestion was not adopted. An act was passed giving women control of their property when their husbands became intemperate, insane, or otherwise incapacitated. Among the appropriations was one of \$120,000 for the new State-prison.

The annual State election occurring on the 4th of April, the conventions of the several political parties were held early in the preceding month. The delegates of the Democracy gathered at the State-house in Providence on the 7th of March, and made the following nominations: For Governor, J. B. Barnaby, of

Providence; Lieutenant-Governor, Ariel Ballou, of Woonsocket; Secretary of State, W. B. W. Hallet, of Providence; Attorney-General, Warren R. Perce, of Providence; General Treasurer, William P. Congdon, of Newport. A State Central Committee was chosen, of which Wm. B. Beach was made chairman, and the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It is our misfortune to convene at a time when the world stands amazed at witnessing, in its greatest Republic, the triumph of fraud over justice:

1. *Resolved*, That our faith in Democratic institutions is unabated. If the prosperity of our beloved country were dependent upon Presidents, Commissions, and Returning Boards, its future would indeed be dark; to none of these do we trust, but to the awakened conscience and resistless power of the American people, which never yet have failed to mete out justice, both to parties and to men.

2. *Resolved*, That we accord a sincere approval to the Democratic members of the Forty-fourth Congress for their patriotism in providing a tribunal to determine the disputed Presidency; and although the Commission established as a High Court of Equity proved but a party tool, for their manliness in accepting its adverse decision.

3. *Resolved*, That under protest only do we submit to the seating, as President of the United States, of one whom the people have emphatically rejected.

4. *Resolved*, That the acceptance by Rutherford B. Hayes of a position which rightfully is another's, leaves no room to expect that the administration will be either honorable to himself or serviceable to the country.

5. *Resolved*, That the degenerated leadership of the Republican party, manifest in the nation at large, by the fraudulent subversion of the will of two sovereign States, and in this State by a continued support of corrupt practices and candidates, furnishes a sufficient proof for its condemnation and abandonment by all honest men.

6. *Resolved*, That we indorse the address of the Democratic members of Congress, issued March 3, A. D. 1877, to the people of the United States, and adopt its sentiments as our own.

7. *Resolved*, That while, as good citizens, we make no opposition to the *de facto* President, we do not admit the rightfulness of his title. And we call upon our fellow-citizens to keep constantly in memory that the inauguration of R. B. Hayes was the result of plain and palpable fraud, indorsed by the historical eight in the announcement of the infamous doctrine that "the action of a Canvassing Board may be mistaken, it may be clouded with error, it may even be tainted with fraud, and yet it is too sacred to be touched, and it ends all inquiry."

8. *Resolved*, That we, delegates of the Democratic party of Rhode Island, cordially inviting the co-operation of every one who approves these principles, announce the following as measures whose early adoption we believe to be for the welfare of the State: 1st. A more rigid economy in public expenditure. 2d. The equalization of the suffrage qualification. 3d. The abolition of the registry tax. 4th. The enactment of a ten-hour law.

9. *Resolved*, That it is the sense of this convention that a memorial and petition be prepared and presented to Congress for the passage of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, extending the elective franchise to all the citizens of the United States residing in this State.

The Republican Convention was held at the State-house in Providence, on the 8th of March. There were several contesting delegations, and considerable time was spent in effecting an

organization. Charles C. Van Zandt, of Newport, was nominated for Governor; A. C. Howard, of East Providence, for Lieutenant-Governor; Willard Sayles, of Providence, for Attorney-General; Joshua M. Addeman, of Providence, for Secretary of State, and Samuel Clarke, of Lincoln, for Treasurer. No resolutions or declarations of any kind were adopted. A Prohibitory Convention was held March 9th. The nominations made were the same as those of the Republican Convention of the previous day, and the only resolution adopted was the following:

Resolved, That we recommend the several towns of this State to at once organize in such manner as to secure Senators and Representatives in the next General Assembly who will reenact the prohibitory law and have it enforced.



OLD MILL, NEWPORT.

At the election the Republican and Prohibition candidates were chosen by small majorities. The total vote for Governor was 24,475, of which Van Zandt received 12,458, Barnaby, 11,787, and 230 were returned as scattering. Van Zandt's plurality over Barnaby was 671, and his majority 441. The highest Republican majority was 4,416, for Clarke for Treasurer, the vote being, Clarke 14,570, Congdon 10,139, and scattering 15; and the average Republican majority on the entire State ticket was 2,859. The Legislature chosen at this election consisted of 28 Republicans and 8 Democrats in the Senate, and 82 Republicans and 26 Democrats in the House: Republican majority, 20 in the Senate, 56 in the House, and 76 on a joint ballot.

The regular annual session of the Legislature was held at Newport on the 29th of May, and occupied three days, the new Governor being inaugurated on the first day. The sum of \$40,000 was appropriated to buy the Providence High-School building, for the use of the State Normal School; provision was made for dedicating the new court-house at Providence, and an act was passed for the punishment of tramps. Other important legislation was postponed to the adjourned session in January, 1878.

For the fiscal year ending April 30th, the receipts of the State Treasury were \$1,205,541.44, including a balance of \$396,185.53 on hand at the beginning of the year. The disbursements of the year amounted to \$1,021,116.57, leaving a balance unexpended of \$184,424.87. From May 1st to November 30th, the receipts were \$286,387.52, and the disbursements \$423,670.94, which reduced the unexpended balance to \$47,141.45. The outstanding bonded debt of the State on the 1st of January, 1878, was \$2,534,500, and the sinking fund amounted to \$547,289.34. The outstanding bonds are as follows:

Bonds issued October 1, 1861, payable 1881.....	\$500 00
Bonds issued September 1, 1862, payable 1882.....	965,000 00
Bonds issued April 1, 1863, payable 1883.....	200,000 00
Bonds issued July 1, 1863, payable 1893.....	631,000 00
Bonds issued August 1, 1864, payable 1894.....	738,000 00

Total.....\$2,534,500 00

The number of savings institutions in the State is 39, the number of depositors on the 30th of November was 99,646; whole amount of deposits, \$49,567,997.33. There was a decrease during the year of 219 in the number of depositors, and of \$943,982.08 in the aggregate amount of deposits.

The public school statistics for the year ending April 30th are as follows:

DAY SCHOOLS.

Number of different pupils enrolled.....	89,959
Average attendance.....	27,562
Number of schools (graded, 496; ungraded, 292).....	788
Average length of schools.....	9 months, 1 day
Number of teachers regularly employed.....	850
Amount paid male teachers.....	\$98,278 84
Average wages paid male teachers per month.....	\$80 69
Amount paid female teachers.....	\$298,995 14
Average wages paid female teachers per month.....	\$45 91

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Number of different pupils enrolled.....	8,739
Average attendance.....	1,714
Number of schools.....	28
Average number of teachers employed.....	152
Average length of schools.....	12 weeks

RECEIPTS.

State appropriation for day and evening schools.....	\$91,654 50
Town appropriation for day and evening schools.....	361,609 45
Town appropriation for land, buildings, and furniture.....	163,546 15
District taxation.....	52,784 67
Registry taxes, school funds and all other sources.....	60,827 50
Total.....	\$780,422 27

EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' wages and other current expenses of day schools.....	\$473,326 19
Teachers' wages and other current expenses of evening schools.....	16,959 87
School supervision.....	11,418 26
Land, buildings, furniture, and apparatus.....	224,258 98
Total.....	\$725,962 80

The appropriations for the support of the institutions of the State farm at Cranston, for the year, amounted to \$114,019.27. On the 1st of January, 1878, there were in the Workhouse and House of Correction 129 men and 67 women; in the Asylum for the Incurable Insane, 111 men and 98 women; in the Alms-house, 61 men, 66 women, 9 boys, and 4 girls. The average number of inmates in the three institutions for the past three years is as follows:

INSTITUTIONS.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Workhouse and House of Correction.....	223	232	202
Asylum for the Insane.....	170	188	204
Alms-house.....	132	146	144
Total.....	525	566	550

The new State-prison is well advanced toward completion. The total amount of the appropriations made in 6 years for the construction of this institution is \$385,000, and the amount expended to December 31, 1877, is \$353,955.81. The number of inmates in the old prison on the 1st of May was 89, of whom 86 were males and 3 females. The number in the jail was 133, of whom 121 were males and 12 females. The appropriations for the support of the State-prison for the year amounted to \$24,439.85.

The Rhode Island Hospital, on the 30th of September, contained 26 males and 19 females; the number admitted during the year preceding was 255 males and 103 females. The expenses of the institution for the year were \$25,500.26. It is a private establishment under the charge of trustees. The State supports its indigent blind, and deaf and dumb, in institutions outside of the State.

The new court-house at Providence has been completed, and was dedicated, and its custody formally transferred to the State, on the 19th of December.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. The year 1877 virtually closed the long pontificate of Pope Pius IX., who died early in the following year. On the 20th of January, 1877, Pius IX. issued the following decree, inserting certain words in the Creed of Pope Pius IV.:

As it always has been, from the earliest times, of custom that a certain and determinate formula should be proposed to the faithful, whereby they should profess faith and solemnly abjure the heresies of each age: so, at the happy closing of the Sacred Council of Trent, the Sovereign Pontiff Pius IV., who hastened without delay to put in force the decrees of the Tridentine Fathers, by the Constitution *Injunctum Nobis*, issued November 13, 1564, drew up a form of Profession of Faith, to be recited by those who were to be promoted to cathedral and other principal churches, or were to obtain dignities, canonries, or other ecclesiastical preferments having cure of souls, and by all others to whom the decrees of said Council applied; also, by others having charge of monasteries, convents, houses, and other places whatsoever of all regular and even of military orders, by what name or title it might happen to be endowed. And this he extended by another Constitution, issued on the same day and year, beginning: *In Sacrosancta*, to all teachers, masters, regents, or other professors of what art

or faculty soever, cleric or lay, or what religious order soever, in what places soever, publicly or privately teaching, or giving lessons or exercises, and, finally, to those that were to take degrees.

But now, soon after the meeting of the Holy Vatican Council, and before it was suspended by the Apostolical Letter, *Postquam Dei munere*, issued on the 20th of October, 1870, two Constitutions of dogma were solemnly promulgated by that council—first, on Catholic faith, beginning: *Dei Filius*; the other on the Church, beginning: *Pastor Aeternus*—it has been judged not only reasonable but necessary that in the Profession of Faith, the dogmatic definitions of this Vatican Council should not only be believed in the heart, but confessed by the mouth by a public and solemn declaration. Wherefore, our most Holy Father Pope Pius IX., having sought the judgment on this point of a Special Congregation of the eminent fathers the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, has ordered, directed, and commanded, as by the present decree he orders, directs, and commands, that in the aforementioned formula of Profession of Faith by Pius IV., there shall be said, after the words “Especially by the Holy Synod of Trent,” “and given, defined, and declared by the Œcumenical Council of the Vatican, particularly concerning the primary and infallible magistry of the Roman Pontiff,” and that in future the Profession of Faith, by all who are bound to make it, shall be thus made, and not otherwise, under the comminations and penalties declared by the Council of Trent, and by the aforesaid Constitutions of Pope Pius IV. Let this, therefore, be obeyed diligently and faithfully everywhere, and by all whom it concerns, notwithstanding, etc.

Given at Rome at the Secretariate of the Sacred Congregation of the Council, January 20, 1877.

He maintained the attitude he had assumed toward the new state of things in a brief to the Society of Catholic Youth at Bologna (January 29th), censuring all who proposed to accept the situation and take part in politics, or in the election of members of the Italian Parliament.

In his allocution to the Lenten preachers, he dwelt especially on the increase of vices in Rome.

As a general wish had been expressed to make the Golden Jubilee of his episcopate (June 3d) a day of general solemnity, he issued, (February 27th, a brief, granting a plenary indulgence on that day, with the usual conditions of approaching the sacraments.

On the 12th of March, he addressed an allocution to the cardinals, which excited general interest, as it reviewed the whole condition of the Papacy from the occupation of Rome, the seizure of religious buildings, the law of guarantees, the suppression of pilgrimages and processions, the open encouragement of vice, and, finally, the projected law of Clerical Abuses.

Allocution addressed by Pope Pius IX. to the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, in the Vatican Palace, March 12, 1877.

VENERABLE BRETHREN: On many occasions already, during the trying times of our stormy Pontificate, have we convoked your most illustrious order in this palace, to deplore, in your presence, the great evils which the Church unjustly suffers, and that you might hear our protestations against acts perpetrated to the detriment of the Church and of this Apostolic See, whether in Italy or in other countries. During the last few years especially, we have been obliged to witness the repeated and always more violent attacks, together with the many outrages which

the Church of God has been obliged to bear in different parts of the Catholic world, at the hands of implacable enemies, who regarded as a most fitting opportunity for assailing the Church of Jesus Christ the sad situation of abandonment in which we find ourselves, bereft as we are of all human succor. We would, therefore, have desired to-day, venerable brethren, to submit to your wisdom and to your consideration this cruel and so vast persecution now waged against the Church in many countries of Europe; but although it is our intention to present this sad picture to you on another occasion, we cannot refrain, in the mean time, from calling to your minds the trials and vexations, daily increasing in severity, which the Church is undergoing in this Italy of ours, and to point out to you the perils, daily increasing in magnitude, which are threatening us and this Holy See.

The seventh year is already upon us since the invaders of our civil principality, riding rough-shod over every right, human and divine, breaking faith in solemn compacts, and taking advantage of the misfortunes of an illustrious Catholic nation, by violence and force of arms, occupied the provinces still remaining in our power, taking possession of this holy city, and by this act of sovereign iniquity overwhelming the entire Church with grief and mourning. The false and worthless promises, which in those woful days they made to foreign governments concerning our dearest interests, by declaring that they desired to pay homage and honor to the freedom of the Church, and that they intended that the power of the Roman Pontiff should remain free and unabridged—these promises did not succeed in beguiling us into vain hopes, and did not prevent us, from that very moment, from fully realizing all the tribulations and afflictions that awaited us under their dominion. On the contrary, fully aware of the impious designs entertained by men who are leagued together by a fondness for modern innovations and by a criminal oath, we at once openly proclaimed that this sacrilegious invasion was not intended so much to oppress our civil principality as it was to undermine all the more readily, through the oppression of our temporal power, all the institutions of the Church, to overthrow the authority of the Holy See, and to utterly destroy the power of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, which, all unworthy as we are, we exercise here on earth.

Indeed, it may be said that this work of demolition and of general destruction of everything connected with the structure and order of the Church is almost consummated: if not to the extent of the desires and hatred of the persecutors, it is at least so far as concerns the sad heap of ruins they have succeeded, up to this time, in piling up. It is only necessary to glance at the laws and decrees, promulgated since the commencement of the new administration, up to the present day, to realize fully what they have wrested from us, piece by piece, little by little; how, day after day, and one after another, they took the means and resources we so much needed for the proper guidance and direction of the Catholic Church. Thus it is that the iniquitous suppression of religious orders has unfortunately deprived us of valiant and useful auxiliaries, whose work is absolutely necessary for the transaction of the affairs of Ecclesiastical Congregations, and for the performance of so many of the duties of our ministry. This iniquitous suppression has at the same time destroyed, here in this holy city, many asylums in which were domiciled the religious of foreign nations who were wont to repair to this metropolis at stated periods to revive their minds, and to render an account of their stewardship. And it has gone so far as to tear up even the very root of healthful and saving plants which bore fruits of benediction and peace to the furthestmost ends of the earth. This same fatal suppression which has struck these colleges, established in Rome for holy missions, for the training of worthy laborers, willing fearlessly to bear the light of the Gospel even into the most re-

mote and barbarous regions, has unfortunately, by this very act, deprived so many people of most salutary succors of piety and charity, to the great detriment of human welfare and civilization, both of which spring from the holiness, the teachings, and the virtues of our religion. But these laws, already so cruel in themselves, and so diametrically opposed to the interests, not only of religion, but also of human society, have been still more aggravated by the addition, which the ministers of the government have made, of new laws which forbid, under the severest penalties, the living in common and under the same roof, of religious families, the admission of novices, all religious professions among the regulars of either sex. So soon as religious orders were dispersed, the work and project of destruction was directed toward the secular clergy, and then was enacted the law by which we and the pastors of the Italian people were to see, with the deepest sorrow, young seminarians, the hope of the Church, wickedly torn from the sanctuary, and forced, at the very age when they should most solemnly consecrate themselves to God, to don the shoulder-knot of the secular militia, and to lead a life utterly at variance with their education and the spirit of their vocations.



PERUGIA.

Nor is this all: other unjust laws have been enacted, by which the entire patrimony which the Church held by the most sacred, inviolable, and ancient rights, has been in a great measure taken from her, to substitute in its place, and only in part, some paltry revenues, which are entirely at the mercy of the uncertain vicissitudes of the times, and of the good will and pleasure of the public power. We have, likewise, been compelled to deplore the occupation, and the transformation to profane usages, after the lawful possessors, without any distinction, had been driven forth, of a large number of buildings erected by the piety of the faithful, often at very great sacrifices, and which were worthy of the days of Christian Rome, and which offered a peaceful asylum to virgins consecrated to God and to the families of the Regulars.

They have also removed from our control, and from the care of the Holy Ministry, many pious works and institutions consecrated to charity and to the exercise of benevolence, many of which, devoted to the alleviation of poverty and other miseries, had been established by the Sovereign Pontiffs themselves, our predecessors, and through the pious liberality of foreign nations; and if a few of these works

of public charity still exist under the vigilance of the Church, we are assured that a law, that will not long be delayed, will either take them from us or abolish them altogether; this is at least what is clearly and unmistakably announced by public documents. We have, moreover, and we refer to it with the deepest anguish, seen public and private instruction in letters and arts wrenched from the authority and direction of the Church, and the mission of teaching confided to men whose faith was not above suspicion, or to avowed enemies of the Church, who have not shrunk from public professions of atheism. But these traitorous children of the Church were not satisfied with having seized, invaded, or destroyed so many institutions of such vast importance. They must needs throw still more obstacles in the way of the free exercise of the spiritual mission of the ministers of the sanctuary. They have accomplished this criminal object through the law recently passed by the Chamber of Deputies, under the name of the "Law on Clerical Abuses," by virtue of which they impute as a crime and misdemeanor, to bishops as well as priests, and they visit with severe penalties, such acts as the authors of the said law comprise under the insidious name of per-

turbation of conscience, which they call public, or of perturbation of the peace of families. By virtue of this law, also, all words or writings whatsoever, by which ministers of religion may consider it incumbent upon them, by reason of their charge, to point out and disapprove of laws, decrees, or other acts of civil authority as contrary either to the laws of religion or to the laws of God and of His Church, will be equally subject to punishment, as well as the work of those who may have published or distributed these said writings, regardless of the rank of the ecclesiastical authority or the source whence it emanates. Once this law is passed and promulgated, a lay tribunal will be permitted to define whether in the administration of the sacraments, and in the

preaching of the Word of God, the priest has disturbed and how he has disturbed the public conscience, and the peace of families, and the condition of the bishop and priest will be such that their voices can be restricted and silenced, equally with that of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, who, although declared in his person, through political reasons, exempt from all penalties, is none the less supposed to be punished in the person of those who may have been accomplices in his fault; this is, in fact, what a minister of the kingdom in the Chamber of Deputies did not hesitate to declare openly, when, speaking of us, he freely avowed that it was neither new, nor obsolete in the laws, nor contrary to the rules, the science, or the practice of criminal law, to punish the accomplices in a crime when the chief author could not be reached. Whence it becomes clear that, in the intention of those who govern, it is against our person also that the force of this law is directed, so that, when our words or acts shall come in contact with this law, the bishops or priests who may have repeated our words, or executed our orders, must suffer the penalty of this pretended crime, of which we, as chief author, will be condemned to bear the inculpation of the offense.

This, then, venerable brethren, is how, not only so many asylums and institutions which ages have built up, which revolutions have not been able to destroy, and which are so necessary to the administration of the Church, have been destroyed among us, by the violence and spirit of destruction of our enemies, but how, too, they have succeeded by the most criminal means in making it impossible for the Church to perform that sublime mission of teaching and watching over the salvation of the souls she received from her Divine Founder, by decreeing the most severe penalties whereby to close the mouths of her ministers, who, in teaching the people to observe all that Jesus Christ has ordained, and in insisting, in season and out of season, in reminding, supplicating, and reproving in all patience and wisdom, are simply doing what they are commanded to do by divine and ecclesiastical authority. For now we pass over in silence other dark machinations on the part of the assailants of the Church, from which, as we know, some of the public ministers themselves withheld neither their counsels nor their encouragement; machinations which tend to prepare for the Church days of tribulation still more severe, or to create occasions of schisms on the occasion when the election of a new Pontiff will take place, or to impair the exercise of spiritual authority by the bishops directing the churches of Italy. Hence it is that we have been led to declare recently that it should be tolerated to exhibit to the laic power the acts of the Canonical Institution of these very bishops, so as to remedy, as far as in our power, a most sad and fatal state of things in which it was no longer a question of the possession of temporal goods, but rather of the grave and manifest peril to which was exposed that which constitutes our supreme law; that is to say, the very consciences of the faithful, their peace, and the direction and salvation of souls. But in acting in this way, to ward off still graver dangers, we wish it to be again publicly known that we disapprove and utterly detest this unjust statute, which is called the *Royal Placet*, openly proclaiming that it strikes at the divine authority of the Church, and violates her freedom. Now, after all we have exposed up to this, and although we have omitted many other attempts, to which we could refer only to deplore them, we ask the question: How is it possible for us to govern the Church so long as we are under the domination of such a power as is continually depriving us of every assistance and of every way in which to exercise our apostolate, which closes every avenue against us, which daily raises new obstacles in our way, which is going so far as to set new traps and lay new ambushes along our path? Most assuredly we cannot wonder sufficiently that there can be found men in whom we cannot distinguish whether their thoughtlessness is greater than their wickedness, and who, either in public journals or in private documents, or in imprudent speeches delivered at divers assemblies, endeavor to force the conviction upon the people that the present condition of the sovereign Pontiff in Rome is such that, although placed under the dominion of another power, he enjoys full liberty, and can quietly and fully perform all the duties of its supreme spiritual primacy. Now, these men allow no opportunity to escape publicly to confirm this opinion; when the bishops and faithful from foreign lands come to visit us; when we admit their pious assemblies to our presence; again, when, in the addresses we deliver to them, we deplore the enterprises of these impious men against the Church: on occasions like these they sedulously and with guile insinuate to the unwary that we are, by these very acts, enjoying a plenitude of power and the fullest liberty to speak, to receive the faithful, or to govern the whole Church. Indeed, we are much surprised that such assertions can be so impudently maintained, as if the exercises of the acts mentioned were entirely free to us; and as if the

sum total of the government of the Church, which devolves upon us, were bound up in those acts. Who does not know, in effect, that the acts of this liberty they boast so much about are not under our control, but under the control of those who rule, to such an extent that we can only perform these acts so far, and only so far, as we are not hindered from performing them? To know really what the freedom of our acts consists in, while it is under their control, without giving other proofs, the recent law we have just complained of indicates and reveals it sufficiently; that law, by which the free exercise of our spiritual power, as well as that of the ministry, and of the ecclesiastical order, is subjected to a new and intolerable oppression. That if those who rule have permitted us to do certain things because they understand how much it is to their interest to create the impression that we are free under their domination, how many things, and very grave ones, too, are yet necessary, and of high import, which belong to the awful duties of our ministry, for the full and correct performance of which we are without the entire necessary means and freedom, while subject to the yoke of the oppressors.

We would be pleased, indeed, if those who write, or who utter by word of mouth, the assertions we have referred to, would only cast their eyes at what is happening to us, and would decide, with a little more impartial spirit, whether it is possible to say that the power of governing the Church, committed to us by God, can accommodate itself to the condition to which we have been reduced by the invaders. Would that they knew the offensive cries, the insults and outrages, which are continually sent up against our humbleness, even in the Chamber of the representatives of the people—outcries that we pay no attention to as coming from the unfortunates who utter them, but that constitute a great offense for the faithful, whose common Father is thus outraged, and that aim at the belittling of the regard, the authority, and the veneration, which the supreme dignity and sanctity of the vicariate of Christ, which we, unworthy of it, sustain, demands. Would that they could witness the reproaches and calumnies heaped on your most reverend order, and on the hierarchy of the Church, in every form, to the harm of its administration. That they could be witnesses of the mocks and jests with which the august rites and institutions of the Catholic Church are outraged; the effrontery with which the most holy mysteries of religion are profaned; and that they could behold how impiety and atheistic men have become the objects of pomp and of public demonstrations in their honor, while, on the other hand, a ban is placed upon religious ceremonies and the processions which the former piety of the Italian people was wont to celebrate freely on solemn festivals. Would, also, that they took cognizance of the blasphemies which are hurled upon the Church with impunity (while public authority feigns not to hear them) in the Chamber of Deputies, where was presented the criminal project of attacking the very Church herself, where her freedom has been denominated "an abominable and pernicious principle;" where it was maintained that her doctrines are perverse and contrary to society and morality; where, finally, it has been openly declared that her power and authority are fatal to civil society. These very heralds of our pretended freedom cannot deny all these many, continued, and grave occasions, brought about with the object of corrupting imprudent youth by inflaming their passions, and of rooting the very germs of faith out of their hearts. If, in a word, they were to walk through the streets of this city, which, because of the Chair of Peter, ought to be the centre and head of religion, they could soon see whether the temples erected in these latter days to dissenting worship, whether the schools of corruption scattered broadcast, whether all those houses of perdition established everywhere, whether,

finally, the shameful and obscene spectacles presented to the eyes of the people, constitute such a state of things as can be tolerated by one who, in consequence of the charge of his apostolate, ought, and most assuredly desires, to ward off so many evils. But, on the contrary, he is deprived of every means and of every assistance, as also of every exercise of power that could enable him to employ the most necessary remedies, even for one of these many evils, and of going to the aid of those souls that are running to their own destruction.

Such, venerable brethren, is the condition we are forced to endure by the act of those who rule in this holy city; such is our freedom to exercise the ministry, the false freedom that is foisted upon us, and which it is impudently asserted that we enjoy. It is the liberty of witnessing the progressive diminution of order and of the constitution of ecclesiastical things; of seeing the loss of souls without being able to exert ourselves efficiently to repair so much destruction. In such a state of things, should we not regard as a piece of bitter irony and as another mockery what is so often repeated, viz., that we ought to take measures of conciliation and harmony with the new masters, when there could be no other means of conciliation on our part than that of entirely giving over, not only the sovereign rights of this Holy See, which, at the time of our elevation to this supreme chair, we received as a sacred and inviolable trust, to be protected and defended, but to deliver besides, and above all, the divine ministry which has been intrusted to us for the salvation of souls, and to abandon the inheritance of Jesus Christ into the hands of an authority of this kind, whose efforts tend to destroy, if it were possible, the very name of the Catholic religion? Now, every one can certainly see in all their manifestness, and under all their phases, the force, the vigor, and the good faith of those pretended guarantees, by means of which, to deceive the faithful, our enemies have boasted of meaning to secure the freedom and dignity of the Roman Pontiff, and which are at the mere mercy of the hostile whims and caprices of the governments on which they depend, according to their plans, their purposes, and the pleasure of their whims, to apply, preserve, interpret, and execute.

Never, most assuredly never, can the Roman Pontiff ever be fully master of his freedom and of his power, so long as he remains subject to the rulers in his capital. There is no other destiny possible for him in Rome but that of a sovereign or a prisoner; and there can never be any peace, security, or tranquillity for the entire Catholic Church so long as the exercise of the supreme ecclesiastical ministry is at the mercy of the passions of party, the caprice of governments, the vicissitudes of political elections, and of the projects and actions of designing men, who will not hesitate to sacrifice justice to their own interests.

But do not imagine, venerable brethren, in the midst of so many evils that afflict and weigh us down, that our spirit is broken, nor that the confidence with which we await the decrees of the Almighty and Eternal God is about to depart from us. Indeed, ever since the day on which, after the usurpation of our states, we made up our mind to reside in Rome rather than go and seek for peaceful hospitality in foreign countries, and to keep vigilant guard over the tomb of St. Peter, for the defense of Catholic interests, we have never ceased, with God's help, to combat for the triumph of His cause, and we continue to do so every day, nowhere yielding to the enemy save when repulsed by force, so as to preserve the little that yet remains after the assaults of robbers and perverters. Where other assistance wherewith to defend the rights of the Church and of religion failed us, we had recourse to our voice and our remonstrances. You have seen this, yourselves, you who have shared the same dangers and undergone the same afflictions that we have. You have, in effect,

often heard the words we publicly pronounced, either to condemn new assaults and protest against the ever-increasing violence of our enemies, to instruct the faithful by timely warnings, lest they be deceived by the snares of the wicked and by a sort of feigned religion, and that they might not allow themselves to be caught by the perverse doctrines of false brethren. May it please God that they, upon whom devolves the duty, and for whom it is of the greatest advantage to sustain our authority and energetically to defend our cause, the most just and holy of all causes, may at last hearken to our voice and turn their eyes toward us! For is it possible for their wisdom to ignore the fact that it is in vain to look for the true and solid prosperity of nations, for peace and order among peoples, and for stability of power among those who wield the sceptre of authority, if the Church, which maintains through the bond of religion all justly constituted societies, is mocked and insulted with impunity, and if its supreme head cannot exercise full freedom in the power of his ministry and continues subject to the will of another power?

We rejoice, most assuredly, at that most happy fact that our words have been most cheerfully received and with much profit by the whole Catholic people united to us by bonds of filial piety. The continual and reiterated evidences we have received of their affection are such, indeed, that they reflect great glory upon themselves and upon the Church, and lead us to hope that brighter days are in store for this same Church and for this Apostolic See. And, indeed, it is difficult for us to find words sufficiently adequate to express the joy and consolation we have experienced, although deprived of all tangible success, when admiring the beautiful movements of minds and the valiant efforts which, springing forth spontaneously, have daily extended themselves even to the most remote countries, and whose aim it is to take in hand the cause and the defense of the dignity of the Roman Pontificate and of our humility.

The generous subsidies that pour in upon us from all parts of the earth, that we may provide for the urgent necessities of this Holy See, and the frequent Pilgrimages of our children which flock from all countries to this Vatican Palace, to show their devotion to the visible Head of the Church, are such evidences of the fidelity of their hearts that it is altogether impossible for us to offer Divine Goodness an adequate evidence of our gratitude. We would, moreover, that all might understand and regard as a salutary teaching the inward force and true significance of these Pilgrimages, which we see multiplying so much, just at the very time when this Roman Pontificate is the object of such bitter assaults. Because these Pilgrimages are not a mere manifestation of the love and piety of the Faithful toward us, but they especially afford, in a particular manner, a manifest proof of the cares and sorrows which afflict the hearts of our children because their common Father is in a situation entirely abnormal and in no manner becoming to him. And this anxiety and uneasiness, far from diminishing, will go on increasing until the day when the Pastor of the Universal Church will be restored, at last, to the possession of his full and genuine freedom.

In the mean time, venerable brethren, we desire nothing so much as to see our words extend beyond the confines of this Hall to the uttermost ends of the earth, that they may bear witness to the sentiments of our heart toward the Faithful of the whole world, in gratitude for the admirable evidences of love and of filial devotion which they unceasingly display toward us. We desire, therefore, to thank them for the pious liberality with which, not unfrequently, forgetting their own necessities, they come to our assistance, fully confident that everything they give to the Church is given to God. We desire also to congratulate them upon the magnanimity and courage with which they disregard the anger and raileries of the impious, and to tell them that we are

deeply grateful to them for the enthusiasm with which they endeavor to offer us the testimonials of their affection so as to celebrate the anniversary of the day on which, 50 years ago, we, unworthy as we were, received the grace of Episcopal Consecration.

What we desire none the less, is that all the pastors of the churches scattered afar over the earth, in receiving our words, will draw courage from them to make known to their Faithful the dangers, the assaults, and the increasing injuries of which we are the victim, and to assure them, over and over again, that we will certainly never cease, whatever may be the issue of this situation, to condemn the iniquities practised against us. They must also be made to understand that the day may come when our words will no longer reach them as often nor as easily as now, because of difficulties that may arise, either in consequence of the laws above referred to, or of others still more cruel, the presentation of which has been announced. We, therefore, exhort all pastors personally to warn their flocks not to allow themselves to be misled by the perfidious artifices with which deceitful men endeavor in their speeches to disguise and distort the true state of things in which we are now situated, either by concealing its severity, in exalting our independence, or in declaring that our power is subject to no one, while we can really define our position in a few words by saying that the Church of God suffers violent persecution in Italy, that the Vicar of Jesus Christ enjoys neither his liberty nor the full and entire use of his independence.

In this state of things, we consider nothing more opportune, and we desire nothing more ardently, than to see these same pastors, who have given us so many evidences of their union in defense of the rights of the Church, and of their good-will toward this Apostolic See, exhort the faithful confided to them to make use of all the means which the laws of their country place within their reach, to act with promptness with those who govern, to induce these latter to consider more attentively the painful situation forced upon the Head of the Church, and take effective measures toward dissipating the obstacles that stand in the way of his absolute independence.

But as it belongs to Almighty God to send light into the understanding, and to soften the hearts of men, we ask, not only you, venerable brethren, to offer up your fervent prayers to Him, especially in these days of propitiation, but we most earnestly exhort the pastors of all Catholic peoples to assemble together in their churches the faithful committed to them, that they may there offer up, from the bottom of their hearts, humble prayers for the salvation of our Mother Church, for the conversion of our enemies, and for the end of our so numerous and so heavy afflictions. God, Who loves those that fear Him and trust in His mercy, will, we are fully confident, vouchsafe to hear the prayer of that people that cries unto him.

For the rest, venerable brethren, let us take courage in the Lord and in the power of His virtue, and, vested in the armor of God, with the shield of His justice, and with the buckler of the faith, let us bravely and mightily march forth against the powers of darkness and iniquity of this world. Already, indeed, the care that has been taken to confuse and disturb everything has reached that point that the movement threatens, like a torrent, to carry everything over the precipice, and many of those who were the authors and accomplices of this new state of things now look back in alarm, uncertain themselves as to the effect of their work. But God is with us, and He will remain with us until the consummation of ages. They, indeed, must tremble of whom it is written: "I have seen that those that work iniquity and sow sorrows and reap them, perish by the blast of God, and are consumed by the spirit of His wrath." * But to those that fear God,

who combat in His name and who trust in His might, for them is reserved succor and mercy, and there is no doubt that, since there is now question of His cause and of His combat, He will sustain His warriors unto the hour of victory.

The allocution attracted general attention, and the most impartial of the great European journals admitted that the Pope's arraignment of the Italian Government was well founded. In France members of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies formally brought the matter to the attention of government. Protests were made in Germany and England, and the Catholic bishops in Holland, in a pastoral (May 3d), discussed a question which, striking at the head of the Catholic Church, affected Catholics in all parts of the world. The Keeper of the Seals in Italy at once issued a circular to the Procurators-General of the Court of Appeal, charging Pius IX. with having exceeded all conceivable limits, and the allocution a "confirmation of pontifical ingratitude toward a government that had shown itself so free and generous toward the Church." The circular prohibited any adhesion to the argument advanced by the Pope. Cardinal Simeoni, on the 21st of March, in a circular to the Pope's nuncios, cited this very circular as a proof of all that the Pope charged.

The result was that the bill of Clerical Abuses failed to pass. The principle, however, was maintained in theory, that there was no limit to the power of the Italian Government over the Papacy and the Church.

The Episcopal Jubilee of Pius IX. excited the greatest enthusiasm among Catholics, who sent delegations from all countries to congratulate him on the fiftieth anniversary of his consecration as a bishop, and to offer rich presents. In his allocution, June 22d, he cited this as an evidence that the Catholic world desired "that the Supreme Pastor of the Fold of the Lord should preside with full dignity, freedom, and independence." On the 19th of July, he protested through Cardinal Simeoni (August 23d), in a circular addressed to the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Holy See, against the seizure of three churches, actually used for divine worship in Rome, to be converted into a hospital, a gymnasium, and barracks. A circular note of the Minister of the Interior (July 28th), prohibiting religious processions, was resisted, and two courts having decided that they were legal, and one that they were illegal, the Minister of Grace and Justice (August 23d) defended the circular note. Cardinal Simeoni (September 24th), in a circular, called "attention to the ever-growing restrictions upon the freedom of worship at this centre of Catholicity, and upon the ever-growing obstacles that are placed in the way of the exercise of the spiritual power of the Holy Father. It is difficult to understand how, in a Catholic country, where that religion is the religion of State, the rulers strike at acts of worship so dear to the faithful people, and which have always been peacefully performed

* Job iv. 8.

to agree to the treaty, stating that Turkey would not renew the armistice if the offer was rejected. M. Ristitch then read the conditions of peace. Some of the deputies interrupted the reading, and asked if Serbia was concluding peace with the knowledge and consent of Russia. The majority of the members silenced the interruptions, and M. Ristitch declared that the war began with the consent of the previous Skupshtina, and that peace would be concluded with the full consent of Russia. The conditions of peace were as follows: The frontier lines remain as before the war. The condition of the Jews being an internal matter, the Turks would not insist upon the further discussion of the subject. The Turkish flag will be hoisted on the Servian fortresses by the side of the Servian ensign. The residence of the Turkish agent at Belgrade remains an open question, to be subsequently arranged between the Servian and Turkish Governments. The Turks are to commence evacuating the Servian territory, and to complete the evacuation within twelve days. The Skupshtina voted affirmatively upon every article. At the conclusion of the vote the Prince congratulated the assembly on the completion of their labors, and declared the mission of the Great Skupshtina to be at an end. M. Ristitch then read the Prince's decree dissolving the assembly, which produced a sensation among the deputies, but they obeyed it. The ministry thus achieved a decided success in getting rid of the deputies without giving them an opportunity of asking any embarrassing questions they had prepared. The treaty of peace was signed at Constantinople on March 1st.

The Skupshtina was opened on July 2d by Prince Milan. In his speech from the throne he referred to the war of 1876, and said that in concluding peace in the beginning of the year he had transferred the cause of the Oriental Christians into stronger hands, and that even at the present time the flags of the victorious Czar were floating on the Servian border. He referred to his visit to the Czar at Ploeshti, and said that the latter had assured him of his interest in and care for the Servian nation. He said nothing, however, of his relation to the Porte, nor of Servian neutrality. The sessions of the Skupshtina were held at Kraguyevatz with closed doors, and were guarded by large bodies of troops, so that but little of its transactions became known. This little, however, sufficed to show that stormy scenes were of frequent occurrence, and that the Government met with a strong opposition. Having sanctioned the military measures proposed by the Government, and having rejected the proposition to pay no more tribute to the Porte, the Skupshtina was closed in the latter part of July. The Prince immediately ordered the mobilization of the first class of the militia, while the standing army was sent to the frontier.

In August, the ministry, which had resigned

in the latter part of December, 1876, but had been at that time induced by the Prince to retain office during the pending negotiations with Turkey, again offered its resignation, which was this time definitely refused by the Prince.

In the latter part of August it seemed as if Serbia was about to resume the war against Turkey. Troops were sent to the front, all the commanders were ordered to their posts, while in Belgrade ministerial councils were held almost daily under the presidency of Prince Milan, to consider the question of peace or war. The relations with Turkey grew more warlike every day, until, on December 14th, Prince Milan again declared war. (*See TURKEY.*)

SHACHOVSKI, Prince ALEXIS, was born in 1812, and belongs to a family which traces its direct descent in the male line to Rurik, the founder of Russia. Prince Shachovski did not enter the army until 1837, being then 25 years old. He served with distinction in the Caucasus, was appointed major-general in the suite of the Emperor in 1860, lieutenant-general in 1868, and in 1876 received the command of the 11th Corps. In the second battle of Plevna, which resulted so disastrously for the Russians, he commanded the left wing. After this unfortunate action his name was no longer mentioned. He was but the nominal commander of the 11th Corps, which was divided among different posts at the seat of war.

SHERMAN, JOHN, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. He was born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823, and is a younger brother of General W. T. Sherman. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and became a partner of his brother, Charles T. Sherman, afterward Judge of the United States District Court. He was a delegate to the Whig conventions of 1848 and 1852. In 1854 he was elected a member of the 34th Congress, and was reelected to the 35th and 36th Congresses. He was the Republican candidate for Speaker in the 36th Congress, and, after a protracted contest, failed of election by one or two votes. He was then made chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1860 he was again elected to Congress, but in 1861 he was chosen to succeed Salmon P. Chase in the United States Senate. He was reelected Senator in 1867 and in 1873. During his entire Senatorial career he was chairman of the Committee on Finance, and served also on the Committees on Agriculture (of which he was chairman), the Pacific Railroad, the Judiciary, and the Patent Office. When the doubt concerning the Presidential election of 1876 began to clear away, public opinion, with marked unanimity, centred upon Senator Sherman as the probable man for Secretary of the Treasury, and for this position he was selected by President Hayes.

SHUVALOFF, Count PETER, the Russian ambassador in London, is considered, like General Ignatieff, one of the foremost diplomatists of Russia, and is now 49 years old, having been born in 1823. Although not advancing as

rapidly as Ignatieff, he nevertheless obtained the highest military honors in a shorter space of time than is possible in any other country. In 1862 he was colonel, in 1864 major-general, in 1865 lieutenant-general, and in 1871 cavalry general. In spite of his military titles, however, he never held a command. His whole energies were devoted to the police, the civil service, and to diplomacy. He was for a time military *attaché* to the Russian Embassy in Paris, was recalled in 1862 as director of the first chancery in the Ministry of the Interior, and in 1865 became Governor-General of the Baltic Provinces. His prominence in Russian affairs, however, dates from the year 1866. He happened to be in St. Petersburg when an attempt was made to assassinate the Czar. The chief of the secret service, Prince Dolgorukoff, had had intimation of the attempt; he could not prevent it, and, what was still worse, he could not fathom the mystery which surrounded the person of the would-be murderer, nor his motives. He was removed, and Shuvaloff, who had once before cleared up a difficult criminal mystery, was appointed chief of the secret service in his place. The official name of this office is the third division of the secret chancery of the Emperor. The official who holds this position is more powerful than almost any of the ministers. Owing to the requirements of the office, to preserve the peace of the empire, and to watch over the safety of the Czar, his powers are virtually unlimited. Shuvaloff had hardly been in office 24 hours when he discovered the name of the offender, and ascertained that he was not a Pole, as was generally supposed, but a Russian Nihilist. The secret societies which aim at the complete social and political revolution of Russia were completely exposed. For eight years Count Shuvaloff held this office, and under his administration a security prevailed throughout Russia, which had not been known before. He was finally forced to resign this office on account of his health, which he found suffered under exhausting cares. In 1873 he was appointed on a special mission to London, where great excitement prevailed in consequence of the advance of the Russians in Central Asia. He succeeded in allaying the fears of England, by promising in the name of his Government that the Russian troops would not advance beyond the right bank of the Oxus, and even succeeded in bringing about an alliance between the two courts by the marriage of Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, to the only daughter of the Czar. In October, 1874, he was appointed the successor of Brunnow, who retired from the service on account of his advanced age. During the present complications in the East he has been less successful, owing chiefly to the fact that the Tory Cabinet of Disraeli sympathizes with the Turks. All that he could do under the circumstances was to prevent England from proceeding to open hostility against Russia.

SKOBELEFF, MICHAEL DIMITRIYEVITCH, was born in 1845. Although he is one of the youngest generals in the Russian army, he has become by his daring exploits also one of the most popular. He became an officer in the Russian army in 1863, and has served almost exclusively in Central Asia, where he distinguished himself by his indomitable energy, and his disregard of all danger, being always the first to attack, and always at the head of his troops. In 1873 he took part in the campaign against Khiva, and when the city was stormed he was again the first to enter it. In the campaign in Khokan in 1875, which resulted in the annexation of the country, he was again one of the most active and enterprising leaders, and the appointment as general followed as a reward for his services on this occasion. In 1876 he was appointed military governor and commander-in-chief of the troops in Ferghana, the name of the Russian province embracing Khokan, and retained this position until March, 1877, when he was ordered to join the staff of the Grand-duke Nicholas. During the campaign of 1877 his name has been frequently mentioned. At Simnitsa, he was as usual the first to cross the river. At Plevna, on July 30th, it was due mainly to his efforts that the retreat of Prince Shachovski was not attended with more disastrous results. His capture of Lovatz, on September 3d, was described as a most brilliant affair, and was the first victory for the Russians after a long series of reverses. At Plevna, on September 11th and 12th, he again acted a prominent part, succeeding in taking two of the four redoubts, and was only forced to abandon them through a lack of support. The correspondent of the London *Times*, in describing this battle, says: "He himself led the assault on horseback right up to the glacis of the redoubts. His horse (the seventh he has had killed in this campaign) was blown to pieces under him by a shell which burst right under his belly, but he escaped unhurt, and led the way into the redoubt on foot, sword in hand." For his conduct on this day, he was created a lieutenant-general.

SMITH, ASA DONGE, died at Hanover, N. H., August 16th. He was born at Amherst, N. H., September 21, 1804. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1830, became Principal of the Limerick Academy in Maine, where he remained one year, and after completing a course in theology at the Andover Seminary, he was installed pastor of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church of New York City, where he remained for twenty-nine years. He became President of Dartmouth College in 1863, which position he continued to hold until 1876. In 1849 the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Williams College, and in 1864 he received the degree of LL. D. from the University of New York. He published several works, among them: "Letters to a Young Student," "Memoir of Mrs. Louisa Adam Leavitt" (1843), the "Life

ly, to enter it again as Minister of Finances. As Sturdza was in favor of a demobilization of the reserves, and a strict neutrality toward the Porte, his reëntrance into the cabinet clearly showed the policy to be pursued. He made it, however, dependent upon the adoption of three radical measures—the reduction of the armaments, the sale of state domains, and an increase of taxes. Consequently, not only no reserves were called out, but 4,000 men of the standing army were sent home, and all expenses for armaments were stopped. He resigned his position, however, in March, and on April 4th the Chamber adjourned. In the beginning of March an encounter occurred between Turkish and Roumanian troops on an island in the Danube. The Roumanians claimed that the Turks had violated their territory, and had first fired upon them. In the affray which followed, the Turkish leader was wounded, and afterward died. The authorities on both sides agreed to have the case investigated by a mixed commission, which, however, separated without having accomplished anything. The large concentration of Turkish troops in Widin in April caused considerable commotion in Roumania. It revived the apprehension held for some time previously, lest the Turks, in case of war, should cross the Danube and establish themselves on the bluff on which Kalafat is situated, and thus operate in Roumania against the Russians. At a cabinet council held on April 15th it was therefore determined to increase considerably the forces already stationed at Kalafat, so as to be able to resist, in case of need, any descent of the Turks. At the same time the Roumanian Government laid its apprehensions before the Powers. The nomination of M. Cogalniceano as Minister of Foreign Affairs was looked upon as a decided step toward an alliance with Russia. With the approach of war, the army was mobilized, and concentrated in Wallachia. Colonel Slaniceano, the Minister of War, also resigned, and was appointed chief of staff. The beginning of hostilities between Russia and Turkey was the signal for renewed activity, and Prince Charles placed himself at the head of the troops. The extraordinary session of the Roumanian Chambers was opened on April 26th. Prince Charles, in the speech from the throne, said: "As the Powers declined to guarantee the neutrality of Roumania, or to assist her, they could only rely upon themselves and upon their own exertions to prevent their territory being made the theatre of war. For this purpose the nation would make every sacrifice." The Minister of Foreign Affairs then laid before the House a convention with Russia, dated April 16th, in accordance with which Roumania assured to the Russian troops free passage and the treatment due to a friendly army, while the Czar bound himself to respect the rights of the principality. This convention was adopted by the Chamber by a large majority. (*See TURKEY.*) Although Roumania

was not at war with Turkey, considerable cannonading was kept up between Widin and Kalafat. The session of the Chambers was closed on June 27th.

The most important act of this session was the declaration of the independence of Roumania from Turkey, which was passed on May 21st. On that day, M. Cogalniceano, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, said: "We are a free and independent nation, but, in order to obtain the recognition of our independence, we must vindicate our cause before Europe." The Chamber then unanimously adopted the following order of the day: "The Chamber takes note that war is proclaimed between Roumania and Turkey, and declares the connection between the two countries dissolved. The unanimously desired independence of Roumania thus receives official sanction, and the Chamber counts upon the sense of justice of the guaranteeing Powers." The Senate also unanimously adopted a similar order of the day, affirming the independence of Roumania, and subsequently voted the bill creating a military decoration.

The Chambers met again on November 27th. The speech from the throne contained the following reference to the hopes of Roumania as respects the results of the war:

We hope, on the fall of Plevna into our hands, to reap on its ruins the peace so dear to us. We are also convinced that out of its ruins we shall see the independence of Roumania recognized by all Europe, thanks to our patriotism, the bravery of our soldiers, and their blood shed in a noble cause. The Prince has the firm belief, and the Senate and Chamber will certainly share it with him, that the guaranteeing Powers have by this time become convinced that Roumania is a country possessing real vitality; that she is a nation able to fulfill the mission reserved for her on the Lower Danube, having the perseverance to accomplish it, and the energy to defend it when necessary. The time of foreign tutelage and vassalage has passed away for us; Roumania is now, and will remain forever, a free and independent nation.

RUSSIA (EMPIRE OF ALL THE RUSSIAS), an empire in Europe and Asia. Emperor, Alexander II., born April 17 (new style, April 29), 1818; succeeded his father, Nicholas I., February 18 (March 2), 1855; crowned at Moscow, August 26 (September 7), 1856. He was married on April 16 (28), 1841, to Maria Alexandrovna, formerly Maximiliane Wilhelmine Auguste Sophie Maria, daughter of the Grand-duke Louis II. of Hesse. Children of the Emperor: 1. Heir-apparent, Grand-duke Alexander, born February 26 (March 10), 1845; married November 4, 1866, to Maria Dagmar (born November 26, 1847), daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. (Offspring of the union are two sons and one daughter: Nicholas, born May 18, 1868; George, born May 9, 1871; and Xenia, born April 6, 1875.) 2. Grand-duke Vladimir, born April 10 (22), 1847; married August 27, 1874, to Marie, daughter of the Grand-duke Frederick Francis of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. (Offspring of the union is one son, Cyril, born September 30 [October 12], 1876.)

3. Grand-duke Alexis, born January 2 (14), 1850. 4. Grand-duchess Maria, born October 5 (17), 1853; married to Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh. 5. Grand-duke Sergius, born April 29 (May 11), 1857. 6. Grand-duke Paul, born September 21 (October 3), 1860.

The area and population of the great divisions of the Russian Empire were, in 1876, reported as follows:

DIVISIONS.	Square Miles.	Population.
1. European Russia, inclusive of Poland and of the Sea of Azov.....	1,944,677	71,780,980
2. Grand-duchy of Finland.....	144,228	1,912,647
3. Caucasasia.....	172,843	4,898,932
4. Siberia.....	4,824,561	8,428,579
5. Central Asia.....	1,305,523	4,490,213
Total Russian Europe.....	8,391,832	86,450,751

For a detailed account of the area and population of the different governments of the Empire, see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1875. To the statement as given there must be added the province of Ferghana, annexed in 1876, containing 23,270 square miles, and a population of 960,000. On the other hand, 1,922 square

miles must be deducted from the area of Siberia, in consequence of the cession of the Kuriles to Japan. If the Caspian Sea, which embraces 169,666 square miles, and is now almost wholly encircled by Russian territory, was included in the area of the empire, the total area would amount to 8,561,498 square miles.

The population of Finland, at the close of 1875, was as follows:

LÄNS.	Lutherans.	Greek Church.	Roman Catholics.	Total.
Nyland.....	188,300	545	...	188,845
Åbo-Björneborg.....	818,296	314	...	818,610
Tavastehus.....	202,250	...	...	202,250
Viborg.....	260,868	28,076	566	289,010
St. Michael.....	162,744	62	...	162,886
Kuopio.....	280,644	7,636	...	288,280
Vasa.....	324,210	22	...	324,232
Uleåborg.....	198,584	.....	...	198,584
Total.....	1,875,426	86,655	566	1,912,647
or				
Males.....	916,020	18,198	510	934,728
Females.....	959,406	18,457	56	977,919

The religious statistics of the other parts of the Russian Empire, according to the "St. Petersburg Kalender" for 1877, were as follows:

DENOMINATIONS.	European Russia.	Poland.	Caucasasia.	Siberia.	Central Asia.
Orthodox Greek.....	54,853,956	34,185	2,072,089	2,936,827	274,089
Schismatics.....	992,674	4,926	47,592	79,847	46,467
Armenian.....	83,720	.....	595,310	15	1
United Greeks.....	.....	246,485	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholics.....	2,897,560	4,596,956	25,916	24,316	1,896
Armenian Catholics.....	.....	.....	7,825	5,568	418
Protestants.....	2,855,488	327,815	.....	.....	.....
Christians.....	61,183,898	5,210,317	2,748,682	3,046,068	892,321
Jews.....	1,944,378	815,493	22,732	11,941	8,396
Mohammedans.....	2,868,658	426	1,987,213	61,059	8,016,802
Pagans.....	253,125	245	4,638	286,016	14,740
Non-Christians.....	4,566,161	816,104	2,014,628	359,016	3,034,438

The condition of the finances in 1874 was as follows:

	Rubles.
Receipts in 1874.....	557,738,591
Balance from the previous year.....	1,216,354
Expenditures in 1874.....	516,587,674
Payments due from 1873.....	26,759,361
Balance.....	15,632,910

The estimated revenue and expenditures for 1877, according to the budget as sanctioned by the Emperor on December 30, 1876, were as follows:

REVENUE.	Rubles.
I. ORDINARY REVENUE:	
1. Direct taxes.....	138,617,251
2. Indirect taxes.....	301,021,466
3. Mines, mint, posts, and telegraphs.....	92,543,446
4. State domains.....	29,953,301
5. Miscellaneous receipts.....	43,281,505
6. Revenue of Transcaucasias.....	7,367,627
Total ordinary revenue.....	587,734,596
II. "RECETTES D'ORDRE".....	22,920,627
III. EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS (consisting chiefly of sums borrowed for the purpose of subsidizing railways and promoting public works)....	10,072,579
Total revenue.....	570,777,802

* The "recettes d'ordre" represent the estimated receipts from the sale of volumes of laws printed by the Government,

EXPENDITURES.

I. ORDINARY EXPENDITURES:	Rubles.
1. Public debt.....	103,264,871
2. Imperial Chancery.....	1,925,329
3. Holy Synod.....	10,145,442
4. Ministry of the Imperial House.....	9,055,574
5. " " Foreign Affairs.....	2,974,569
6. " " War.....	181,532,505
7. " " the Navy.....	24,868,785
8. " " Finance.....	66,032,978
9. " " State Domains.....	13,434,912
10. " " the Interior.....	53,210,070
11. " " Education.....	15,729,260
12. " " Public Works.....	18,563,751
13. " " Justice.....	14,735,257
14. Department of Control.....	2,229,568
15. Imperial studs.....	801,141
16. Civil Administration of Transcaucasias.....	7,171,732
Total ordinary expenditures.....	535,776,074
II. ANTICIPATED DEFICITS IN RECEIPTS.....	2,000,000
III. " DÉPENSES D'ORDRE".....	22,920,627
IV. TEMPORARY EXPENDITURES.....	10,072,579
Total expenditure.....	570,769,280
Balance of receipts.....	8,522

The entire public debt of Russia was estimated, on July 1, 1877, at 1,967,000,000 rubles.

of the produce of State mines, and of other miscellaneous sources. These receipts are balanced by sums of a similar amount, placed on the estimates of expenditure, under the heading of "dépenses d'ordre."

This figure included an internal loan of 210,000,000 rubles, issued in 1877, soon after the commencement of the war with Turkey. Besides this debt, a large amount of paper money with forced currency was outstanding. The total amount of bank-notes in circulation, on January 1, 1876, was 797,313,480 rubles. New is-

ssues of paper money variously estimated at from 205,000,000 to 280,000,000 rubles were made in 1877, during the war with Turkey.

For an account of the Russian army and navy, *see* TURKEY.

The foreign commerce of Russia, in 1874-'75, was as follows (values expressed in rubles):

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Germany.....	179,730,000	221,442,000	136,466,000	109,898,000
Great Britain.....	128,364,000	133,704,000	126,462,000	130,759,000
France.....	19,729,000	33,281,000	36,114,000	40,063,000
Austro-Hungary.....	20,707,000	25,819,000	33,415,000	16,634,000
Turkey.....	17,575,000	20,167,000	12,899,000	12,514,000
Belgium.....	5,837,000	5,057,000	9,502,000	11,592,000
Netherlands.....	9,660,000	12,300,000	18,827,000	18,408,000
Italy.....	10,954,000	11,100,000	8,697,000	6,595,000
Sweden and Norway.....	8,002,000	8,191,000	11,921,000	8,764,000
Denmark.....	.....	.....	6,601,000	3,578,000
Greece.....	1,321,000	2,355,000	1,418,000	1,584,000
Roumania.....	2,488,000	1,901,000	1,824,000	1,600,000
United States.....	10,628,000	8,118,000	.....	.....
South America.....	16,184,000	19,919,000	.....	.....
China.....	10,775,000	10,768,000	8,125,000	2,554,000
Persia.....	4,875,000	6,246,000	1,846,000	1,874,000
Other countries.....	16,604,000	18,612,000	2,098,000	8,517,000
Transit trade.....	.....	.....	5,354,000	3,148,000

The movement of shipping in 1875 was as follows:

PORTS.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	Laden.	In Ballast.	Laden.	In Ballast.
White.....	345	543	885	11
Baltic.....	4,177	2,035	5,758	307
Black.....	2,250	3,354	4,143	1,432
Caspian.....	526	50	446	72
Astrakhan.....	197	....	52	26
Total.....	7,495	6,032	11,309	1,848

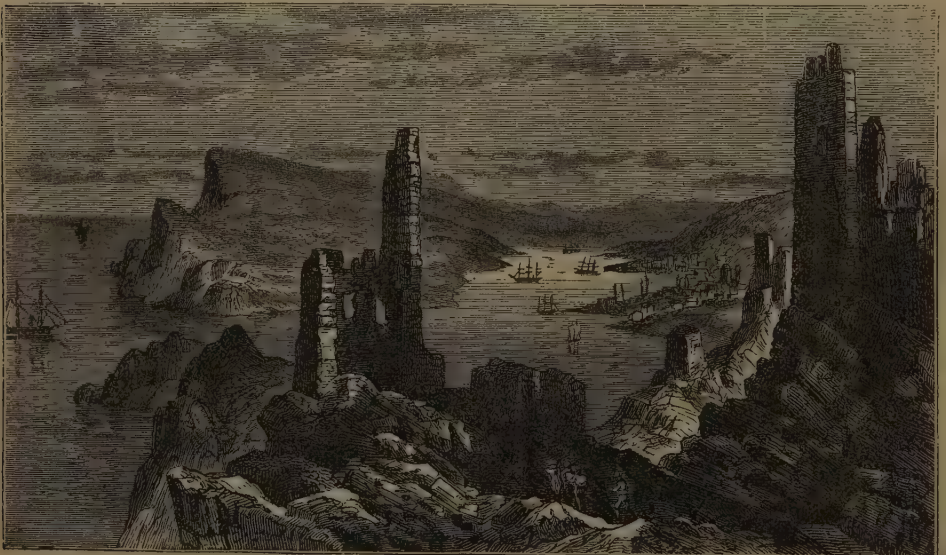
Of the vessels entered, 3,740 were steamers, and of the number cleared, 3,698 were steam-

ers. Among those that entered, there were 2,475 Russian, 2,365 British, 1,653 German, 1,476 Swedish-Norwegian, 1,896 Turkish, and 28 American vessels.

The commercial navy, in 1876, was composed of 1,785 sailing vessels, of 391,000 lasts, and 151 steamers, of 105,962 lasts.

On January 1, 1877, there were 20,879 kilometres of railroad in operation in Russia, inclusive of Finland, and exclusive of Caucasia. In the latter country, there were 1,004 kilometres in operation. On the same date, 2,136 kilometres were in course of construction.

The number of post-offices in 1875 was



BALAKLAVA.



THE KREMLIN, MOSCOW.



SACRED GATE OF THE KREMLIN.

3,412; of letters sent, 63,244,156; postal-cards, 1,419,094; wrappers, 3,636,508; registered letters, 2,984,787; valuable letters, 5,653,297; packages, 1,771,295; and newspapers, printed matter, etc., 42,808,598. The money sent through the mail amounted to 1,488,137,542 rubles, and the value of the packages sent was 49,509,105 rubles.

The telegraph statistics, according to a report of the American Secretary of Legation in St. Petersburg, are as follows:

Length of lines on January 1, 1876 (English miles) ..	54,163
wires " " 1, 1876 (") ..	74,542
Government, railroad, and private stations	1,859
Inland dispatches sent in 1875	3,478,135
Foreign dispatches sent and received	4,179,316

The military preparations, begun in 1876, continued unabated in 1877. In the early part of January, the railroad companies throughout the empire received orders to have all transportation of freight cease by January 27th, so that the roads could be used exclusively for military purposes. The Grand-duke Nicholas, the commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, was afflicted during the early part of the year with a serious disease (it was termed by some inflammation of the bowels), so that he was forced for a time to leave the army, and on February 6th arrived in Odessa. In the beginning of March he was so far restored that he could again attend to his duties. Although a strong party in Russia was in favor of peace and disarmament, the mobilization of the army continued as vigorously as ever. On March 3d, the Emperor ordered that the divisions stationed in the military districts of St. Petersburg, Vilna, Moscow, and Warsaw be formed into nine army corps. This measure tended to increase the war excitement, although the Minister of War declared in his official organ, the *Invalide*, that it was only a necessary step

in the reorganization of the army planned over four years ago. Preparations continued throughout March and April, and on April 24th Russia declared war against Turkey, and the Russian troops crossed the Pruth. (*See TURKEY.*) In the beginning of May, the Emperor, who had reviewed the army at Kishenev previous to the crossing of the Pruth, returned to St. Petersburg. He was everywhere received with great demonstrations of joy, and particularly at Moscow, where he held a reception of the estates, whom he addressed thus:

Six months ago I expressed a hope here that the Eastern Question would be peacefully solved. I wished to the extreme limit to spare my subjects' blood, but my efforts have been fruitless. God has decided otherwise. The Kishenev Manifesto announced to Europe that the foreseen moment had come. Entire Russia, and Moscow among the foremost, responded to my expectations. I am now happy to be able, in concert with the Empress, to thank the Muscovites for their patriotism, which they have testified by acts. The spirit of sacrifice and devotion of which Russia is giving proof exceeds my utmost hopes. May God help us to accomplish our mission!

Quite a number of trials of socialists took place in 1877. The first of these was of a number of students, who on December 18, 1876, the name-day of the Grand-duke Nicholas, arranged a riotous demonstration in front of the Kazan Cathedral in St. Petersburg. Of the prisoners, 21 in number, 18 received various severe sentences, while three were acquitted.

This trial was followed by one in March of 150 persons of both sexes in Moscow. These persons had formed themselves into a secret brotherhood, known as the Propagandists. The real origin of the society, or rather its introduction into Russia, for it is undoubtedly an offshoot of the Commune of Zurich and Paris, is a matter of doubt; but as fast as members were enrolled they bound themselves to give all their property into the common fund, and devoted themselves to the making of converts to the doctrines of the Propaganda. These were simple in the extreme. First, everything was to be broken down. There were to be no individual property, no religion, no government, no laws, and no class distinctions of any sort. Everybody was to return to the condition of Adam and Eve, excepting in the matter of clothing. They all starting even, all were to work. Strange to say, the movement began among the higher classes and spread downward. Some of the wealthiest and proudest families of Russia were represented in it. While many of the members ostensibly retained their former habits of life, and sought to influence those with whom they came into contact, there were others who were too impatient for this kind of work, and sought employment as factory hands, spreading their doctrines among their companions in the night time. The first news received by the Government was from a workman in a factory near Moscow, who brought to the police authorities a number of



NIZHNI NOVGOROD.

the books which had been given him by a young girl, Mademoiselle Vassilieff, who was an agent of the society there. This was in April, 1875; and the police, by carefully working on the information given, managed to arrest privately Mesdemoiselles Vassilieff and Barrinoff. It was evident that these girls were involved in a conspiracy, and the whole force of the Government was soon employed looking for the conspira-

tors. A large number of arrests were made from time to time, almost all the prisoners belonging to families of distinction. In March, 1877, they were brought to trial, and sentences of various degrees of severity were imposed on them. The socialistic tracts spread by the Propagandists were little books, for the most part of 30 or 40 pages each, in green or red wrappers, all professing to be published with

the consent of the censorship, some of them served up in covers, and displaying title-pages, which really belong to quite harmless publications in popular request.

In March, the Government issued a decree that in future all locomotive and rolling stock

purchased by Russian railways must be manufactured in Russia. This was a heavy blow to German industry, as most of the rolling-stock of Russia had formerly been furnished by Germany. To enable the railways to obtain locomotives and carriages in Russia, the Govern-



ODESSA.

ment intended to allow the materials to be imported duty free, and to pay premiums and subsidies to Russian manufacturers.

In consequence of the war, Russia was, during 1877, the scene of great commercial disasters. In Moscow over 40,000 laborers were

reported without work in April, the largest factories were almost all closed, and mercantile failures increased with alarming rapidity. In the manufacturing districts of Poland, over half of the workmen were also without work, and in consequence exposed to starvation.

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SAFVET PASHA, a Turkish statesman, was born in 1816. He entered the service of the Government, as a translator, at an early age, was afterward secretary to the Sultan Abdul Medjid, and then became an influential member of the Imperial Council. During the Crimean War he was Commissioner of the Danubian Principalities; in 1858 he acted as chairman of the commission which regulated the relations of Moldavia and Wallachia, and from 1865 to 1866 was Turkish ambassador in Paris. He had previously been Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and after his return from Paris he was successively Minister of Commerce and Public Works, of Justice and of Education, and on several occasions Minister of Foreign Affairs. This position he held for the last time from 1876 to 1877, and in virtue of his office presided at the Conference of Constantinople held in December, 1876, and January, 1877. The reverses of Abdul

Kerim, and the removal of the latter from the chief command, caused his retirement from office in July, 1877. He was succeeded by Aarifi Pasha.

SCHURZ, CARL, an American statesman, Secretary of the Interior. He was born at Liblar, near Cologne, Prussia, March 2, 1829. He was educated at the Gymnasium of Cologne and the University of Bonn, which he entered in 1846. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1848 he joined Gottfried Kinkel, Professor of Rhetoric in the university, in the publication of a liberal newspaper, of which for a time he was the sole conductor. In the spring of 1849, in consequence of an unsuccessful attempt to promote an insurrection at Bonn, he fled with Kinkel to the Palatinate, entered the revolutionary army as adjutant, and took part in the defense of Rastadt. On the surrender of that fortress, he escaped to Switzerland. In 1850 he returned secretly to Germany, and, with ad-

mirable skill and self-devotion, effected the escape of Kinkel from the fortress of Spandau, where he had been condemned to twenty years' imprisonment. In the spring of 1851 he was in Paris, acting as correspondent for German journals, and he afterward spent a year in teaching in London. He came to the United States in 1852, resided three years in Philadelphia, and then settled in Madison, Wis. In the presidential canvass of 1856 he delivered speeches in German in behalf of the Republican party, and in the following year was defeated as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Wisconsin. During the contest between Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln for the office of United States Senator from Illinois, in 1858, he delivered his first speech in the English language, which was widely republished. Soon after he removed to Milwaukee, and began the practice of law. In the winter of 1859-'60 he made a lecture tour in New England, and aroused attention by a speech delivered in Springfield, Mass., against the ideas and policy of Mr. Douglas. He was an influential member of the Republican National Convention of 1860, being largely instrumental in determining that portion of the platform relating to citizens of foreign origin, and spoke both in English and German during the canvass which followed. President Lincoln appointed him Minister to Spain, which post he resigned in December, 1861, in order to enter the army. In April, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and on June 17th assumed command of a division in the corps of General Sigel, with which he took part in the second battle of Bull Run. He was made major-general, March 14, 1863, and at the battle of Chancellorsville commanded a division of General Howard's corps (the 11th), which was routed by Jackson. He had temporary command of the 11th Corps at the battle of Gettysburg, and subsequently took part in the battle of Chattanooga. On the close of the war he returned to the practice of law. In 1865-'66 he was the Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, and in 1866 he made a report, as special commissioner appointed by President Johnson, on the condition of the Southern States, which was submitted to Congress. In the same year he removed to Detroit, where he founded the *Detroit Post*, and in 1867 he became editor of the *Westliche Post*, a German newspaper, published in St. Louis. He was temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1868, and labored earnestly in the succeeding canvass for the election of General Grant. In January, 1869, he was chosen United States Senator from Missouri, for the term ending in 1875. He opposed some of the leading measures of President Grant's administration, and in 1872 took a prominent part in the organization of the Liberal party, presiding over the convention in Cincinnati which nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency. He visited Europe in 1873, and again in 1875, being received with much

consideration in his native country. On his return he took part in the political canvass in Ohio, in which he opposed strenuously the increase of the national currency.

In the presidential campaign of 1876, Mr. Schurz made speeches in various parts of the country in favor of the election of Governor Hayes; and in March following he was made Secretary of the Interior in the President's cabinet.

SEMMES, RAPHAEL, an officer in the Confederate navy, died at Point Clear, Ala., August 30th. He was born in Charles County, Md., September 27, 1809, and entered the United States navy as a midshipman in 1826, became lieutenant in 1837, and commander in 1855. In 1834, while awaiting orders, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Cumberland, Md. During the Mexican War he served both on board ship, and as an aide to General Worth. On the outbreak of the civil war he resigned the secretaryship of the Lighthouse Board at Washington, took command of the Confederate steamer Sumter at New Orleans, ran the blockade at the mouth of the Mississippi, and in July, 1861, captured several American merchant vessels in the Gulf. He then went to Southampton, England, where he was for some time closely watched by the United States steamer Tuscarora. When he put to sea the Tuscarora was detained 24 hours by the British authorities; but she followed him to the Straits of Gibraltar, and so closely blockaded him in the port of Tangier that he sold his vessel and returned to England. In August, 1862, he took command of the steamer Alabama, built for him at Birkenhead, England, and manned by an English crew, and continued his career of capturing and destroying merchant vessels. On January 11, 1863, off Galveston, Texas, he engaged the United States gunboat Hatteras, and after a short action sunk her. On June 19, 1864, in an engagement nine miles off the harbor of Cherbourg, France, the United States steamer Kearsarge, Captain Winslow, sunk the Alabama. Semmes was taken up by the English yacht Deerhound, and carried to England. After the close of the war he entered upon the practice of law in Mobile, Ala. He was arrested and taken to Washington in December, 1864, but was imprisoned only four months. He delivered public lectures on his exploits, and published "Service afloat and ashore during the Mexican War" (1851), "Campaign of General Scott in the Valley of Mexico" (1852), "The Cruise of the Alabama and the Sumter" (London and New York, 1864), and "Memoirs of Service afloat during the War between the States" (Baltimore, 1869).

SERVIA, a principality of Southeastern Europe. Prince, Milan IV. Obrenovitch, born in 1854; succeeded to the throne by the election of the Servian National Assembly, after the assassination of his uncle, Prince Michael Obrenovitch, June, 1868; was crowned at Bel-

grade, and assumed the Government, August 22, 1872; was married October 17, 1875, to Natalie de Keshko, the daughter of a Russian nobleman; offspring of the union is a son, Prince Alexander, born August 14, 1876. The area of Servia is 14,606 square miles; population in 1876, 1,366,923. According to the budget for the year 1875-'76, the revenue was 35,256,692 "tax piastres" (1 piastre=4 cents), and the expenditures 34,806,884 piastres. A loan was contracted in 1876 in consequence of the war, the amount of which, however, is not known. The number of taxable persons in 1875 was 287,047. The imports in 1874 amounted to 32,456,362 francs, the exports to 39,001,878 francs, and the transit trade to 6,631,000 francs.

According to the new organization introduced after the conclusion of the armistice in

1876, the Servian army is composed: 1. Of the standing and regular army (4 battalions infantry of 400 men each, and two squadrons cavalry of 96 men each); 2. The active army, comprising the former militia or the national army of the 1st ban; 3. The reserve, comprising the 2d and 3d bans of the national army.

Toward the close of January, Midhat Pasha, the Turkish Grand-Vizier, addressed a note to Prince Milan, inviting him to conclude peace. In the beginning of February, the Porte proposed the following conditions to Servia, waiving its former claim for substantial guarantees: 1. The right of being diplomatically represented at Belgrade. 2. That Jews and Armenians shall enjoy the same rights as native Servians. 3. That Servia shall not allow the formation of armed bands or the violation of Turkish territory. 4. That the existence of secret socie-



THE IRON GATE OF THE DANUBE.

ties shall not be permitted. 5. That the Servian fortresses shall be kept in good repair; and, finally, that the Turkish flag shall be hoisted upon those fortresses jointly with the Servian flag. The Servians declared it impossible to discuss the stipulation for granting privileges to Jews and Armenians equal to those enjoyed by other Servian subjects. The opposition to the Jews came from a combination of merchants in Belgrade, who were connected with and influenced the body in Servia which furnishes cabinets to both political parties. The Jews had connections which would enable them to import goods and merchandise direct from the manufacturers in France, England, and Norway, while the Servian merchants were only known and credited in Austria. Under such circumstances the Jews could greatly undersell the native merchants in the

interior, and for this reason the Servian Government placed restrictions on Jewish citizens. On February 14th, a deputation from Servia, with Senator Christitch at its head, set out for Constantinople to conduct the peace negotiations, while on the same day the Great Skupshchina was convoked to meet on February 27th. This body, which has four times as many members as the ordinary Legislature, is called together only on extraordinary occasions. In the latter part of the month a complete agreement was effected between the Porte and the Servian agents. On February 27th the Skupshchina met and organized by the election of Topuzovitch as President. On the following day Prince Milan with his ministers appeared before the assembly, and having declared it formally opened, began his address, which lasted for about one hour. He urged the members

to agree to the treaty, stating that Turkey would not renew the armistice if the offer was rejected. M. Ristitch then read the conditions of peace. Some of the deputies interrupted the reading, and asked if Serbia was concluding peace with the knowledge and consent of Russia. The majority of the members silenced the interruptions, and M. Ristitch declared that the war began with the consent of the previous Skupshtina, and that peace would be concluded with the full consent of Russia. The conditions of peace were as follows: The frontier lines remain as before the war. The condition of the Jews being an internal matter, the Turks would not insist upon the further discussion of the subject. The Turkish flag will be hoisted on the Serbian fortresses by the side of the Serbian ensign. The residence of the Turkish agent at Belgrade remains an open question, to be subsequently arranged between the Serbian and Turkish Governments. The Turks are to commence evacuating the Serbian territory, and to complete the evacuation within twelve days. The Skupshtina voted affirmatively upon every article. At the conclusion of the vote the Prince congratulated the assembly on the completion of their labors, and declared the mission of the Great Skupshtina to be at an end. M. Ristitch then read the Prince's decree dissolving the assembly, which produced a sensation among the deputies, but they obeyed it. The ministry thus achieved a decided success in getting rid of the deputies without giving them an opportunity of asking any embarrassing questions they had prepared. The treaty of peace was signed at Constantinople on March 1st.

The Skupshtina was opened on July 2d by Prince Milan. In his speech from the throne he referred to the war of 1876, and said that in concluding peace in the beginning of the year he had transferred the cause of the Oriental Christians into stronger hands, and that even at the present time the flags of the victorious Czar were floating on the Serbian border. He referred to his visit to the Czar at Ploeshti, and said that the latter had assured him of his interest in and care for the Serbian nation. He said nothing, however, of his relation to the Porte, nor of Serbian neutrality. The sessions of the Skupshtina were held at Kraguevatz with closed doors, and were guarded by large bodies of troops, so that but little of its transactions became known. This little, however, sufficed to show that stormy scenes were of frequent occurrence, and that the Government met with a strong opposition. Having sanctioned the military measures proposed by the Government, and having rejected the proposition to pay no more tribute to the Porte, the Skupshtina was closed in the latter part of July. The Prince immediately ordered the mobilization of the first class of the militia, while the standing army was sent to the frontier.

In August, the ministry, which had resigned

in the latter part of December, 1876, but had been at that time induced by the Prince to retain office during the pending negotiations with Turkey, again offered its resignation, which was this time definitely refused by the Prince.

In the latter part of August it seemed as if Serbia was about to resume the war against Turkey. Troops were sent to the front, all the commanders were ordered to their posts, while in Belgrade ministerial councils were held almost daily under the presidency of Prince Milan, to consider the question of peace or war. The relations with Turkey grew more warlike every day, until, on December 14th, Prince Milan again declared war. (*See TURKEY.*)

SHACHOVSKI, Prince ALEXIS, was born in 1812, and belongs to a family which traces its direct descent in the male line to Rurik, the founder of Russia. Prince Shachovski did not enter the army until 1837, being then 25 years old. He served with distinction in the Caucasus, was appointed major-general in the suite of the Emperor in 1860, lieutenant-general in 1868, and in 1876 received the command of the 11th Corps. In the second battle of Plevna, which resulted so disastrously for the Russians, he commanded the left wing. After this unfortunate action his name was no longer mentioned. He was but the nominal commander of the 11th Corps, which was divided among different posts at the seat of war.

SHERMAN, JOHN, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. He was born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823, and is a younger brother of General W. T. Sherman. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and became a partner of his brother, Charles T. Sherman, afterward Judge of the United States District Court. He was a delegate to the Whig conventions of 1848 and 1852. In 1854 he was elected a member of the 34th Congress, and was reelected to the 35th and 36th Congresses. He was the Republican candidate for Speaker in the 36th Congress, and, after a protracted contest, failed of election by one or two votes. He was then made chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. In 1860 he was again elected to Congress, but in 1861 he was chosen to succeed Salmon P. Chase in the United States Senate. He was reelected Senator in 1867 and in 1873. During his entire Senatorial career he was chairman of the Committee on Finance, and served also on the Committees on Agriculture (of which he was chairman), the Pacific Railroad, the Judiciary, and the Patent Office. When the doubt concerning the Presidential election of 1876 began to clear away, public opinion, with marked unanimity, centred upon Senator Sherman as the probable man for Secretary of the Treasury, and for this position he was selected by President Hayes.

SHUVALOFF, Count PETER, the Russian ambassador in London, is considered, like General Ignatieff, one of the foremost diplomatists of Russia, and is now 49 years old, having been born in 1823. Although not advancing as

rapidly as Ignatieff, he nevertheless obtained the highest military honors in a shorter space of time than is possible in any other country. In 1862 he was colonel, in 1864 major-general, in 1865 lieutenant-general, and in 1871 cavalry general. In spite of his military titles, however, he never held a command. His whole energies were devoted to the police, the civil service, and to diplomacy. He was for a time military *attaché* to the Russian Embassy in Paris, was recalled in 1862 as director of the first chancery in the Ministry of the Interior, and in 1865 became Governor-General of the Baltic Provinces. His prominence in Russian affairs, however, dates from the year 1866. He happened to be in St. Petersburg when an attempt was made to assassinate the Czar. The chief of the secret service, Prince Dolgorukoff, had had intimation of the attempt; he could not prevent it, and, what was still worse, he could not fathom the mystery which surrounded the person of the would-be murderer, nor his motives. He was removed, and Shuvaloff, who had once before cleared up a difficult criminal mystery, was appointed chief of the secret service in his place. The official name of this office is the third division of the secret chancery of the Emperor. The official who holds this position is more powerful than almost any of the ministers. Owing to the requirements of the office, to preserve the peace of the empire, and to watch over the safety of the Czar, his powers are virtually unlimited. Shuvaloff had hardly been in office 24 hours when he discovered the name of the offender, and ascertained that he was not a Pole, as was generally supposed, but a Russian Nihilist. The secret societies which aim at the complete social and political revolution of Russia were completely exposed. For eight years Count Shuvaloff held this office, and under his administration a security prevailed throughout Russia, which had not been known before. He was finally forced to resign this office on account of his health, which he found suffered under exhausting cares. In 1873 he was appointed on a special mission to London, where great excitement prevailed in consequence of the advance of the Russians in Central Asia. He succeeded in allaying the fears of England, by promising in the name of his Government that the Russian troops would not advance beyond the right bank of the Oxus, and even succeeded in bringing about an alliance between the two courts by the marriage of Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, to the only daughter of the Czar. In October, 1874, he was appointed the successor of Brunnow, who retired from the service on account of his advanced age. During the present complications in the East he has been less successful, owing chiefly to the fact that the Tory Cabinet of Disraeli sympathizes with the Turks. All that he could do under the circumstances was to prevent England from proceeding to open hostility against Russia.

SKOBELEFF; MICHAEL DIMITRIYEVITCH, was born in 1845. Although he is one of the youngest generals in the Russian army, he has become by his daring exploits also one of the most popular. He became an officer in the Russian army in 1863, and has served almost exclusively in Central Asia, where he distinguished himself by his indomitable energy, and his disregard of all danger, being always the first to attack, and always at the head of his troops. In 1873 he took part in the campaign against Khiva, and when the city was stormed he was again the first to enter it. In the campaign in Khokan in 1875, which resulted in the annexation of the country, he was again one of the most active and enterprising leaders, and the appointment as general followed as a reward for his services on this occasion. In 1876 he was appointed military governor and commander-in-chief of the troops in Ferghana, the name of the Russian province embracing Khokan, and retained this position until March, 1877, when he was ordered to join the staff of the Grand-duke Nicholas. During the campaign of 1877 his name has been frequently mentioned. At Simnitsa, he was as usual the first to cross the river. At Plevna, on July 30th, it was due mainly to his efforts that the retreat of Prince Schachovski was not attended with more disastrous results. His capture of Lovatz, on September 3d, was described as a most brilliant affair, and was the first victory for the Russians after a long series of reverses. At Plevna, on September 11th and 12th, he again acted a prominent part, succeeding in taking two of the four redoubts, and was only forced to abandon them through a lack of support. The correspondent of the London *Times*, in describing this battle, says: "He himself led the assault on horseback right up to the glacis of the redoubts. His horse (the seventh he has had killed in this campaign) was blown to pieces under him by a shell which burst right under his belly, but he escaped unhurt, and led the way into the redoubt on foot, sword in hand." For his conduct on this day, he was created a lieutenant-general.

SMITH, ASA DODGE, died at Hanover, N. H., August 16th. He was born at Amherst, N. H., September 21, 1804. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1830, became Principal of the Limerick Academy in Maine, where he remained one year, and after completing a course in theology at the Andover Seminary, he was installed pastor of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church of New York City, where he remained for twenty-nine years. He became President of Dartmouth College in 1863, which position he continued to hold until 1876. In 1849 the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Williams College, and in 1864 he received the degree of LL. D. from the University of New York. He published several works, among them: "Letters to a Young Student," "Memoir of Mrs. Louisa Adam Leavitt" (1843), the "Life

and Character of John Hall, D. D." (1854), "The Importance of a Scriptural Ministry," "The Puritan Churches," "Christian Stewardship," "Addresses at Inauguration, Hanover, N. H., 1863," "Beneficence our Life Work, a Baccalaureate Discourse, 1865," and "Death Abolished," etc. He also wrote many articles for the *American Theological Review* and *Biblical Repository*.

SMITH, HENRY BOYNTON, an American clergyman, was born in Portland, Maine, November 21, 1815, and died in New York City, February 7th. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1834, and was a tutor there in 1836-'37, and in 1840-'41, and studied theology at Andover and Bangor, and subsequently at Halle and Berlin. He was pastor of the Congregational Church in West Amesbury, Mass., from 1842 to 1846, when he became Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Amherst College. In 1850 he became Professor of Church History in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, and in 1855 of Systematic Theology, which chair he resigned in 1873. He was elected in 1863 Moderator of the New School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and at the next General Assembly in Dayton, Ohio, in 1864, delivered a discourse which was published under the title "Christian Union and Ecclesiastical Reunion." He was subsequently a member of the General Assembly's Committee on Reunion with the Old School General Assembly, and presented a report on a doctrinal basis of union ("The Reunion of the Presbyterian Churches," 1867). In 1867 he was a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance in Amsterdam, where he read a "Report on the State of Religion in the United States." He was a founder of the *American Theological Review*, and its editor from 1859 to 1862, when it was consolidated with the *Presbyterian Review*, which he edited till 1871. His principal works are: "The Relations of Faith and Philosophy" (1849), "The Nature and Worth of the Science of Church History" (1851), "The Problem of the Philosophy of History" (1853), "The Idea of Christian Theology as a System" (1857), "An Argument for Christian Colleges" (1857), "History of the Church of Christ, in Chronological Tables" (1859); a new edition of the Edinburgh translation of Gieseler's "Church History" (5 vols., 1859-'63), of which vols. iv. and v. were chiefly translated by Prof. Smith; a revised edition of the Edinburgh translation of Hagenbach's "History of Christian Doctrine" (2 vols., 1861-'62); with James Strong, a new edition of the Edinburgh translation of Stier's "Words of the Lord Jesus" (in parts, 1864, *et seq.*); and with R. D. Hitchcock, "The Life, Character, and Writings of Edward Robinson" (1864).

SOUTH CAROLINA. After the Federal troops had been withdrawn from South Carolina, by order of President Hayes, as stated in the *ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA* for 1876, the Attorney-General and the other State officers at the

head of the various departments, under Governor Chamberlain, having held among themselves a consultation on the situation of affairs, addressed to him a joint letter, dated April 10th, in which, after asserting his and their right to continue in office, they point at the probable consequences of the apprehended conflict between the masses belonging to the opposite parties in the State, and advise him to yield to the imperative force of circumstances, saying, in conclusion: "We cannot afford to contribute, however indirectly, to such a catastrophe, even in the advocacy of what we know to be our right. We are agreed, therefore, in counseling you to discontinue the struggle for the occupancy of the gubernatorial chair, convinced as we are that, in view of the disastrous odds to which its maintenance has been subjected by the action of the Federal Administration, your retirement will involve no surrender of principle, nor its motive be misapprehended by the great body of that political party to which, in common with ourselves, you are attached."



STATE SEAL OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. Chamberlain appears to have heeded this advice, and acted on it. Under the same date of April 10th, he published an address "To the Republicans of South Carolina," wherein he sets forth the certainty and validity of his reelection to the office of Governor, and his right to continue in the discharge of its duties for a second term; but says that, owing to the unaccountable action of the Federal Administration in suddenly taking away its moral as well as material support from him and them, he is resolved to retire from the contest; concluding with these words: "I now announce to you, and to the people of South Carolina, that I will no longer actively assert my right to the office of Governor of South Carolina."

A written communication from Mr. Hampton, dated April 10th, was answered by Mr. Chamberlain, the same day, appointing the hour of 12 meridian, on the 11th, when the Executive Chamber, then in his possession, with the records and papers belonging to it,

would be turned over to Mr. Hampton. At the time fixed, a representative of Mr. Chamberlain handed over to a representative of Mr. Hampton the keys of the Executive office and the Seal of the State, accompanying the delivery with the words of the usual formula.

On the 12th of April, Wade Hampton entered the State House and took actual possession of the Executive office; into which his papers also were transferred from the place he had before occupied elsewhere for the discharge of his duties as Governor.

The offices assigned to the several departments of the Executive were still occupied by the officers of Mr. Chamberlain's administration. They refused to comply with the request to vacate their places, on the ground that their respective competitors, elected with Mr. Hampton, had previously instituted against them suits in the nature of *quo warranto* for that purpose; and that, those suits being still pending, they had the right to keep their offices until the courts should have decided against them.

On the 16th of April, Governor Hampton caused the doors of the several offices to be sealed. He had previously signified to them by letter that this measure of sealing the doors might have been carried out with their consent and under their protest, so as to leave their rights as they then stood before the courts. After the sealing had been executed, they protested against it.

One of the first acts of Governor Hampton, on taking possession of the State House, was to issue a proclamation under the same date, April 12th, convening the Legislature at Columbia for an extraordinary session on the 24th.

The Legislature met at the time appointed, and both Houses were organized at the first sitting. The Senate was called to order by R. H. Gleaves, who had acted as Lieutenant-Governor in Mr. Chamberlain's administration, and, as such, had presided over the Senate during the session opened in November, 1876. He took now the chair only to address the Senators and bid them farewell, having first asserted his right to continue to preside over them; on which he said, among other things: "We meet now under the call of a gentleman who has not heretofore been recognized by this body as the Governor of South Carolina. If that gentleman is to be regarded as the actual Governor of the State, it has occurred to me that I should no longer exercise my right to preside here. I desire to place on record, in the most public and unqualified manner, my sense of the great wrong which thus forces me practically to abandon rights conferred on me, as I fully believe, by a majority of my fellow-citizens of this State. Those rights I do not renounce to-day; but I do not feel that I can advance the interests of those whom I represent politically by longer exercising my right as Lieutenant-Governor presiding over this Sen-

ate; and I therefore announce to you, Senators, that I shall vacate this chair from this time forward." Thereupon, W. D. Simpson, the Lieutenant-Governor elected with Governor Hampton, occupied the vacated chair, and entered upon the duties of President.

The number of Senators present at the roll-call was 27—17 Republicans, 10 Democrats—a few only being absent.

The House of Representatives was called to order by William H. Wallace, the Speaker, who, at the opening of the session in November, 1876, had been elected by his fellow-members to preside over that body, which the Supreme Court, on December 6th, declared to be the legal House of Representatives of South Carolina. On the roll being called, 69 members answered to their names; whereupon the Speaker announced that a quorum was present, and the House ready for business. On a motion to adjourn, the House then adjourned to the following day.

This abrupt end of the first sitting was intended against those members of the House who at its meeting for the regular session in November, 1876, had organized themselves and acted as a separate body, presided over by E. W. M. Mackey, as Speaker. Upon the meeting of the Legislature for the extra session in April, 1877, the said members were present to participate in the proceedings, occupying together one side of the Hall. But the Clerk left their names out; and as soon as the roll had been called, the House was adjourned. Subsequently, however, these so-called Mackey members were not only admitted to act with the others in the extra session, and paid for it, but were paid also for their work in the said November session, when they refused to recognize the Hampton Legislature and Government of the State, and acted against both. They were given \$200 each for that work.

The two Houses met in joint convention on the 15th of May, for the purpose of electing a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in the place of Franklin J. Moses, Sr., who had died on the 22d of the preceding February. A. J. Willard was elected by a vote of 86 against 39 cast for Mr. McGowan, his principal competitor. Mr. Willard had sat on the Supreme Bench as associate justice for a long time, and won the general respect of the people for his impartiality, and the other qualities befitting a judge. Although he was a Republican, and a native of a Northern State, all the Democrats in both Houses, except one in the Senate, voted for him; while almost all the Republicans voted for Mr. McGowan.

The General Assembly closed its extra session by final adjournment on the 9th of June, having continued it 46 days. During that time 102 acts and joint resolutions were passed by both Houses, and were approved by the Governor. Among the more important are the following: "An act to reduce and fix the per diem and mileage of members of the General Assem-

ably." It fixes their compensation for the future at \$5 a day, and 20 cents mileage each way, instead of paying them \$600 and mileage for each regular and extra session, as it was before provided by statute and the constitution. "An act to raise supplies and make appropriations for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1876." It levies a tax of 7 mills on the dollar for the State, and of 2 to 5 mills, respectively, for the counties, specifying the rates for the several counties in detail. The chief objects to which the 7-mill tax for State purposes is to be applied are distinctly enumerated in the first section of the act, as follows:

SECTION 1. That a tax of 7 mills upon every dollar of the value of all taxable property of this State be, and the same is hereby, levied for the following purposes, to wit: to meet appropriations: 1. To defray the current expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1877; 2. To pay the interest due the 1st of January, 1877, and the 1st of July, 1877, upon the consolidated bonds and certificates of stock which have been issued under the act to reduce the volume of the public debt and provide for the payment of the same, approved December 22, 1873, which shall be found to be valid and *bona fide* by the commission to investigate the same and be approved by the General Assembly at the next regular session thereof; and 3. To pay such other indebtedness of the State as may be reported to be valid by the said commission, and to which it may be applied by the General Assembly at its next regular session. Should the proceeds of said tax be insufficient to meet all the payments provided for in this act, the Governor is hereby authorized to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum, not exceeding \$100,000, as may be necessary to meet such deficiency.

"A joint resolution to raise a commission to investigate the indebtedness of the State." The important parts of the resolution were as follows:

In view of the great uncertainty that exists in the minds of the property-owners and tax-paying portion of our people, as to the real and definite amount of the true and valid indebtedness of the State, and the character of the obligations out of which the indebtedness has grown, and of the equally unsatisfactory condition of the credit of the State as long as any doubt or suspicion attaches to claims held against her; and in order to give reasonable assurance to the honest creditor, on the one hand, that the State intends to faithfully meet her obligations at as early a date as practicable, and, on the other hand, to satisfy the tax-payer that the General Assembly will have proceeded intelligently in whatever steps may be taken to adjust and provide for the public debt; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That, in accordance with that portion of his Excellency's message touching this subject, a commission, to consist of 3 members of the Senate and 4 members of the House of Representatives, shall be elected by each House respectively.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of said commission to make a complete and thorough investigation of the following and kindred matters, and to report the results to the next session of this General Assembly, to wit: 1. The entire amount of consolidated bonds and certificates of stock that have been issued under

the act to reduce the volume of the public debt, and provide for the payment of the same, approved December 22, 1873, so as to show, under proper heads and classifications, the number in the series, the letter, date of issue, date of redemption, denomination, rate of interest, by whom signed and countersigned, and to whom issued. 2. Whether there are in the State Treasurer's office on file, as vouchers, canceled bonds, coupons, and certificates of stocks of the issues described, issued in accordance with law, and authorized to be consolidated by the act above recited, to the amount required by said act.

SEC. 3. Should it appear to the commission, in the course of the investigation, that any of said bonds, certificates of stock, or coupons, have been illegally or otherwise improperly issued, it shall report the same, together with the evidence upon which the illegality or nonconformity to law rests.

SEC. 4. The commission is hereby authorized to require the holders of said bonds, coupons, and stock to produce the same for inspection before the commission in Columbia. Such as shall be found to have been issued according to law, and that are valid *bona fide* bonds, coupons, and stocks, shall be registered by their number, letter, denomination, and such other distinctive titles as may be best suited to the object in view, and shall be certified as correct, in such form as the commission may deem proper.

SEC. 5. The commission shall have full power and authority to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths; and false swearing by or before said commission shall be indictable and punishable as perjury.

SEC. 6. The Controller-General and Treasurer are hereby authorized and required to cooperate with said commission when called upon.

SEC. 7. The commission shall be authorized to sit during the recess of the General Assembly.

SEC. 8. The compensation of the commission shall be a per diem of \$5 each.

SEC. 9. It shall also be the duty of said commission to investigate the amount and character of the floating indebtedness of the State, and make a report thereon in detail.

SEC. 10. That said commission shall have power to report any special matter.

The Legislature met again at Columbia, for the regular session, on the 27th of November, 1877.

In pursuance of concurrent resolutions previously adopted, the two Houses met in joint convention on December 5th, for the purpose of electing an Attorney-General as well as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and a Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, to fill the vacancies created by the resignations. The following were duly elected: For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, J. C. Haskell; for Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, W. H. Wallace; for Attorney-General, Leroy F. Youmans. Messrs. Wallace and Youmans were elected unanimously.

At the sitting of December 7th, William H. Wallace, Judge-elect of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, resigned his office as Speaker, and J. C. Sheppard was elected to the vacancy.

On December 20th, the General Assembly adjourned for the holidays, to meet again on January 16, 1878.

The condition of affairs in South Carolina, during the year 1877, appears to have been satisfactory. In his annual message to the Legislature, Governor Hampton states: "Our State is rehabilitated; peace prevails through-

out our borders; the laws are impartially enforced and fully respected; good-will between all classes is rapidly obliterating the animosities of the past; health blesses our people; and the labors of the husbandmen have been crowned with abundant harvests."

The receipts of the Treasury up to November 26, 1877, amounted to \$755,885.96; the expenditures, under the present administration, to \$232,829, made up by the following items: Salaries, \$83,715; Legislature, \$89,456; contingent funds, \$18,845; lunatic asylum, \$32,521; public printing, \$8,792.

The cash balance in the Treasury, on November 26, 1877, was \$340,185.92.

The gross amount of all the taxable property in the State, including by estimate the property located in several counties which failed to report, is set down at \$135,735,883, classified as follows: Real property, \$86,896,002; personal property, \$42,162,311; railroad property, \$6,677,550.

The aggregate amount of interest accrued on the consolidation bonds and stocks, up to July 1, 1877, was \$343,236.

The amount which represents the principal of the State debt, and the interest accrued on it to the present time, will appear from the report of the Special Joint Committee appointed by the Legislature at the last session to investigate it.

The school statistics, for the year 1877, are summarily as follows:

The total available free-school fund for the year was \$189,352.80, of which \$100,000 was the State appropriation, \$53,965 the receipts from the local tax in Charleston City, and \$35,387.80 from the Peabody fund and other sources. The receipts from the poll tax were applied, as required by law, to the payment of old indebtedness. The total scholastic population—that is, the number of children entitled to the benefits of the free schools—was 228,128, of whom 74,117 are colored males, 70,198 colored females, 43,397 white males, and 40,416 white females. The total number of children attending school was 102,396, or less than one-half of those who were entitled to attend. Of these, 24,878 were white males, 21,568 white females, 29,230 colored males, and 26,722 colored females. This shows that more than one-half the whites, both male and female, attend the schools; and considerably less than one-half the blacks, male and female, attend.

The total number of teachers employed was 2,674, of whom 943 were Southern white male teachers, 740 Southern white female teachers, 673 Southern colored male teachers, 260 Southern colored female teachers, 27 Northern white female teachers, 15 Northern white male teachers, 8 Northern colored female teachers, and 8 Northern colored male teachers. The schools are kept open, on the average, three months out of the year. The total amount paid the teachers was \$212,581.64. The average monthly pay of male teachers was \$28.32, and of female teachers \$26.87.

The number of school-houses erected during the year 1877 was 25, at a total cost of \$2,755.29, being an average cost of a little over \$100 each. The number of school-houses rented during the year was 79. The number of school-houses erected previously is 2,059, at a total cost of \$292,131.83, being an average of a little less than \$150.

The proposed amendment to the State Con-

stitution, levying a tax of at least two mills on the dollar on all taxable property, to support the free schools in the State, was adopted at the election of November 6, 1877, by an almost unanimous vote of the people. The whole number of votes cast on it was 175,549, of which 168,688 were *for*, and 6,856 *against*. The sum collected from this tax, together with that of the poll tax, devoted also to educational purposes, will yield a yearly amount of about \$350,000, which is considered sufficient to put the free schools of the State on a footing of general usefulness. In order to become part of the Constitution, and go into practical operation, the said amendment was to be ratified by a two-thirds vote of each House of the General Assembly. This has now been done.

The Legislature had in contemplation the establishment of a university or college for the instruction of the blacks, equal to the existing one for the whites. To this end, a joint committee on the State University was instructed to consider the subject, and report to the next General Assembly. This committee submitted their report on December 10, 1877, recommending the establishment of separate institutions for whites and blacks, having equal advantages of instruction.

The charitable institutions in the State are under praiseworthy management, and the amount paid out of the public Treasury for their expenses in 1877 has been much less than in former years.

The penitentiary also is well managed; except that the convicts earn nothing, but are wholly at the charge of the State.

The judicial proceedings in the following criminal cases during the year 1877, instituted in behalf of the State, and terminated in the conviction of the accused, and the sentences passed on them, seem to be worthy mention: F. L. Cardozo, the mulatto State Treasurer of South Carolina for several years, and forming part of Governor Chamberlain's administration till his leaving the State House on April 11, 1877, was arrested on the 21st of July for fraud upon the State Government, and bailed in the sum of \$20,000, awaiting trial; L. Cass Carpenter, formerly editor of a Republican newspaper in South Carolina, ex-Congressman and ex-Revenue-Collector, was arrested on the 28th of June, charged with forgery, and held on bail to await his trial; and Robert Smalls, a colored man, previously a member of the State Legislature, then elected Congressman on November 7, 1876, from the fifth district of South Carolina, was also arrested upon the charge of having, in December, 1872, "received a bribe in his official capacity, to influence his acts in the office of State Senator of South Carolina," and held on bail to answer to the indictment. These three were tried together before the Court of General Sessions at Columbia, and convicted by a jury composed of whites and blacks. Whereupon Judge Townsend, at the sitting of the

court on November 8th, ordered the prisoners to be brought in. After stating his reasons for refusing a new trial in the cases of two of them, and deciding not to grant the motion in arrest of judgment, he passed sentence on each of the prisoners as follows:

F. L. Cardozo, "to be confined in the county jail for two years, and pay a fine of \$4,000; in default of payment of the fine, to be imprisoned for an additional year."

L. Cass Carpenter, "to be confined in the county jail for two years, and pay a fine of \$1,000."

Robert Smalls, "to be confined in the penitentiary with hard labor for three years."

They were defended by eminent counsel, who, after the sentences had been passed, announced that he had filed and served upon the Attorney-General notice of appeal in all the three cases; and asked that the prisoners might be released on bail, pending the action of the higher court. After opposition and argument on this point, the matter seems to have been arranged on the following day, and the prisoners admitted to bail in the sum of \$10,000 each.

SPAIN, a kingdom of Southern Europe. King, Alfonso XII., born November 28, 1857; proclaimed King December 30, 1874. The ministry in 1877 was composed as follows: Canovas del Castillo, President of the Council; Silvela, Foreign Affairs; Calderon y Collantes, Justice; Caballos y Vargas, War; Barzanallana, Finances; Pavia, Navy; Romero y Roldo, Interior; Count Toreno, Agriculture and Commerce; Herrera, Colonies. The area of Spain is 195,774 square miles; the population in 1870 was 16,635,506. The area of the Spanish colonies* was 117,209 square miles; the population, 8,093,610.

The population of the capitals of the provinces of Spain is as follows, according to a memoir prepared by Señor Guillem, chief of a bureau in the Ministry of the Interior.

Madrid.....	867,284	Vittoria.....	18,684
Barcelona.....	215,965	Gerona.....	18,606
Valencia.....	153,487	Lerida.....	18,421
Seville.....	118,888	Badajoz.....	17,960
Malaga.....	97,943	St. Sebastian.....	17,902
Murcia.....	82,620	Toledo.....	17,273
Saragossa.....	67,539	Albacete.....	16,626
Granada.....	60,590	Salamanca.....	16,292
Cadiz.....	57,020	Santa Cruz on Tene- riffs.....	14,482
Palma.....	54,421	Zamora.....	14,197
Valladolid.....	44,871	Palencia.....	13,201
Cordova.....	44,418	Logroño.....	12,756
Santander.....	39,011	Huelva.....	11,722
Almeria.....	34,815	Ciudad Real.....	11,634
Oviedo.....	31,880	Orense.....	10,955
Corunna.....	29,823	Caceres.....	10,844
Alicante.....	28,909	Segovia.....	10,346
Bilbao.....	26,857	Teruel.....	10,342
Burgos.....	24,426	Leon.....	10,296
Pamplona.....	22,654	Huesca.....	10,245
Castellon.....	21,929	Avila.....	7,963
Lugo.....	21,699	Cuenca.....	6,931
Jaen.....	20,998	Guadalaxara.....	6,574
Tarragona.....	19,002	Soria.....	6,320
Pontevedra.....	18,997		

The revenue and expenditure in the budget

* For a detailed account of the area and population of each of the colonies, see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1874.

for 1877-78 were estimated as follows (values in pesetas, 1 peseta = 19.3 cents):

REVENUE.	
1. Direct taxes.....	287,221,328
2. Indirect taxes.....	209,017,500
3. Stamps and Government monopolies.....	219,265,027
4. Receipts from national property.....	12,864,792
5. Receipts from the colonies.....	5,000,000
6. War indemnity from Morocco.....	2,500,000
Total.....	735,868,647

EXPENDITURE.	
1. Civil list.....	9,500,000
2. Cortes.....	1,007,428
3. Public debt.....	249,724,445
4. Justice.....	2,985,940
5. Pensions.....	41,695,732
6. Presidency of the Council of Ministers.....	1,081,709
7. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.....	8,253,118
8. " Justice.....	53,629,307
9. " War.....	122,291,918
10. " the Navy.....	25,984,774
11. " the Interior.....	40,581,924
12. " Public Works.....	48,857,209
13. " Finances.....	138,156,680
14. Extraordinary expenditures.....	2,775,000
Total.....	735,775,184

The public debt on June 30, 1876, amounted to 37,028,312,246 reals (1 real = \$0.0496).

The Spanish army is to consist, according to a new plan of the Minister of War, in time of peace, of 100,000 men, of whom 69,492 will belong to the infantry, 16,130 to the cavalry, 10,232 to the artillery, and 4,146 to the corps of engineers. The fleet, in 1875, was composed as follows:

NAVY.	Guns.	Horse-power.
VESSELS OF THE FIRST CLASS.		
6 iron-clads.....	105	5,100
9 screw-frigates.....	887	5,020
2 paddle-steamers.....	32	1,000
VESSELS OF THE SECOND CLASS.		
8 paddle-steamers.....	86	2,480
10 screw-steamers.....	49	2,100
2 transports.....	..	600
VESSELS OF THE THIRD CLASS.		
1 iron-clad monitor.....	3	260
1 floating battery.....	5	80
16 screw-steamers.....	89	2,500
32 gunboats.....	32	1,280
8 paddle-steamers.....	14	907
4 screw transport vessels.....	..	580
VESSELS NOT CLASSIFIED.		
2 steamers.....	4	230
30 small steamers.....	40	1,230
131.....	746	23,267

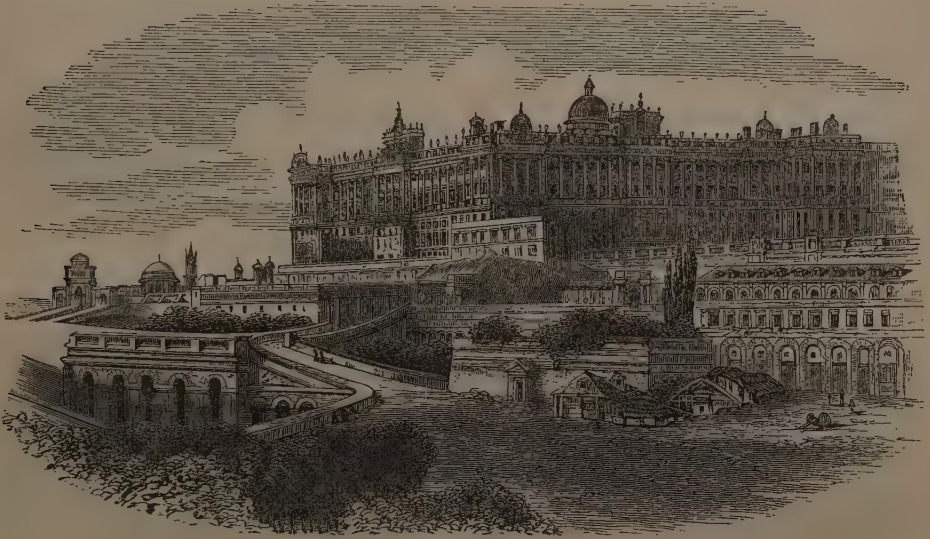
The commercial navy consisted, on June 1, 1877, of 2,685 sailing vessels of 381,070 tons, and 230 steamers of 176,250 tons, together 2,915 vessels of 557,320 tons.

The aggregate length of the railroads in operation amounted, on January 1, 1876, to 5,796 kilometres (1 kilometre = 0.62 English mile); the aggregate length of the telegraph lines, on January 1, 1875, to 12,260 kilometres; that of the wires to 29,648 kilometres. The number of dispatches was 1,590,823, of which 890,833 were inland, 407,781 foreign, and 292,209 official dispatches.

The first legislative session under the gov-

ernment of King Alfonso was closed on January 5th, when several changes in the ministry took place. Martin de Herrera was appointed Colonial Minister; Manuel Silvela, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Calderón y Collantes, Minister of Justice. On April 25th, the Cortes were opened by the King. In a speech from the throne, he referred in satisfactory terms to the country as at peace, and promised the prompt pacification of Cuba, the insurgents being totally disorganized. The Cortes were asked to unite in raising the country from the abyss into which it had fallen. The difference

in the Sulu Archipelago had been settled satisfactorily with England and Germany. There was an enormous deficiency in the treasury, owing to the war expenses, and it was necessary to reorganize the finances of the country with the support of the deputies. Señor Posada Herrera was reelected President of the Cortes by a vote of 265 to 5, the Constitutionals abstaining from voting. Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, addressing a meeting of Senators, said the cabinet would pursue a conciliatory policy. If revolutionary violence went so far as to menace the institu-



THE PALACE, MADRID.

tions of the country, the Government, with the support of the Senate, would be able to defend the throne and dynasty. On May 5th, the Minister of Foreign Affairs made a speech in the Senate, opposing an amendment which had been moved to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, demanding that the Government should support the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. The minister pointed out that it did not become Spain to interfere in questions which did not come within her province, and which affected nations allied with her. The Catholic party subsequently withdrew the amendment, the Government being, however, at the same time, requested to adopt the most suitable means for securing for the Pope complete and real independence. In the Chamber of Deputies, on May 9th, Señor Gamazo, a member of the opposition, attacked the foreign policy of the Government. With regard to the treaty with Germany and England, Señor Silvela, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Señor Collantes, the Minister of Justice, replied, defending the Protocol signed in April, and declaring that, by

that treaty, the Spanish sovereignty over the Sulu Archipelago was recognized, and liberty of foreign commerce tolerated with places not actually occupied by Spain. With regard to the relations with the United States, Señor Collantes stated that at the accession of the present Government, between two and three years ago, the relations of Spain with the United States were in an extremely critical condition; but during that time all the subjects of complaint on the part of the United States had been satisfactorily settled, including pecuniary indemnification to the officers and crew of the *Virginus*, the prosecution of Burriel, the pardon of sundry Americans condemned to death for treason to Spain, the restitution of their confiscated property, and the settlement of various other private claims, besides two great subjects which had been for many years fruitful sources of discord between the two countries, namely, the subject of extradition, and, above all, that of the true construction of the treaty of 1795.

The declaration of Señor Calderón y Collantes as to the understanding of his Government

respecting the true application of the treaty was as follows:

1. No citizen of the United States residing in Spain, her adjacent islands, or her ultramarine possessions, charged with acts of sedition, treason, or conspiracy against the institutions, the public security, the integrity of the territory, or against the Supreme Government, or any other crime whatsoever, shall be subject to trial by an exceptional tribunal, but exclusively by the ordinary jurisdiction, except in the case of being captured with arms in hand.

2. Those who, not coming within this last case, may be arrested or imprisoned, shall be deemed to have been so arrested or imprisoned by order of the civil authority, for the effects of the law of April 17, 1821, even though the arrest or imprisonment shall have been effected by armed force.

3. Those who may be taken with arms in hand, and who are therefore comprehended in the exception of the first article, shall be tried by ordinary council of war, in conformity with the second article of the hereinbefore-mentioned law; but, even in this case, the accused shall enjoy for their defense the guarantees embodied in the aforesaid law of April 17, 1821.

4. In consequence whereof, as well in the cases mentioned in the third paragraph as in those of the

second, the parties accused are allowed to name attorneys and advocates, who shall have access to them at suitable times. They shall be furnished in due season with a copy of the accusation and a list of witnesses for the prosecution, which latter shall be examined before the presumed criminal, his attorney and advocate, in conformity with the provisions of Articles xx. to xxxi. of the said law; they shall have the right to compel the witnesses of whom they desire to avail themselves to appear and give testimony, or to do it by means of depositions; they shall present such evidence as they may judge proper, and they shall be permitted to be present and make their defense in public trial, orally or in writing by themselves, or by means of their counsel.

5. The sentence pronounced shall be referred to the Audiencia of the Judicial District of the Captain-General, according as the trial may have taken place before the ordinary judge or before the Council of War, in conformity also with what is prescribed in the above-mentioned law.

In July, the budget was agreed to in the Cortes. In the course of the debate Señor Canovas del Castillo said the financial situation was improving. The Government had been able to abandon the system of raising loans to



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pay the coupons. A copyright bill was adopted, whereby subjects of states whose legislation in regard to literary matters is similar to Spain's will have in Spain the same rights as Spanish subjects. The Cortes finally adjourned in the middle of July. Before their adjournment, the King had appointed Señor Orovio Minister of Finances. The insurrection in Cuba continued during the year, although the Government troops, under the chief command of General Martinez Campos, who had been appointed in 1876, made considerable progress in reconquering territory from the insurgents. The Governor-General, Jovellar, in order to induce the insurgents to return to their al-

legiance, issued the following decree on May 5th:

ARTICLE I. From the date of this decree, all orders of banishment decreed gubernatively by this Government for political motives are hereby rescinded, and all proceedings now under way regarding the same are hereby overruled.

ART. II. The embargoes imposed gubernatively on insurgents who have presented or may present themselves for pardon before the termination of the war shall also be raised. There will, however, be excepted from the favor of desembargo the property of backsliding insurgents and that of the leaders of the insurrection, in respect to which this General Government will adopt the measure it deems most convenient, according to the special circumstances of each case.

ART. III. The property, embargoed gubernatively, of the disloyal ("infidentes") who have since died, shall also be released from embargo, and delivered unto their lawful heirs, if these remain faithful to the Spanish nation.

ART. IV. The property referred to in the two preceding articles once returned, its owners or holders shall not sell, assign, transfer, or burden it in any manner until two years after the official publication of the complete pacification of the island.

ART. V. The proceeds of property before its return shall be considered as applied toward the expenses of the war, unless otherwise provided for, and its owners without any right to make reclamation of any nature whatsoever.

ART. VI. None of those whose property has been released from embargo shall either have the right to make reclamation for any loss or injury that may have been suffered by the property or object returned them.

ART. VII. To assist as far as possible in the return of said property, this Government will authorize the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of the island to effect the same in each case, to those comprised in this decree, whose property is situated within their respective jurisdictions, with the due precautions which shall be communicated to them from the office of the Secretary of the General Government.

ART. VIII. The judicial proceedings actually under way against *infidentes* shall be forwarded until overruled or judged, as may result in law.

ART. IX. Concerning the property adjudged to the State, by sentence of competent tribunals, his Majesty's Government will decide in due time whatever it may deem most convenient.

ART. X. The requisite orders shall be issued through the office of the Secretary of this General Government, that the foregoing articles shall be duly complied with by whom it may concern.



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On November 8d he issued another decree, declaring that all estates ruined during the war, and in the way of reconstruction, shall be free from contributions for five years from the date of the decree. Every new estate and all new property acquired in cities or villages of the central and oriental departments will have the same privilege. All industries and commerce in said departments newly established will be exempt for three years from contributions. All female cattle, either Spanish or foreign, imported into Cuba with the exclusive object of raising stock, will be duty free for two years. Instructions for the fulfillment of this decree were given at the respective centres of the island. The decree was received with much satisfaction.

On March 28th, the Spanish Government paid to Mr. Cushing, the Minister of the United States, the sum of £102,574 14s. 2d., being the first installment of the indemnification declared up to that time to citizens of the United States by the commission of arbiters. The remainder, amounting to £106,768 5s. 1d., was paid on October 8th.

STANLEY, HENRY M. The recent return from Africa of this noted traveler created a wide-spread interest in his achievements. He

was born near Denbigh, Wales, in 1840. His original name was John Rowlands. At the age of three he was sent to the poorhouse at St. Asaph, where he remained till he was thirteen, receiving there a good education. For a year he was a teacher at Mold, Flintshire, and then shipped at Liverpool as a cabin-boy, on a vessel bound to New Orleans. There he found employment with a merchant named Stanley, who subsequently adopted him and gave him his name. His benefactor died intestate, and young Stanley, at the outbreak of the civil war, enlisted in the Confederate army, was taken prisoner, volunteered in the United States navy, and subsequently became an acting ensign in the iron-clad *Ticonderoga*. After the close of the war he traveled in Turkey and Asia Minor, and in 1866 visited Wales. He gave a dinner to the children in St. Asaph poorhouse, telling them in a speech that, whatever success he had attained, or would attain in the future, he owed to the education he received there. In the spring of 1867 he returned to the United States, and in 1868 accompanied the British expedition to Abyssinia as correspondent of the *New York Herald*. In 1869 he was sent to Spain in the same capacity, and on October 17th of that year was

commissioned by the proprietor of the *Herald* to find Dr. Livingstone. After attending the opening of the Suez Canal, he visited Constantinople, Palestine, the Crimea, the Valley of the Euphrates, Persia, and India, and sailed from Bombay, October 12, 1870. He arrived at Zanzibar, January 6, 1871, and set out for the interior of Africa on March 21st, with 192 followers. He found Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji, Lake Tanganyika, November 10th, explored with him the northern portion of the lake, and began his return voyage on March 14, 1872. He arrived in England late in July, and gave an account of his expedition before the British Association at Brighton, August 16th. On August 27th the Queen sent him a gold snuff-box set with diamonds, and on October 21st he was banqueted by the Royal Geographical Society. In November he published "How I found Livingstone" (London and New York). In 1873 he received the patron's medal of the Royal Geographical Society. After the death of Livingstone, Mr. Stanley was commissioned, by the proprietors of the *New York Herald* and the London *Telegraph*, to explore the lake region of Equatorial Africa. As reported in his letters to those journals, he left Zanzibar in November, 1874, at the head of 350 men, diverged from the usual road at Upwapwa, reached the western frontier of Ugongo on December 31st, struck direct across an almost level plain, and at Tchiwya, in the Urimi country, about the latitude of Ujiji, he found the waters flowing northward. Thence he followed the course of the river Shemeeyu for 350 miles, and reached Kagehyi, on the Victoria N'yanza Lake, February 27, 1875, having lost 194 men by death and desertion. He launched a boat, conveyed in pieces from the coast, and circumnavigated the lake, assisted by 30 canoes lent him by M'tesa, King of Uganda. His circumnavigation covered about 1,000 miles; he minutely explored the inlets, and found that the opinion of Burton and Livingstone, based on native reports, that N'yanza is a collection of lagoons, is wrong, and that Speke and Grant were right in declaring it to be one large lake, containing many islands. On April 17th he started to complete his exploration of the west side of the Victoria N'yanza. In November, 1876, Stanley reached Nyangwa, the farthest northern point attained by Livingstone or Cameron. He was on the Congo River for nine months, and reached the Atlantic coast in August, 1877. He returned to Europe at the beginning of 1878, where he was received with the highest honors. For the details of Stanley's recent explorations see GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATIONS in this volume, also ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1876.

STEPHENS, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, member of Congress from Georgia. He was born in Talliaferro County, Ga., February 11, 1812. He graduated at Franklin College, Athens, Ga., in 1832, was admitted to the bar in 1834, and rapidly obtained a large and lucrative prac-

tice at Crawfordville. He was elected to the Legislature of Georgia in 1836, and was re-elected for five successive terms. In 1842 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1843 he was elected as a Whig to Congress, and held his seat till 1859. In February, 1847, he submitted a series of resolutions in relation to the Mexican War, which afterward formed the platform of the Whig party. He opposed the Clayton Compromise in 1848, and took a leading part in the compromises of 1850. The passage of the Kansas and Nebraska Act in 1854 in the House of Representatives was strongly supported by him as chairman of the Committee on Territories. After the breaking up of the Whig party, he acted with the Democrats. At the close of the 35th Congress, Mr. Stephens declined to be again a candidate, and on July 2, 1859, he made a speech at Augusta, Ga., announcing his retirement from public life. During the Presidential canvass of 1860 he sustained Douglas, and denounced those who advocated a dissolution of the Union in case of Mr. Lincoln's election; and in November, 1860, he made a speech before the Legislature of Georgia against secession, on which subject he had an interesting correspondence with Mr. Lincoln in December. He was nevertheless elected to the Secession Convention which met at Milledgeville, January 16, 1861, and there spoke and voted against the secession ordinance. He was a member of the Southern Congress which met in Montgomery, Ala., in February, and was elected Vice-President of the Confederacy. On March 21st he delivered a speech in Savannah, in which he declared slavery to be the corner-stone of the new government. On April 23d, as a special commissioner from the Confederate States, he addressed the convention at Richmond, urging the union of Virginia with the Confederacy. He frequently differed from the policy of the Richmond government, especially on the subject of martial law; and on September 8, 1862, he pronounced the appointment by General Bragg of James M. Calhoun as civil governor of Atlanta a palpable usurpation. His letter on this subject created a marked sensation through the South. On February 3, 1865, with R. M. T. Hunter and John A. Campbell, he held an informal conference on a steamer in Hampton Roads with President Lincoln and Mr. Seward, which had no practical result. After Lee's surrender, Stephens returned to his home in Crawfordville, where, on May 11, 1865, he was arrested and sent to Fort Warren, in Boston harbor; but on October 11th he was released on parole. On February 22, 1866, he delivered a speech before the Legislature of Georgia, favoring the restoration policy of President Johnson. In the same month he was elected to the United States Senate; but as the State had not complied with the conditions of reconstruction, he was not permitted to take his seat. In 1872 he was elected to Congress, where he has since continued, being reelected in 1874 and 1876.

Mr. Stephens has published "A Constitutional View of the Late War between the States, its Causes, Character, Conduct, and Results" (2 vols. 8vo, Philadelphia, 1868-'70), and several speeches. "Alexander H. Stephens, in Public and Private," with his letters and speeches before, during, and since the war, by Henry Cleveland, was published in 1867.

STOUGHTON, EDWIN W., United States Minister to Russia, was born in Windsor County, Vt., in 1818. He removed to New York in 1837, where, for many years, he has been a prominent member of the bar of that city. Until within a few years past he was a pronounced Democrat. During the administration of President Grant, he published an elaborate letter in which he defended on constitutional grounds the President's use of the army in Louisiana. Mr. Stoughton has since been an active Republican. He was one of the Northern men who, at the request of the President, visited New Orleans after the election of 1876 to witness the action of the Returning Board; and was one of the counsel who argued the Republican case before the Electoral Commission. In October, 1877, he was appointed Minister to Russia by President Hayes, and was promptly confirmed by the Senate.

SULEIMAN PASHA, the successor of Mehemet Ali as commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in Bulgaria, is said to be a most unostentatious and reserved man. His headquarters are the very reverse of the gorgeous establishments one sees with many generals of much less pretense than this the most successful and favored of the Sultan's field-m Marshals. He has received a European education, and is considered intelligent and clever. After having been stationed for some time in the provinces, he received a call as teacher to the military school in Constantinople. As such he began to take part in politics, was involved in the palace plot of 1876, and was rewarded with the rank of Pasha. Upon the resumption of hostilities with Montenegro in 1877, he was appointed to the command of the division operating from the north, with the orders to provision and relieve Nicsic. In this he was completely successful. His march afterward through Montenegro was not as successful. He was next ordered to take command of the Turkish forces in Roumelia, and here attracted the attention of the world by his fierce struggle for the Shipka Pass. On October 4th, he was appointed to succeed Mehemet Ali as commander-in-chief.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, two kingdoms of Northern Europe, united under the same dynasty. King, Oscar II., born January 21, 1829; succeeded to the throne at the death of his brother, Charles XV., September 18, 1872; married, June 6, 1857, to Sophia, born July 9, 1836, daughter of the late Duke Wilhelm of Nassau. Oldest son: Gustavus, heir-apparent, Duke of Wermland, born June 16, 1858.

SWEDEN.—The executive authority is in the hands of the King, who acts under the advice of a ministry, formerly called the Council of State. The composition of the ministry at the close of 1877 was as follows: Baron L. de Geer, Minister of State and of Justice, appointed 1875; O. M. Björnstjerna, appointed 1872; J. H. Rosenswärd, Minister of War, 1877; Baron F. W. von Otter, Minister of the Navy, 1874; C. J. Thyselius, Minister of the Interior, 1875; H. L. Forssell, Minister of Finance, 1875; F. F. Carlson, Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, 1875. Besides these, there are three ministers without portfolio: H. G. Lagerstråle, 1875; Baron C. J. O. Alströmer, 1870; and J. H. Lovén, 1874.

The following table shows the area of Sweden, inclusive of inland lakes, according to a new survey by the Swedish general staff, and the population on December 31, 1876:

LÄNS.	Square Miles.	Population.
Stockholm { City.....	12.68	157,215
{ Län.....	2,994.30	188,854
Upsala.....	2,052.78	106,004
Södermanland.....	2,630.63	142,565
Ostergötland.....	4,242.61	267,009
Jönköping.....	4,464.23	190,241
Kronoberg.....	3,841.51	166,784
Calmar.....	4,437.66	240,767
Gottland.....	1,202.97	54,581
Blekinge.....	1,164.12	182,735
Christianstad.....	2,506.98	229,714
Malmöhus.....	1,847.03	383,407
Halland.....	1,899.47	182,423
Gothenburg and Bohus.....	1,952.52	248,024
Elfsborg.....	4,943.16	2 6,819
Skaraborg.....	3,806.10	254,722
Wermland.....	7,245.75	267,283
Oerebro.....	3,520.72	181,520
Vestmanland.....	2,624.17	125,256
Kopparberg.....	11,209.16	188,650
Gefleborg.....	7,418.67	163,772
Westernorland.....	9,530.05	154,073
Jämtland.....	19,567.53	76,991
Westerbotten.....	21,942.68	99,864
Norrbotten.....	40,562.32	85,085
Lake Wenner.....	2,150.05	.....
Lake Wetter.....	738.07	.....
Lake Mælär.....	448.90	.....
Lake Hjelmar.....	187.55	.....
Total.....	170,741.02	4,429,718

Of the total population, 2,151,326 were males, and 2,278,387 females. In 1875, there were 30,762 marriages, 140,317 births (inclusive of still-births), 92,798 deaths (inclusive of still-births), and 4,359 still-births. In the same year, 9,727 emigrants left the country.

The population, according to the census of 1870, was 4,168,525. Of this number 4,162,087 were Lutherans, 3,809 Baptists, Mormons, and Methodists, 578 Roman Catholics, 1,836 Jews, and 220 others.

The population of the principal cities of Sweden, in 1876, was as follows:

Stockholm.....	157,215	Jönköping.....	18,744
Göteborg.....	63,756	Upsala.....	18,049
Malmö.....	33,292	Lund.....	12,794
Norrköping.....	26,787	Oerebro.....	10,496
Gefle.....	11,617	Helsingborg.....	10,066
Carlskrona.....	17,290	Calmar.....	10,009

The budget for 1878 is as follows (value in crowns, 1 crown = \$0.26 $\frac{1}{4}$):

REVENUE.

Surplus of revenue of 1876.....	8,000,000
Ordinary revenue:	
Domains, railroads, land-taxes, etc.....	81,290,000
Extraordinary revenue:	
Customs.....	22,000,000
Post.....	4,800,000
Stamps.....	2,400,000
Tax on spirits, etc.....	13,500,000
Income-tax.....	3,200,000
	45,900,000
Net profit of the State Bank.....	900,000
Total.....	86,090,000

EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary:	
Royal household.....	1,218,000
Justice.....	3,726,700
Foreign Affairs.....	609,300
Army.....	16,949,500
Navy.....	5,139,000
Interior.....	14,434,600
Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.....	8,707,253
Finance.....	12,360,500
Pensions.....	2,237,500
	65,322,373
Extraordinary.....	11,476,647
Expenditure through the Riksgäldskontor:	
Paying of loans.....	8,673,000
Miscellaneous (Diet, etc.).....	613,000
	9,291,000
Total.....	86,090,000

Besides the budget, the Riksdag of 1877 voted 6,000,000 crowns for the construction of new railroads, 2,000,000 crowns to complete the rolling-stock of the lines already opened for traffic, while a loan of 2,000,000 crowns was granted to private railroad companies for 1878. These expenses were to be covered by loan. The expenditure for the army, church, and for certain civil offices, is in part defrayed out of the revenue of landed estates belonging to the crown, and the amounts do not appear in the budget estimates. To the expenditure for foreign affairs, Norway contributes annually 304,700 crowns, a sum not entered in the estimates.

The public debt of Sweden on January 1, 1877, amounted to 176,169,737 crowns.

The Swedish army in 1876 numbered 156,970 men. The navy in 1877 consisted of 40 steamers of 5,693 horse-power and 152 guns, 10 sailing vessels with 105 guns, and 87 smaller vessels.

The imports and exports in 1875 were as follows (value in crowns):

COUNTRIES.	Imports from	Exports to
Denmark.....	48,882,000	24,653,000
Norway.....	15,142,000	7,093,000
Finland.....	4,639,000	4,197,000
Russia.....	18,558,000	1,442,000
Germany.....	55,205,000	12,987,000
Great Britain.....	91,983,000	109,250,000
Netherlands and Belgium.....	17,291,000	14,494,000
France.....	10,129,000	24,687,000
Spain and Portugal.....	2,220,000	8,423,000
Countries on Mediterranean Sea.....	1,347,000	1,457,000
United States.....	2,482,000	1,098,000
West Indies.....	1,166,000	39,000
Brazil.....	8,081,000	388,000
States on the Rio de la Plata.....	961,000	4,000
Cape Colony.....		473,000
Australia.....		908,000
Total, 1875.....	268,066,000	206,552,000
" 1874.....	306,810,000	233,332,000
" 1860.....	82,469,000	86,496,000

The movement of shipping in 1875 was as follows:

FLAG.	ARRIVALS.		CLEARANCES.	
	Loaded Vessels.	Lasts.*	Loaded Vessels.	Lasts.*
Swedish.....	4,142	519,542	7,957	761,682
Norwegian.....	678	120,219	2,014	548,416
Foreign.....	3,151	557,518	4,599	822,440
Total.....	7,971	1,197,579	14,570	2,132,538

II. NORWAY.—In Norway the executive is represented by the King, who exercises his authority through a Council of State, composed of two Ministers of State and nine Councilors. Two of the councilors, who are changed every year, together with one of the ministers, form a delegation of the Council of State, residing at Stockholm, near the King. The Council of State was composed as follows in 1877: F. Stang (appointed 1873), Minister of State; R. T. Nissen (1875), Education and Worship; O. A. Selmer (1874), Justice; Nils Vogt (1871), Interior; H. L. Helliesen (1863), Finance and Customs; A. H. Munthe (1877), Army; Jens Holmboe (1874), Navy and Post-Office; Jacob Aall (*pro tem.*), Revision of Public Accounts. The delegation of the Council at Stockholm consisted of O. R. Kjerulf (1871), Minister of State; J. C. Falsen (1869), and J. L. Johansen (1872). The area of Norway is 122,280 square miles, and the population, according to the census of 1875, 1,802,882, or 1,807,555 inclusive of sailors in Norwegian ports. (For an account of the area and population of each of the provinces of Norway, see ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1876.)

The movement of population in 1876 was as follows: marriages, 14,067; births, 58,229; deaths, 34,608.

The receipts for 1875 amounted to 53,401,800 crowns (1 crown = \$0.26 $\frac{1}{2}$), and the expenditures 44,691,800 crowns. The public debt, on December 31, 1876, was 70,450,000 crowns. The imports, in 1875, amounted to 176,913,000 crowns, and the exports to 103,494,000 crowns. The war navy, in 1877, consisted of 32 steamers of 2,750 horse-power and 156 guns, and 91 sailing vessels with 146 guns. The commercial navy, in 1875, consisted of 7,814 vessels of 1,394,363 tons. The railroads in operation, in 1876, amounted to 590 kilometres. The number of Government telegraph-stations, at the close of 1876, was 109; length of lines, 7,026, and of wires, 12,970 kilometres. The number of inland dispatches sent was 471,062; of foreign dispatches sent, 117,777; and of foreign dispatches received, 134,489; making a total of 723,328. The railroad telegraphs are not included in these figures. (See ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1876.) The number of post-offices, in 1876, was 824. The number of inland letters sent was 7,846,840, of which 745,322

* 1 Swedish last = 3.27 English tons.



GOTHENBURG.

were money letters with 177,000,000 crowns. The number of foreign letters sent and received was 3,357,280, of which 38,830 were money letters with 11,000,000 crowns. The number of newspapers sent was 8,798,387.

The parliamentary proceedings in both Sweden and Norway were entirely of a local character and unimportant.

Among the works of the year containing information on Norway are Dr. O. J. Broch's "Norway and the Norwegians" (Christiania, 1877).

SWITZERLAND, a republic of Central Europe, consisting of twenty-two cantons, three of which are divided each into two independent half-cantons. The President of the Federal Council for 1877 was Dr. J. Heer, of Glarus, and the Vice-President, Dr. C. Schenck, of Berne. The area of Switzerland is 15,981 square miles; the population, according to an official estimate, was 2,759,854 on July 1, 1876. The area and population of the different cantons were as follows:

CANTONS.	Square Miles.	Population.
Zurich.....	666	294,994
Berne.....	2,609	528,670
Lucerne.....	580	188,816
Uri.....	415	16,900
Schwyz.....	851	49,216
Unterwalden ob dem Wald.....	183	15,009
Unterwalden nid dem Wald.....	112	11,998
Glarus.....	267	86,179
Zug.....	92	21,775
Freiburg.....	644	118,952
Soleure.....	808	77,808
Basle City.....	14	51,515
Basle Country.....	168	55,548
Schaffhausen.....	114	88,925
Appenzell Outer Rhodes.....	101	48,879
Appenzell Inner Rhodes.....	61	11,907
St. Gall.....	750	196,834
Grisons.....	2,774	92,906
Aargau.....	542	201,567
Thurgau.....	851	95,074
Ticino.....	1,088	121,763
Vaud.....	1,244	242,489
Valais.....	2,026	100,490
Neuchâtel.....	812	102,843
Geneva.....	108	99,352
Total.....	15,981	2,759,854

Of the total number of inhabitants, 1,348,914 were males, and 1,410,940 were females.

The movement of population in 1876 was: 22,376 marriages, 90,786 births, and 66,816 deaths.

The total revenue of the Confederation for 1876 amounted to 42,277,141 francs, and the expenditures to 43,462,625 francs. The budget for 1877 estimated the receipts at 42,972,300 francs, and the expenditures at 43,900,800 francs. The liabilities of the republic amounted, at the close of 1876, to 31,124,917 francs, as a set-off against which there was Federal property amounting to 35,725,480 francs.

For railroads, post-offices, etc., *see* ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA, 1876.



CASTLE OF CHILLON.

The Federal Assembly met on March 5th. On March 14th, the Ständerath, or Cantonal Council, enacted the law, previously adopted by the Nationalrath, for the protection of children working in factories. On March 25th a law was enacted providing for the taxation of those exempt from military duty. The Assembly

then adjourned. It met again on June 4th. The Nationalrath elected for its President Herr Marti, of Berne, and for its Vice-President, M. Philippin, of Neuchâtel; the Ständerrath, for its President, Herr Hofmann, of St. Gall, and for its Vice-President, M. Vesaz,

vote on October 21st. The first and second were rejected. The third law was one limiting the hours of labor, especially for women and children in factories, and providing that employers are to pay their wages at intervals of not more than a fortnight, and in specie.

This law was confirmed by a majority of 157,495 to 146,020.

The Swiss export returns for the year 1876 show strikingly how the American competition in watchmaking has injured the Swiss trade. In 1875 the export of watches to the United States fell off 30 per cent., and in 1876 there was a further falling off of 43 per cent., making a difference of 7,909,000 francs between 1874 and 1876. Musical boxes fell off 24 per cent. during the last year, the export being 49 per cent. below the average of 1864-'75.

In June an international conference was



BASLE.

of Lausanne. After an unimportant session the Assembly adjourned on June 23d, and assembled again on December 3d. On the 18th it elected Dr. Schenck, of Berne, as President of the Confederation for 1878, and Herr Hammer, of Soleure, as Vice-President, and adjourned on the 22d.

Three new laws were submitted to a popular

held at Lucerne, on the question of resuming the works in the St. Gothard Tunnel. The commission fixed the sum required to complete the undertaking at 40,000,000 francs, of which they proposed that Germany should contribute 10,000,000 francs, Italy 10,000,000 francs, Switzerland 8,000,000 francs, and the company 12,000,000 francs.

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TELEPHONE. This is an invention for reproducing the human voice, by the agency of electricity, at long distances from the speaker. Like other great inventions it has been a growth in the application of principles known for many years; and, as was so often the case before, the result has been attained by several independent experimenters almost simultaneously. To whom the chief credit actually belongs, is now a matter of dispute, which we need not here undertake to decide; it may be stated, however, that the names most prominently associated with the invention are those of Mr. Elisha Gray, of Chicago; Prof. A. Graham Bell, of the Boston University; Prof. A. C. Dolbear, of Tufts College, Massachusetts; and Mr. Thomas A. Edison, of Menlo Park, New Jersey.

The principle, mode of working, and construction of the telephone may be described as follows:

If a wire, from a galvanic battery through

which a current of electricity is passing, be wound around a piece of soft iron, as represented in Fig. 1, the bar will be made magnetic, and kept in that condition as long as the current continues to pass round it; and its ends will then attract and hold bits of iron, but drop them when the battery is taken away. If the



Fig. 1.

bar be of steel, instead of soft iron, it will be magnetized and attract iron just as before; but, unlike the soft-iron bar, it will *keep* its magnetism and attract the iron even after the battery is removed. Its magnetism will be permanent. Since, however, electricity made the magnet, we can, in turn, make the magnet a source of electricity. Suppose the magnetized steel bar has attracted and is holding on to a piece of

iron. We can now disconnect the battery and join the ends of the wire, as in Fig. 2; then, if the piece of iron be pulled off and stuck on again, a current of electricity will run through the wire every time it is done. Electricity produced in this way is called magneto-electricity, and the current in the wire is said to

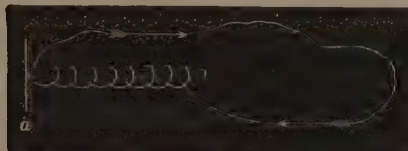


FIG. 2.

be an induced electric current. If, now, the wire from bar No. 1 (Fig. 3) be extended to a distance, and coiled around another magnetized bar (No. 2), the currents induced in it, by making and breaking the contact of the piece of soft iron with the first magnet, will simultaneously affect the magnetism in the distant magnet also. Though the magnets be a mile or many miles apart, the disturbance in one is immediately and equally manifested in the other.

But, what is still more remarkable, these in-

duced currents may be sent through the wire without the actual contact of the soft iron with the steel magnet. If this piece of iron is brought very near to one magnet without touching it, and then withdrawn, an electric thrill or wave is induced in the wire which is felt in the distant magnet, just as if the contact had been actually made and broken. And so, if we play the piece of soft iron backward and forward, before the magnet, no matter how rapidly or slightly, each motion is felt as an electric pulse in the magnet at the other end.

We have here the fundamental principle of the telephone. No galvanic battery is employed to furnish an electrical current, as in the case of the telegraph; but the currents in the wires are produced by the motions of the piece of soft iron acting on the magnet. Thus far we have represented these motions in a very rude and coarse way, as if the piece of iron were vibrated backward and forward by the hand; but what we have really to deal with is something infinitely more delicate than this. The piece of soft iron of which we have been speaking, shown at *a*, Figs. 2 and 3, represents what is called the *diaphragm* of the telephone. It is a thin, circular sheet of iron, a couple of inches in diameter, held by its rim, and adjusted so that its centre comes very close to the

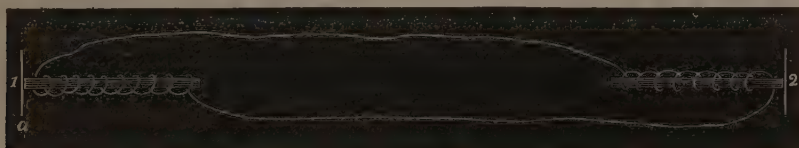


FIG. 3.

end of the magnetized bar. And the motions which now concern us are simply the vibrations produced in this iron membrane by the beats against it of agitated air. Everybody knows that sounds are propagated through the aerial medium by waves that travel swiftly from their sources, and that we hear them because the waves strike in rapid succession upon the drum of the ear. It is also well understood that these waves differ greatly in their rates, depending upon the rapidity of vibration in the sounding body; and, moreover, that they are very complex, there being waves within waves of various orders in a single tone. It is the special complexity of these wave-systems, in the different cases, that gives those peculiarities of tone that mark different musical instruments and distinguish the voice in different individuals. These waves, started by a person talking, beat against the diaphragm of the telephone and throw it into vibrations. This iron diaphragm acting inductively on the

magnet originates magneto-electric currents in the wire helix about it, and these travel to another helix encircling the magnet at the other end, and, acting upon that, exert electromagnetic effects which increase and decrease the strength of the magnet, thus setting its dia-

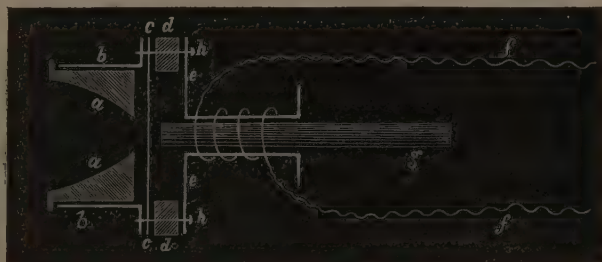


FIG. 4.

phragm into vibration. These vibrations correspond exactly with those of the first diaphragm, and the second diaphragm is thus made to restore to the air in one place what the first one received from the air in another place. These air-waves, falling on the tympanum of the list-

ener, reproduce the original sound or voice. The arrangement being the same at both ends, the machine, of course, works both ways; so that when a person is talking to the distant diaphragm the direction is reversed, and the sounds are emitted by the diaphragm near by, and thus the original talker gets his response.

To make a telephone, procure a tube, *b b* (Fig. 4), of thin sheet-brass, one inch long, two inches in diameter, and with a flange one-half inch wide. Then from a ferrotype-plate—the photographer's "tin-type"—cut a round plate, shown edgewise at *c c*, to cover the tube *b b* over the flange. This is the vibrator or diaphragm. Next cut a wooden ring or "washer," *d d*, the width of the flange, and about one-eighth of an inch thick. Then make a spool, *e e*, one inch long, of thin sheet-brass again, with one flange wide enough to cover the wooden ring, the tube of the spool being made so as to fit tightly the magnet *g*, which is a strongly-magnetized steel rod, four inches long and three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The parts will then fit together, and may be screwed firmly through the flanges *b b*. The least polished side of the plate *c c* should face the magnet, and it is well to scrape the part opposite the end of the bar, so as to expose the iron. The spool is to be wound with about fifty yards of No. 36 or 38 silk-covered copper wire, about the thickness of a bristle. The magnet is then shoved in, till it nearly touches the plate *c c*. After joining the ends of the spool-wire to the line-wires *f f*, that run to another instrument just like it, the telephone will be ready for use. It is important to concentrate the voice upon a narrow space at the middle of the plate; and for his purpose a movable wooden mouth-piece, *a a*, is used, with an opening at the bottom about the size of a dime. This mouth-piece should fit neatly, and reach to within about one-eighth of an inch of the diaphragm.

Fig. 5 represents a section of Bell's tele-



FIG. 5.

phone. *E E* is the diaphragm, *F* the tube, *B* the silk-covered wire wound upon the spool, extending, *C C*, to the binding-screws *D D*, where the two ends are connected with the line-wires. The magnet *A* has its distance from the diaphragm adjusted by the screw at the opposite end. Fig. 6 represents the form and aspect of the instrument as used. It is

about five or six inches long and two and a half inches broad at its widest part. In sending a message, the instrument is held to the mouth, and the words distinctly spoken in ordinary tones or even a whisper. The instrument is then held to the ear to receive the answer. Instead of this, two telephones connected may be used at each station, so that one may be held to the ear all the time, while the other is used for telephoning.

The impression produced by listening to a communication through this instrument has been aptly described as follows: "The voice, whether in speaking or singing, has a weird, curious sound in the telephone. It is in a measure ventriloquial in character; and, with the telephone held an inch or two from the ear, it has the effect as if some one were singing far off in the building, or the sound were coming up from a vaulted cellar or through a massive stone-wall." The singing or speaking is heard microscopically, as it were, or rather microphonically, but wonderfully distinct and clear in character.

The longest distance at which conversation has been carried on, so far, through the telephone, is about 250 miles. With a submarine cable conversation has been carried on between England and France across the English Channel. Conversation has also been held through the bodies of sixteen persons standing hand-in-hand.

The telephone has been regarded as a toy, or a curiosity to be played with; but, while it is undoubtedly extremely interesting as a novelty, it is very much more than this; it is, scientifically and practically, a great success. There are, undoubtedly, difficulties in its use, but, considering that it is a contrivance but of yesterday, the wonder is that it is so perfect. The telegraph was much longer regarded as an impracticable invention, and it is impossible to say how soon the telephone may not take rank among the necessities of common life.

TENNESSEE. The subject which most largely occupied the attention of the public authorities and the people of the State of Tennessee during the year was that of a readjustment of the State debt on a basis that would make its requirements press less heavily upon



FIG. 6.

their exhausted resources. On the 26th of December, 1876, a letter had been addressed to Governor Porter by a number of the largest holders of the bonds of the State, expressing their confidence that an equitable adjustment could be made, and recommending that the Legislature appoint a commission to proceed to New York and confer with the creditors, with a view to bringing about such an adjustment. In response to this proposition, a resolution was adopted by the Legislature on the 27th of January, inviting the creditors to submit some definite plan, and the following proposition was subsequently made:

1. That the revenue laws of the State shall be amended so that the collection of taxes may be assured at the time or times when they become due, and that at the smallest possible cost to the tax-payer.

2. That the reforms proposed and recommended to the Legislature by your Excellency in regard to the cost of county criminal prosecutions be enacted into a law.

3. That the expenses of the State Government be reduced to as low a figure as is consistent with the maintenance of its dignity.

4. That the present rate of taxation be maintained, and that the other sources of revenue be not diminished.

5. That the State levy annually a special tax of one mill on the dollar of taxable property, the proceeds of which, in every year, together with any surplus revenue, shall be used in the purchase, cancellation, and destruction of the new issue of bonds which it is proposed herein to issue for existing bonds and past-due coupons, and the coupons of July 1, 1877.

6. That the Legislature pass a law authorizing the funding of all outstanding bonds of the State, of all past-due coupons thereon, and of the coupons which will fall due on July 1, 1877, into new bonds of the State, bearing date July 1, 1877, and having 50 years to run to maturity, bearing interest for a period of five years from their date, at the rate of three (3) per cent. per annum; for a period of five years thereafter, interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum; for a period of five years from the termination of the last-mentioned period, interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum; and thereafter, until maturity and payment, interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum. Interest on each bond to be paid semi-annually, on January 1st and July 1st, in every year from and after its date, and the coupons evidencing it to be receivable by the State for all taxes and dues payable to the State; said bonds to be for \$100, \$500, and \$1,000.

Meanwhile, on the 25th of January, a meeting had been held at the Clearing-house in New York, "to consider the embarrassment of the several Southern States which are in default, and to devise a plan for the readjustment of their debts, and for the restoration of their credit." Five bank officers, Geo. S. Coe, J. D. Vermilye, B. B. Sherman, B. B. Comegys, and Enoch Pratt, were appointed as a board of arbiters to act in the matter. Tennessee was invited to cooperate with them in securing an adjustment of the State debt, and the Governor, in a special message on the 22d of February, recommended that a committee be appointed to meet the arbiters, and lay before them statistics of the debt and resources of the State, and such other information as might be pertinent, and receive such propositions as they should

see fit to make. After considerable discussion a commission of five members was authorized and appointed to proceed to New York on this mission. The commission reached New York on the 7th of March, and had its first conference with the arbiters on the following day. The first proposition made was that the whole debt be funded in fifty-year bonds, bearing interest at 3 per cent. for the first five years, 4 per cent. for the next five years, 5 per cent. for the third five years, and 6 per cent. thereafter. The commission protested against this as not sufficiently liberal to the State, and subsequent consultations resulted in a proposition for the adjustment and compromise of the whole debt by the issue of new bonds at the rate at 60 cents on the dollar, the bonds to run 30 years, and bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. This plan was reported to the Legislature by the commission on the 19th of March without recommendation. The propriety of accepting or rejecting this plan of adjustment was discussed for some time, and several propositions were submitted in the Legislature, but no definite action was taken before the adjournment. The subject continued to occupy attention and to be publicly discussed. Several prominent citizens of the State, including D. M. Key, Postmaster-General of the United States, and Senator I. G. Harris, wrote letters, advocating at length the acceptance of the plan of adjustment. Finally, the Governor called a special session of the Legislature, to begin on the 5th of December, the object of which was thus expressed in his proclamation:

1. To consider the recommendation made by the arbiters at the conference held at New York in March, 1877, to adjust the State debt by the issuance of new six per cent. bonds at the rate of sixty per cent. of the total amount of principal and past-due interest.

2. To levy a tax sufficient to meet the interest on the new bonds; to provide a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the debt, and for the more efficient collection of the revenue.

3. To provide, by appropriate legislation, for the expenses of the General Assembly.

In a message submitted on the first day of the session, the Governor reviewed the action which had been taken, and urged the acceptance of the plan of the arbiters. He said that the debt was nearly all incurred prior to the civil war for purposes of internal improvement, and there was no question of its validity. He also contended that the State would be amply able to meet its obligations under the proposed adjustment. The question speedily arose whether the Legislature could do more, under the call of the Governor, than to act upon the single proposition submitted, in view of the fact that the constitution provides that, when the Legislature is convened by the Governor "on extraordinary occasions," he shall "state specifically the purposes for which they are to convene; but they shall enter on no legislative business except that for which they were specifically called together." The question was referred to a special committee, a majority of

which was of the opinion that no other proposition than that submitted in the Governor's proclamation could be considered. The Governor, having received assurances from some of the creditors that an adjustment on the basis of fifty cents on the dollar would be accepted, called a second extra session, to begin on the 11th of December, immediately on the adjournment of the first:

1. To consider the adjustment and compromise of the State debt.

2. To provide the necessary revenues to meet the interest on such bonds as may be issued under such adjustment, and for the more efficient collection of the revenues of the State.

3. To provide, by appropriate legislation, for the expenses of the first extra session of the Fortieth General Assembly, and of the session hereby convened.

A report of the Controller was submitted, conveying the following information regarding the resources and debt of the State:

ASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY IN THE STATE
FOR THE YEAR 1877.

East Tennessee.....	\$54,225,545
Middle Tennessee (De Kalb County estimated)...	106,762,914
West Tennessee	75,511,122

Total taxable property.....\$286,799,581

BONDED DEBT.

Amount of bond debt funded and registered December 19, 1876, including bonds held by East Tennessee University.....	\$23,208,400
Funded and registered since December 19, 1876..	41,000
Accrued interest from January 1, 1876, to July 1, 1878.....	8,487,410
Compound coupons, July, 1874, to July, 1875, estimated	40,000

\$26,776,810

Securities canceled since December 19, 1876, 2,576 bonds.....	\$2,876,000
299 bonds, indebtedness of Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad.....	299,000
Coupons of above, five installments....	459,903

8,634,908

Due by purchasers Knoxville & Charleston Railroad.....	\$52,125
Due by purchasers McMinnville & Manchester Railroad.....	204,000

256,125

Total bond debt funded and registered.....\$22,885,777

The school fund was stated as \$2,512,500, the interest on which is included in current expenses. A statement of receipts of the treasury from December 19, 1876, to December 1, 1877, showed an aggregate of \$1,258,386.55; expenditures for the same period on warrants issued, \$649,357.12, and \$230,988.54 not included in current expenses, or \$880,345.66 in all. The propositions received for an adjustment on the fifty per cent. basis came from various creditors who claimed to be holders of large amounts of bonds. One J. J. MacKinnon also appeared as the agent of "The Funding Association of America, Limited," claiming to represent the interests of a large portion of the creditors, and submitting a similar proposition. Wide differences of opinion prevailed in the Legislature, ranging all the way from a sentiment in favor of complete repudiation to that of meeting all obligations in full; but the extreme views on either side had little

support. A bill was finally framed and passed in the Senate, providing for an adjustment of the debt on the basis of fifty cents on the dollar, represented by thirty-year bonds, bearing interest at 4 per cent. for five years, 5 per cent. for the second five years, and 6 per cent. thereafter. This failed in the House, a portion of the opposition being in favor of the sixty per cent. plan as the only one likely to be accepted by all the creditors, another portion contending for 4 per cent. interest for the whole term, and others objecting to a provision in the bill making coupons receivable for taxes. The Legislature finally adjourned on the 28th of December, without accomplishing any part of the purpose for which it was called together, and leaving the subject of the debt where it was at the beginning of the year.

The regular session of the Legislature, which began on the first day of the year, came to a close on the 27th of March. The general legislation was of small importance. The returns of the vote for Governor at the election of 1876, as originally announced in joint convention of the two Houses, stood 122,507 for James D. Porter, the Democratic candidate; 73,612 for Dorsey B. Thomas, independent candidate; 10,571 for George Maney, Republican; 1,690 for W. F. Yardley, colored Republican; and 603 for A. M. Hughes. The correctness of the canvass was questioned, and the matter referred to a committee for investigation. Their report gave the vote as follows: Porter, 123,740; Thomas, 75,695; Maney, 10,436; Yardley, 2,165. This was accepted as the correct official declaration. Two United States Senators were chosen, one for the full term of six years, from March 4, 1877, and the other to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Andrew Johnson, whose term expires in 1881. Isham G. Harris was elected on the first ballot for the full term, but for the unexpired term 73 ballots were taken, resulting finally in the choice of James E. Bailey. The Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Controller, were also chosen by the Legislature. Thirty-eight ballots were taken for Secretary of State, resulting in the choice of C. N. Gibbs. M. T. Polk was elected Treasurer on the second ballot, and J. L. Gaines Controller on the first ballot. The following resolutions were adopted early in the session:

Whereas, During the recent Presidential election, his Excellency the President of the United States has seen fit to invade the rights of our sister States, South Carolina and Louisiana, by sending the army of the United States into the borders of said sister States on the eve of the elections, with a view to influence the result of said elections and perpetuate the sway of certain individuals against the will of a majority of the voters in said States; and,

Whereas, The army of the United States, being then stationed within the borders of said States, was placed beneath the orders and under the control of certain evil-disposed persons to be used by them for the promotion of their own personal ends, and to the injury of the liberties of the people therein, and that all good citizens have the right and should protest against this usurpation on the part of the Chief Magistrate of the nation: therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, That the action of his Excellency the President of the United States, in this extraordinary license of arbitrary power, deserves and receives the hearty condemnation of the body of liberty-loving people throughout the entire country.

Be it further resolved, That we deprecate all Federal Executive interference in State elections for partisan purposes, and invoke the law-abiding spirit of a free people to correct the evils complained of, as well as to effectuate the will of the people as expressed in the late elections, State and national.

Among the acts passed was one authorizing municipal corporations to compromise or settle their indebtedness; one creating the new county of Haines out of portions of Benton, Carroll, Henderson, and Decatur; one repealing the 10 per cent. interest law; one prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors near institutions of learning; one depriving the State

of the power to borrow money; one repealing the act of 1875, establishing an Immigration Bureau; and one creating a State Board of Health. Bills reducing the rate of taxation from 40 to 10 cents on a hundred dollars, and amending the assessment laws, were vetoed by the Governor and passed in spite of his objections. The amendments to the Constitution proposed by the previous General Assembly were defeated, failing to receive the necessary two-thirds vote in the House.

A litigation of long standing, involving the conflicting claims of the depositors and note-holders of the old Bank of Tennessee to the remaining assets of that institution, was decided in January in favor of the note-holders. The bank, which was located in Nashville, suspended on the approach of the Federal army,



MEMPHIS.

in 1862; its assets were carried south and afterward captured by General Sherman at Atlanta, Ga., and delivered to the State authorities. A large portion of them consisted of Confederate bonds, Tennessee war bonds, and bills and notes which became worthless. A part of the balance was wasted or lost while nominally in custody of the State authorities, so that only \$275,850 remained of what nominally footed up at \$10,325,000. There was \$1,500,000 due to depositors, and about the same amount outstanding in notes. According to the decision of the Supreme Court of the State, the holders of the notes are entitled to receive what is left of the assets, after the payment of various costs and expenses.

A case was decided by the Supreme Court in February, which involved the validity of the act of 1875, declaring the keeping of dogs a "privilege," and imposing a tax upon it as such. The Constitution requires all taxation

upon property to be uniform according to value, and authorizes the taxing of "merchants, peddlers, and privileges." The court held, substantially, that dogs were property, and the keeping of them could not by legislative action be made a privilege in any proper legal sense. Neither could the taxing of these animals, under the provisions of the law in question, be regarded as a police measure for the restriction of their number, as it was clearly intended as a measure for obtaining revenue. Accordingly the act was declared null and void. The judge, in concluding a long opinion on the subject, said:

The result is, that the law before us must be held void as a revenue measure or tax imposed in violation of the limitations of our Constitution, and not sustainable under the police power of the State, because not so purposed in the first place, and, second, because not using the appropriate remedies for the exercise of such power. However lightly we may esteem the animal subject to this tax, the Constitu-

tion of our State is not thus lightly to be esteemed—and must be held, both in great and small matters, to be the supreme law of the land.

The semi-annual interest on the State School fund, which was apportioned among the counties on the 1st of April, amounted to \$75,375.

The assessed value of the railroads of the State for purposes of State taxation is:

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis.....	\$2,782,924 89
Louisville & Nashville, with branches and leased roads.....	3,596,523 13
St. Louis & Southeastern.....	290,596 43
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia (Western Division).....	970,534 12
East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia (Eastern Division).....	1,016,613 89
Memphis & Charleston.....	721,126 66
Mobile & Ohio.....	1,647,360 00
Mississippi Central.....	932,660 05
Western & Atlantic.....	281,974 71
Alabama & Chattanooga.....	11,443 96
Mississippi & Tennessee.....	96,361 20
McMinnville & Manchester.....	114,429 82
Tennessee & Pacific.....	144,433 15
Winchester & Alabama.....	151,870 98
Knoxville & Ohio.....	224,205 76
Duck River Valley.....	107,352 00
Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap & Charleston.....	114,651 70
Paducah & Memphis.....	834,429 92
Roane Iron Company.....	10,359 00
Tennessee Coal & Railroad Company.....	132,067 29
Nickajack Railroad & Mining Company.....	2,608 50
Ripley Railroad Company.....	15,509 70

A convention in the interest of the improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee River was held at Chattanooga on the 5th of December. Resolutions were adopted declaring the work to be one of national importance, and calling for assistance from the Congress of the United States.

TERGUKASSOFF, ARSAS ARTAMYEVITCH, the commander of the Russian Erivan column, is the son of an Armenian priest, and was born in 1819. He received his education in the corps of engineers, which he left in 1839, with the rank of lieutenant. After serving for several years in the department of road construction in St. Petersburg, he was appointed to the board for war communications in the Caucasus, in which he remained four years. In 1850, he retired from the military service with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, but entered the active army again within two years. Since then he has served in the Caucasus, distinguishing himself on various occasions, particularly at the capture of Shamyl, in 1859. For his many brilliant actions he was decorated with numerous orders, and received from the emperor a golden sword. Appointed colonel in 1858, he advanced to the rank of major-general in 1865, and was shortly after appointed to the command of the Nineteenth Infantry Division. Shortly before the opening of the present war, he was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general.

TEXAS. The peace of this State was much disturbed during the past year by the troubles on the Rio Grande border, which not only caused great local excitement, but engaged the consideration of the General Government. As early as the 1st of June the Cabinet was occupied in discussing measures to prevent cattle-stealing raids into Texas from Mexico and other

lawless acts on the part of Mexicans. The result of this deliberation was embodied in the following letter of instructions written by the Secretary of War to the General of the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1877. }

GENERAL: The report of W. M. Shafter, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-fourth infantry, commanding the district of the Nueces, Texas, concerning recent raids by Mexicans and Indians from Mexico into Texas for marauding purposes, with your indorsement of the 29th instant, has been submitted to the President, and has, together with numerous other reports and documents relating to the same subject, been duly considered. The President desires that the utmost vigilance on the part of the military forces in Texas be exercised for the suppression of these raids. It is very desirable that efforts to this end, in so far at least as they necessarily involve operations on both sides of the border, be made with the cooperation of Mexican authorities; and you will instruct General Ord, commanding in Texas, to invite such cooperation on the part of local Mexican authorities, and to inform them that, while the President is anxious to avoid giving offense to Mexico, he is nevertheless convinced that the invasion of our territory by armed and organized bodies of thieves and robbers, to prey upon our citizens, should not be longer endured. General Ord will at once notify the Mexican authorities along the Texas border of the great desire of the President to unite with them in the efforts to suppress this long-continued lawlessness. At the same time he will inform those authorities that, if the government of Mexico shall continue to neglect the duty of suppressing these outrages, the duty will devolve upon this government, and will be performed, even if its performance should render necessary the occasional crossing of the border by our troops. You will, therefore, direct General Ord that, in case the lawless incursions continue, he will be at liberty, in the use of his own discretion, when in pursuit of a band of the marauders, and when his troops are either in sight of them or upon a fresh trail, to follow them across the Rio Grande, and overtake and to punish them, as well as retake stolen property taken from our citizens and found in their hands, on the Mexican side of the line. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

GEORGE W. McCORARY, Secretary of War.

To General W. T. SHERMAN, commanding Army of the United States.

On the 12th of August an armed band of from 10 to 15 Mexican outlaws crossed from the Mexican side, entered Rio Grande City, the county seat of Starr County, where they broke open the jail and released Esproneda and Garza, two notorious criminals, one of whom had been indicted for murder, and the other for theft of cattle. While perpetrating this outrage they severely wounded the county-attorney, Noah Cox, and three jailors. With the released prisoners the desperadoes recrossed the river, pursued by a detachment of United States troops under Major Price. On being notified by General Ord of these lawless proceedings, Governor Hubbard wrote the facts to President Hayes, concluding as follows:

Under the extradition treaty in force I am vested with authority to demand extradition of criminals from any neighboring Mexican State. I propose to make this demand, but desire cooperation by a simultaneous demand from the President.

To this the following reply was sent:

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1877.

His Excellency R. B. HUBBARD, Governor of Texas,
Austin:

The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 13th instant.

Your proposed demand for extradition is in accordance with treaty stipulations.

Measures for the protection and maintenance of American rights involved will be immediately taken here.

(Signed)

F. W. SEWARD,

Acting Secretary of State.

Acting under orders from Governor Hubbard, John C. Russell, of Corpus Christi, judge of the twenty-fifth judicial district, and *ex-officio* extradition agent, made formal demand of General Canales, the Governor of Tamaulipas, on August 23d, for the extradition of the persons engaged in the jail-delivery as well as for the felons released by them. This demand was delivered by the Sheriff of Starr County to the Governor of Tamaulipas, at Matamoras. After much delay and discussion as to the proper construction of the extradition treaty, President Diaz, of the Central Government, through his accredited agent and member of his Cabinet, General Benavides, ordered Governor Canales to have delivered to the Texas agent the released prisoners Esproneda and Garza, and also the raiders who delivered them and attempted to murder citizens of Texas.

Governor Hubbard had instructed the extradition agent representing Texas under the special provisions of the treaty of December 11, 1861, to demand—First, the prisoners released, irrespective of nationality, because, having committed the crimes of theft and murder on Texas territory, within organized counties, and having been legally indicted by the grand juries of said counties, arrested by the high sheriffs under proper *capias* of the courts, lodged in jail in default of bail, the jurisdiction of the criminal courts of Texas had already attached, and the clause of the treaty excepting citizens of either country from the operation of its general provisions could not be invoked. These prisoners were released by an unlawful mob, without the consent of this government, and the Republic of Mexico should place them back, if within her power, in their original position inside the jail of Rio Grande City.

The extradition agent also demanded, in an able and exhaustive paper, the delivery to the Texas authorities of the outlaws engaged in this affair as an act of comity toward a neighboring and friendly Republic. In this demand the Governor of Tamaulipas, General Canales, did not concur, nor did any one of the local, civil, or military authorities of Tamaulipas; and they refused to become the instruments of extraditing any person charged with crime in Texas, fleeing to Mexico, and who claimed to be simply of Mexican origin. General Benavides, however, representing the Central Government, concurred in the views of Judge Russell that all the persons engaged in the Rio Grande City outrage should be delivered to the

Texas authorities, and it was so ordered. On September 11th three of the persons were so delivered. Under the directions of Governor Hubbard the commissioner reiterated his demand for the remaining murderer, Garza, and the confederates of the two raiders already delivered. Governor Canales, and Passamento, Judge of the First Instance, replied that rather than comply with the orders of President Diaz every civil officer of the border Mexican States either had resigned or would resign, "freely and frankly confessing," says Governor Hubbard, "as the correspondence will show, that the excited public sentiment of the Mexican people would not allow any more extraditions of fugitives from Texas, of Mexican origin or blood, in any event. It has proved true in letter and spirit. Troops of the regular army of the Central Government of Mexico were ordered from Vera Cruz, and proceeded to Matamoras in the Mexican war steamer *Independencia* ostensibly to enforce obedience to the orders of the Central Government, and especially in the matter of the extradition of fugitives from justice under the extradition treaty. These troops have not caused the arrest of any of the Rio Grande City outlaws, nor endeavored to arrest them; and instead of upholding their government have deserted its standard and affiliated with the revolutionary elements of Tamaulipas and the other border States in their determination to hold the treaty at defiance for the future."

"I cannot fail," continues Governor Hubbard, in his communication of October 4th, to Secretary Evarts, "to call the attention of the United States Government to the fact—undisguised—that Garza and the bandits who released him have been and are now in and around Camargo, in sight of the very spot on which they shot down innocent men and women, and released murderers from the jail. It is a fact, likewise well known, that Esproneda and the two others who were delivered at midnight, opposite Matamoras, were friendless and homeless vagabonds, who, it appears, had depredated as much upon Mexican as upon American citizens; but Garza and the other outlaws are noted desperadoes and representative men of their class—perhaps owning ranches near Camargo and beyond, and have never been molested or in danger of arrest by the Mexican military or civil authorities. In the presence of these facts, and when advised that now and henceforth a demand for fugitives from justice would be to reenact a solemn farce at the expense of the pride and dignity and honor of Texas, I directed that, until further orders, no more efforts should be made for extradition under a treaty ignored on the one part, but which has always been observed in earnest good faith toward the sister republic by the State of Texas and by the General Government. We have no assurance of peace and security along the Mexican border, nor have we had such security since the Mexican War and the annexation of the Republic of Texas as a State to the American Union."

On December 13th a mob of Mexicans and Texas citizens, of Mexican birth, attacked the State troops at San Elizario, in Texas. Six persons were reported killed, including five of the State troops. On receipt of the news of this affair, Governor Hubbard telegraphed for the aid of federal troops, saying:

The Mexican force being too strong to be repelled by the Texas troops, and it being impossible to raise a civil *posse* from the citizens, who are nearly all of Mexican blood and sympathy, and having no reinforcements within 700 miles, I ask the aid of such United States troops as may be nearest to the scene of action, to repel this invasion of our territory.

A favorable response to this application was given by the Administration, and United States troops were ordered to move from New Mexico to the scene of the difficulty. But there seems to have been no further outbreak. The United States troops in this department, while executing orders to prevent marauding from Mexico, carried out as far as practicable instructions from Washington to enforce the neutrality laws and prevent the invasion of Mexico by parties from the Texas side of the Rio Grande. A large party of revolutionists, under Colonel Martinez, was driven across the river in June, pursued to this side, and attacked again, by Mexican troops; they took refuge in one of the United States camps near by, were disarmed and detained prisoners for about a month and until they gave their parole not to organize in the United States to disturb the peace of Mexico. Another party, consisting of 2 officers, 44 men, and 43 horses, organizing for the same purpose, was arrested near Eagle Pass by the troops, August 5th, and, pursuant to law, placed under bonds by the United States commissioner not to violate the neutrality laws. General Escobedo, and 16 officers with him, were arrested in camp near Ringgold Barracks, July 21st, under instructions from these headquarters, and taken before the United States commissioner, who placed them under bonds to keep the peace; and a strict watch was kept over the movements of every Mexican and American who might be suspected of designing to disturb the peace or plunder the people across the border.

The important question, whether the intermarriage of negroes and whites is lawful in Texas, was decided by the United States District Court, at Austin. The question arose under the act of the Texas Legislature passed in 1853, which forbids any person to marry a negro or a person of mixed blood, descended from negro ancestry, to the third generation inclusive, under penalty of confinement in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than five years. There has been no law passed by the State of Texas since the abolition of slavery prohibiting marriage between the white and black races. The issue before the court, in this case, was whether the act of 1853 is now in force. Judge Duvall held that it was not, for the following reasons:

Because it was passed in the interest and protection of slavery, before that institution had been abolished, and when the negro was not a citizen of the United States, and because it fixes a penalty upon the white person alone. It is a prohibition based solely upon color, and operating on the white race alone. To say that this statute is now in force would be, as it seems to me, to disregard the effect

of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States, and the first section of the civil rights bill. I think it infringes upon both. It is unfair and unequal in its operation, because it would visit a heavy penalty upon a white citizen, and none whatever upon a colored citizen, for doing a certain act. It is ordered that the clerk of this court do forthwith direct the sheriff of McLennan County to discharge said Lou. Brown from further custody, as being deprived of her liberty, under the aforesaid act of the Legislature, contrary to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Excepting the border troubles already described, the public affairs of Texas were very quiet during the past year. There was no session of the Legislature, nor a general election. Efforts have been made, by public officers and others, to disseminate information concerning the natural resources of the State and the inducements which are offered to immigrants to settle there. The natural advantages of Texas are many and important, and are at present attracting a large immigration.

The State may be divided into four regions: Eastern, Central or Middle, Western, and Northern Texas. Eastern Texas embraces the territory between the Sabine and Trinity Rivers, and is the great timber region of the State, there being only a few prairies confined to the Gulf coast. The southern portion is low and level, the northern rolling and elevated, but not mountainous. The greater portion of Central Texas, between the Trinity and Colorado Rivers, is prairie, but there is considerable timber along the streams. Northern Texas, including two or three tiers of counties, from Red River, is about equally divided between prairie and forest. Western Texas embraces the region between the Colorado and the Rio Grande; prairies cover about four-fifths of its surface; with the exception of occasional districts covered with post-oak or the mesquite-tree, timber is confined almost entirely to the valleys of the streams, which are densely wooded. The northwest extremity of the State, between Indian Territory and New Mexico, is known as the "Panhandle." In general the south and southeast portion, along the coast, is level and of little elevation. North of this the country is undulating. The west and northwest region is almost an elevated table-land, while the district between the Pecos and Rio Grande is mountainous. The table-land includes a large part of the Llano Estacado, and has been but imperfectly explored; it is said to vary from 2,000 to 4,000 feet in height. The Llano Estacado or Staked Plain (so called from the great abundance of yucca stems, resembling stakes) extends from the Rio Pecos in New Mexico on the west to the head-waters of the Colorado, Brazos, and Red Rivers on the east, and from the valley of the Canadian on the north to the Pecos on the south. Its surface is gently undulating; vegetation is scanty, owing to the dryness of the climate and the lack of streams. The principal ranges, between the Pecos and Rio Grande, are the Guadalupe, Sierra Hueca, Eagle, Sierra Blanca, and Apache Mountains, attaining in places an elevation of between 5,000 and 6,000 feet. Between the upper waters of the Colorado and Brazos is a large tract of timbered land, known as the "Mesquite Timber," and between the upper Brazos and Trinity a long tract, from 5 to 30 miles wide, extending from Johnson County to the Canadian River, in Indian Territory, and called the "Cross Timbers."

The climate is remarkably salubrious; and, though warm enough for the production of most of the semi-tropical and some of the tropical fruits, it is less enervating and more free from malarious diseases than that of any other of the Gulf States. Northern cool, dry winds occur from October to May at in-

tervals of about a week, rarely lasting more than three days. They produce a sudden depression in the temperature, but are said to make the climate more healthful and the air purer. The heat of summer is tempered by winds from the Gulf which blow far inland. Corn-planting usually begins about the middle of February, and grain is harvested in the latter part of May, and Indian-corn in July. Cotton-picking begins about July 10th, and continues to December 1st. The soil is in general very fertile. The river bottoms are unsurpassed in this respect by those of any State in the Union. There are three or four varieties of soil, each well adapted to certain crops. The stiff black soil of the river bottoms is best fitted for sugar and cotton, though the latter grows well on the prairies and uplands; the finer black or chocolate-colored soil of the prairie lands yields abundant crops of corn and the cereals, and the lighter, copper-colored soil of the uplands is admirable for the grasses and fruits; while the fine silt of the inlands produces the best Sea Island cotton known. Irrigation has been successfully practised in some instances in the west, where rain is scanty. Texas is specially noted as a stock-raising country, for which the mildness of its climate and the great variety of its nutritious grasses peculiarly fit it. The western portion, even where too dry for agriculture, is particularly adapted to cattle and sheep, and here are vast herds and flocks. Large numbers of horses and hogs are also kept. The buffalo and deer are found in the northwest, and wild horses or "mustangs" roam over the western prairies. The chief crops are cotton, Indian-corn, and wheat. Cotton and corn may be grown in nearly every part of the State. Wheat is raised chiefly in the north. The sugar-cane is cultivated principally on the Brazos, near its mouth, and rice in the southeast corner of the State. Oats, barley, beans, tobacco, and potatoes are raised to some extent. In the south, figs and oranges may be produced. In addition to these natural advantages liberal laws, relating to preemption, homesteads, etc., have been passed to induce persons to settle in the State. The constitution provides that "to every head of a family who has not a homestead there shall be donated 160 acres of land out of the public domain, upon the condition that he will select, locate, and occupy the same for three years, and pay the office fees on the same. To all single men, twenty-one years of age, there shall be donated 80 acres of land out of the public domain, upon the same terms and conditions as are imposed upon the head of a family." The statutes passed pursuant to this provision give to every head of a family, man or woman, or a single man of lawful age, who has not a homestead in the State, 160 acres of land to the former, and 80 acres to the latter, out of any part of the public domain, as a homestead, on the only condition that he, or she, will select and occupy it for three years and pay the office fees, which do not amount to more than \$15. These and all homesteads of families acquired in any other manner can never be seized for debt, or their use and enjoyment, as homesteads, be interrupted, so long as an individual member of the family exists, except for the purchase money, taxes due thereon, or for work and material used in constructing improvements thereon; nor can any homestead be sold without the consent of the wife, and cannot be mortgaged or encumbered in any manner except for the debts above named, even with the consent of the wife. The homesteads of a family exempt from forced sale for all debts, except those above specified, shall not exceed 200 acres of land in the country, or if in a city, town, or village, not to exceed \$5,000 in value at the time of its designation as a homestead, without regard to the value of the improvements thereon. The law provides that "there shall also be reserved to every family in this State, free and exempt from forced sale for debts, the following property: All household and kitchen furniture; all implements of

husbandry; and tools and apparatus belonging to any trade or profession, and all books belonging to private or public libraries; 5 milch cows and calves; 2 yoke of oxen; 2 horses and 1 wagon; 1 carriage or buggy; 1 gun; 20 hogs; 20 head of sheep; all provisions and forage on hand for home consumption; all saddles, bridles, and harness necessary for the use of the family; and to every citizen not a head of a family, 1 horse, bridle and saddle, all wearing-apparel, all tools, apparatus, and books belonging to his private library."

THIERS, LOUIS ADOLPHE, ex-President of the French Republic, was born at Marseilles, April 16, 1797, and died at St.-Germain, September 3, 1877. A full account of his literary and political career till 1871, when he became President of the French Republic, was given in the ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA for 1871. M. Thiers was a strong opponent of the Italian and German schemes for National Unity, which became prominent subjects for discussion between 1860 and 1870. He disapproved the declaration of war against Prussia in 1870, but only because he thought the time had not come, and France was not adequately prepared for war. During the war, he urged the most active and thorough measures of resistance to the progress of the Germans. He was made a member of the Committee of National Defense in the latter part of August, 1870, and shortly afterward undertook a mission to the principal capitals of Europe to ask the governments to intervene in behalf of his afflicted country, all of which proved unsuccessful. He was returned to the Assembly in February, 1871, from 26 different departments, receiving an aggregate of a 1,000,000 votes. One of the first acts of the Chamber was to elect him, February 17, 1871, President of the Executive Power. His first work was the difficult one of obtaining the consent of the Assembly to the extremely onerous conditions of peace which were imposed by the Prussians. Approval of the treaty was secured by a vote of five-sixths of the Assembly. The Assembly was removed to Versailles in March, and Paris a few days afterward fell into the hands of the Communists, who inflicted immense damage upon the public works, and the persons and property of obnoxious persons, destroying, among other objects of their hostility, M. Thiers's own residence. The city was captured by the forces of the government on the last of May, after having been for about two months in the possession of worse enemies than the Prussians, and the participants in the communistic outrages were punished. M. Thiers was strengthened at the supplementary elections for the Assembly in July, 1871, and the Assembly, meeting in August, passed a vote of confidence in him, enlarged his powers, changed the title of his office to that of President of the Republic, and made his term of office three years. The attention of the government was directed chiefly, till that object was accomplished, to the payment of the war indemnity to Prussia,

upon which the entire withdrawal of the German armies from French soil was conditioned. M. Thiers labored so well in this work, and inspired so enthusiastic a popular coöperation with his efforts, that not only was no default made in the payment of the immense installments that were required, but most of them were paid before they were due, and the final payment was made some time before the period specified in the treaty had expired. M. Thiers had always been known as a Constitutional Monarchist, and an advocate of the pretensions of the house of Orleans. He was, however, a strong opponent of the Second Empire. His views relative to the form of government best for France were partly modified by his experience as Chief of the Executive, and he declared himself in his message of November, 1872, in favor of the Republic, as the form of government acceptable to the majority of the people, and the only form that could be upheld in the existing condition of the country. This declaration produced a coalition of the monarchical parties against him, which grew stronger as his attitude in favor of the definite establishment of the Republic became more distinct. Various circumstances strengthened the combination, and an adverse vote was passed against M. Thiers by the Assembly, under the pressure of which he resigned the office of President of the Republic, May 24, 1873. He resumed his place as a member of the National Assembly, but he did not afterward take an active part in political discussions, although he was always ready to give the Republicans the benefit of his counsels, until the exciting events which followed President MacMahon's dismissal of the ministry on the 16th of May, 1877, brought him forward again as the central figure of French politics. After the dissolution of the Assembly in June, 1877, the Republicans turned to M. Thiers as the one man whom all the people could trust, and as their destined leader. Through all the exciting events which followed, till his death, he was looked to with confidence as the statesman who could and would be called upon to lead the country out of the difficulties in which a mistaken policy had involved it. His death was at first regarded as a great blow to the hopes of the Republicans, as it left no man conspicuous in their ranks who was not liable to the distrust of the conservatives as of too radical tendencies. The apprehended disaster to the prospects of the party was partly removed by the discovery among M. Thiers's papers of the draft of a manifesto written with express reference to the situation of the country, which described in the strongest terms the dangers of the course which the government was pursuing, and advised a persistent adherence to the conservative republic. The leaders of the party adopted the programme of M. Thiers, and practised the moderation he recommended, and the Republicans were saved from defeat.

All parties united in testifying to the distinguished services M. Thiers had rendered the country. He was universally acknowledged, with the deepest expressions of gratitude, to have been the man to whom, above all others, France was indebted for the restoration of peace, for final deliverance from the Germans, and for the opportunity to recover itself. President MacMahon issued an order on hearing of his death, recommending that all divisions should for a time disappear in order, by a great national demonstration, to pay honor to him. The government desired to give him a public funeral, but Madame Thiers preferred to keep the control of the arrangements in her own hands. Letters of condolence were sent to his widow from all the heads of the house of Orleans, from Queen Victoria, from the ex-Queen of Spain, from the Sultan of Turkey, from Prince Gortchakoff, from the Count von Westphalen, expressing the personal respects of Prince Bismarck, from Marshal Serrano, and Castellar, of Spain, and from other eminent dignitaries of several nations.

THOMPSON, RICHARD W., Secretary of the Navy, was born in Culpepper County, Va., in 1809. In 1831 he went to Louisville, Ky., and soon after removed to Lawrence County, Ind., where he taught school for a while. In 1834 he was admitted to the bar and was elected to the Indiana Legislature, to which he was reelected in 1835. He afterward served two years in the State Senate, of which he was president *pro tem*. In 1840 he was a presidential elector, and advocated the election of General Harrison. He was again a presidential elector in 1844. He was a representative in Congress from 1841 to 1843, and from 1847 to 1849, when he declined to be a candidate for reelection. He afterward resumed the practice of the law in Terre Haute. He was a presidential elector in 1864 and delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1868. He has written many political platforms and acquired a wide reputation as an excellent platform-maker. The resolutions adopted by the Chicago Convention in 1860 were written and read by him. He was chairman of the Indiana delegation at the Cincinnati Convention in 1877, and in an effective speech he brought the name of Senator Morton as a candidate before the convention. When President Hayes organized his cabinet, Mr. Thompson was made Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Thompson is the author of "Papacy and the Civic Power," published in 1876.

TODLEBEN, FRANZ EDUARD, a Russian general, was born May 20, 1818, in Mitau, as the son of a merchant. He entered the school of cadets in Riga in 1829, went from there to the school of engineers in 1838, and four years later entered the cadet battalion of sappers, where he soon attracted the attention of his superiors. Up to 1846, he was employed in building the fortifications of Kiev, and then fought for three years in the Caucasus. Dur-

ing the Crimean War he planned and constructed the fortifications of Sebastopol, which he made one of the strongest fortresses in the world. This work gained for him the reputation of one of the foremost engineers of the time, and the high esteem of the Czar, who spoke of him only as "my defender of Sebastopol." Since 1856, he has held the position of aide to the Grand-Duke Nicholas, and his advice is consulted on all occasions. When Baron Krüdener so signally failed in reducing Plevna, General Todleben, who had up to that time remained in St. Petersburg, was called to the seat of war and was intrusted with the direction of the operations.

TORPEDOES: It was not until the American civil war that the electric torpedo was effectively employed; and the terrible success which was accomplished with both offensive and defensive torpedoes in that war acquired for it the high position it holds among modern weapons. The application of electricity to the torpedo made it a secure and manageable weapon. During the Franco-German war the harbors of the North Sea were so effectually fortified with torpedoes that the splendid French fleet never ventured near the coast.

It was expected that the latest types of attacking torpedoes and the various schemes of torpedo-defense would be well tested in the late Russo-Turkish war; but although the action of the Turkish fleet was greatly hindered by the fear of these lurking foes, there were few actual encounters, and the newest forms were not employed at all. The only offensive torpedo used in the Turkish war was the spar variety. A Turkish monitor was sunk in the Danube by a torpedo attached to her side with reckless daring on the part of the attacking crew, and fired by the electric spark.

In all the great marine powers a torpedo service and special schools of instruction have been instituted. In the United States a naval torpedo-school was established some years ago at Newport; there is also a torpedo-station for the army at Willett's Point, on Long Island. (*See NAVY, UNITED STATES.*)

In England instruction in this branch is imparted at the Royal Naval College, at Greenwich. In the French torpedo-school, at Boyardville, both officers and seamen are instructed in the management of this submarine weapon. Germany has a torpedo-station and a full corps of experienced instructors, both at Kiel and Wilhelmshaven. A torpedo-service has lately been organized in Russia also, with two depots and schools for instruction.

Torpedoes are of two general classes, answering essentially different purposes—ground or stationary torpedoes, and offensive torpedoes. Stationary torpedoes are employed for coast and harbor defense, or to protect a body of shipping of inferior strength from attack. They consist of shells of metal or wood moored to anchors or stockades, and fired either by concussion or by an electric current sent from

shore or shipboard. The usual form is an iron cask, containing the charge of gunpowder, dynamite, or gun-cotton, with its fuse or cap, and an air-partition for buoyancy, fastened in a position a few feet below low water to an iron mooring-block by a chain. They are often disposed in two or more lines across a water-passage, so that, if a hostile ship is not injured by a torpedo in the first row, she will yet have

to pass a second or third line of mines; the torpedoes may be placed effectively 100 feet apart, with a distance of 500 feet between the lines; an ordinary charge is 250 lbs. of gun-cotton. The inner lines should be provided with circuit-closers, to act when darkness or fog prevents the operators from watching. The ordinary way of determining when a ship is over one of the mines is by cross-bearings, two observers watching from different stations, and firing when a point of intersection denoting the position



FIG. 1.—AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE MINE.

of a mine is reached in the course of the vessel. Automatic telescopic firing-keys have been devised, which are attached to the observers' spy-glasses, and which break the circuit whenever the telescope, in following the ship, bears on a point where there is a torpedo.

In English torpedoes gun-cotton is the usual explosive material. It is compressed into disk-shaped cakes while moist, in which condition it is non-inflammable, and can only be exploded by a certain detonating agent, which consists of a cake of dry gun-cotton exploded by a cap of fulminate of mercury. On the Continent of Europe dynamite is preferred as a torpedo explosive. Gun-cotton, when packed in its moist state, is safer to handle than powder; dynamite, also, can be so compounded for electrical firing that there is no danger of an untoward explosion from concussion. Extensive observations have been made in the behavior of different explosives at various depths, and in different positions. The vertical effect is very much greater than the lateral effect of a torpedo in the water. For that reason, and because the bottom of a vessel is not protected with armor, it is sought to explode torpedoes as far down on the ship's hull as possible. The English moor fixed torpedoes in groups, to be fired simultaneously, in order to secure this vertical action. Gunpowder is not adapted for offensive torpedoes, but may be used with advantage in sunken mines. It can be employed in sufficient charges at a considerable depth; 2,000 kilogrammes, exploded 40 metres below a ship's bottom, will make a hole 6 metres in diameter, if the hull be directly over the mine.

The effect of gun-cotton for the rupture of hulls is calculated to be equal to that of 3.75 times its weight of gunpowder. A moored torpedo of 500 lbs. of gun-cotton will destroy a strong iron-clad, if exploded 40 feet below her bottom; such a torpedo will throw up a cone of water 60 feet high and 220 feet broad at the base.

Moored torpedoes of dynamite can be combated by countermining. Experiments were made in Denmark about three years ago, which proved that dynamite torpedoes cannot be planted near together in the water without exploding simultaneously. A charge of 150 lbs. of dynamite in 10 feet of water will discharge, by the vibrations imparted to the water, all the dynamite within a distance of 300 feet, upon its explosion. Gun-cotton is also very sensible to vibrations communicated to the water by the same material. It was noted, in the same series of experiments, that a current of electricity from a powerful electric machine, traversing one of a bundle of wires, will induce secondary currents in the other wires, which will discharge other torpedoes than the one meant to be operated. This fact has led to a plan of defense by which a whole system of mines may be cleared by connecting the wire of one of them with a frictional electric machine. By exploding countermines off a man-of-war the danger of sunken dynamite torpedoes can certainly be averted. A harbor entrance can be cleared by suspending countermines from buoys, and, after letting them drift with the wind or tide into the desired position, discharging them by electricity; 500 lbs. of gun-cotton is calculated to be sufficient to destroy all submarine mines within the radius of 120 yards. Still more formidable than torpedo mines are the modern locomotive torpedoes, the principal forms of which are described below. The old style of offensive torpedoes, which were floated down against their object and fired by concussion, clock-work, or time-fuses, were too uncertain in their action and too easily detected and avoided to require any special safeguard. The modern submerged locomotive torpedoes and torpedo-launches are so perfectly under the control of their operators, so fatal in their action, and so swift in their movements, that it is thought by many that they have rung the knell of the expensive, mighty iron-clads of modern navies. Under the conditions when they attack they can hardly be avoided if seen. They demand special means of protection; the most promising modes of defense yet devised are described below. The Whitehead fish-torpedo, the Harvey towing-torpedo, and the Lay torpedo-boat are all submarine, and are operated at a distance. The Whitehead is discharged, with a swift, unerring aim, at its object; the Lay submarine boat is steered and operated by electricity; the Harvey torpedo is guided by the craft which tows it, and shows no sign of its approach; the torpedo-launches can be sent out without

a crew, and steered by electricity, but generally they are manned.

The Harvey torpedo, invented by Commander Harvey, of the British Navy, in 1862, is charged with gunpowder, which is ignited by a percussion bolt of detonating powder. The torpedo is incased in a wooden box, which is

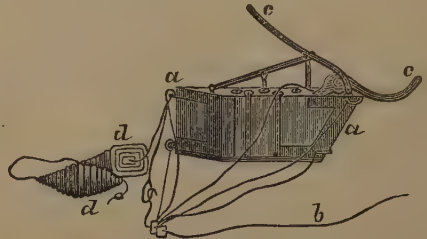


FIG. 2.—HARVEY TORPEDO.

buoyant, although cork buoys are sometimes employed in addition. This torpedo can be lowered from a ship's deck by means of a windlass, and is very useful for a vessel which is pursued by a hostile ship. It can be dropped down to the surface of the water in such a position that it will either drift or remain in the course of the vessel giving chase. On being struck by the hull of the ship, a lever is pressed down, which sets in motion the mechanism which discharges the detonator. The charge is sufficient to stave a hole in a vessel's side or bilge. While being towed, the torpedo-chest always floats on the surface; but it can be ballasted, so that it will sink, upon slackening the wire tow-line, under the hostile vessel, and can be fired against the ship's bottom, either by the mechanical firing-bolt, which operates by contact, or also by electricity. There are two different forms of case, one for the star-board and one for the port side.

The Whitehead fish-torpedo is a steel cylinder, shaped like a cigar, and pointed at both ends; it is 14 to 19 feet in length, and 14 to 16 inches in diameter. The interior is divided into 3 compartments: in the head is placed the explosive, some 350 lbs. of gun-cotton; in the

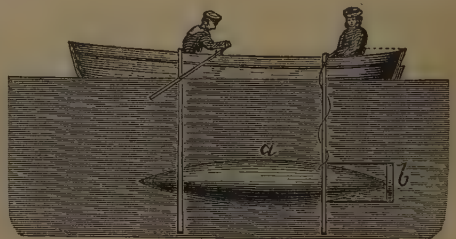


FIG. 3.—LUPPIS WHITEHEAD TORPEDO.

centre is a chamber holding the propelling and regulating machine; in the tail part is contained the supply of compressed air which works the engine. The diminutive engine which propels the torpedo has a capacity of

40 horse-power, although its weight is only 35 lbs. The mechanism can be regulated so that the boat will travel through the water at any required depth, from 1 to 30 feet below the surface. The tension of the compressed air is 800 lbs. per square inch, but the air-chamber is tested to 1,200 lbs.; the charge is sufficient to propel the torpedo 220 yards at the velocity of 24 knots an hour, or 1,000 yards at the rate of 20 knots an hour. The torpedo is driven forward by two small three-bladed steel screws, right and left handed, placed behind. The case of the torpedo is of specially prepared steel, and the screws are made from the finest quality of metal. The torpedo is fired from an impulse tube, which is fitted into a post below the water-line; or it may be fired from the deck, sinking immediately to the depth at which it is set, and then going straight to its target, the rate at which the vessel from which it is discharged is sailing making no difference in the accuracy of the aim, which is so perfect that a vessel, distant 1,000 yards, can be hit every time, though sailing 10 or 12 knots an hour. The torpedo is made to sink and remain during its travel at a certain depth below the water-line by means of an horizontal balance-rudder; the fish is generally ballasted to swim about 8 feet below the surface, and charged for a journey of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. It is so contrived that, if it fails to hit the object-vessel, it will rise to the surface, and, having been rendered harmless by a guard-trigger, can be recaptured; or it can be constructed to sink to the bottom after running its course, and explode at half-cock. The charge of explosive is sufficient to rend a hole in a ship's side of 70 feet area.

These torpedoes are manufactured by Messrs. Whitehead & Co. at Fiume, on the Mediterranean, and are purchasable for all the world, like Krupp's cannons. The first effective fish-torpedo was made in 1867. The secret of their construction has been sold to the British Admiralty.

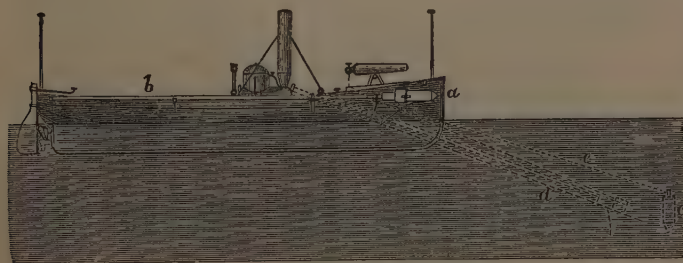


FIG. 4.—WOOD AND LAY TORPEDO.

The Lay torpedo, or submarine torpedo-boat, is the invention of Mr. Lay, of Buffalo, and has been purchased by the United States Government. It is a cylindrical boat, with conical ends, carrying a spar-torpedo, or containing in its forward end a sufficient quantity, say 100 lbs., of explosive. The motive power is supplied by an engine worked by carbonic

acid gas, which drives a screw-propeller. The liquid to be expanded into gas is stored in the forward section of the cylindrical body. There is a coil of rope in the interior, which connects it with the point from which it has been dispatched. The torpedo can be launched from shore as from a ship. All its movements are within the control of the operator on shore, who steers it, regulates its machinery, and explodes it by means of a compact electrical battery and key-board. The course of the boat is shown to the operator by a small flag which rises above the surface of the water. Experiments were made with the Lay torpedo at Cleveland, Ohio, in the early part of the summer, which showed that the course of the boat was perfectly under control; the speed attained was at the rate of 9 miles an hour around a goal half a mile from shore.

A locomotive torpedo, called the "rocket-torpedo," designed by Mr. Macdonald, in England, is said to have three times the velocity of the Whitehead torpedo, and a range of over two miles. The rocket-torpedo is cigar-shaped; it is made of various sizes, according to the length of its intended course, and the amount of explosive in the charge. It is discharged from a skeleton-tube, or trough, by means of an electric fuse; it may be sent from a boat or from the side of a man-of-war with equal facility. Its motive power is derived from the gas developed in the slow combustion of some composition which evolves a rapidly expanding gas. It has more than all the merits of the Whitehead torpedo, it is claimed, without the danger of compressed air, and can be fired with the utmost accuracy, the speed not diminishing in the latter part of the course. Its cost, also, is only one-tenth that of the Whitehead.

The famous Thornycroft launches, fitted for spar, fish, and other torpedoes, are redoubtable aids in torpedo-warfare. The first of the fast torpedo-boats made by the firm was the river-launch, built in 1871, which, although less than 50 feet long, could make $16\frac{1}{2}$ knots an hour. Boats were soon ordered for the Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish Governments, of somewhat greater size, engined with about 90 horse-power, in which 6 air-compartments were introduced for safety; they were armed with towing-torpedoes, whose course was on one side of the boat, like the Harvey.

Larger launches were then made for France and Austria, of 67 feet length and 8 feet 6 inches beam, draught 4 feet 3 inches, and indicated horse-power 200, capable of a speed of over 18 knots an hour. These were armed with spar-torpedoes, to be fired by electricity or upon contact at will of the operator. The French boats steamed across the Channel in the open

sea. Experiments were made with these boats at Cherbourg in February and March, 1877, which proved that they can discharge their torpedoes with safety. The old hull of a frigate, named the *Bayonnaise*, towed along at the speed of about 6 knots an hour, was attacked by one of the Thornycroft launches. A large rent was made in the side of the wooden hulk, which sank directly to the bottom. The interest of the experiment centred in the effect of the shock on the torpedo craft. This was driven back some distance, and was entirely submerged for a few moments by the great sheaf-like wave which arose between it and the ship attacked. The torpedo was charged with 15 kilogrammes of damp gun-cotton; it was exploded $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface, at the end of a 40-foot spar. Six launches larger than these have been made for the French Government. They are 87 feet in length, and 10 feet 6 inches in the beam, and are guaranteed for a speed of 18 knots for 3 consecutive hours; the plates and frames below the water's surface are galvanized. Launches of somewhat smaller dimensions, engined for 18 knots an hour, have been furnished to the Dutch navy, and others, armed with Whitehead torpedoes, to the Italian navy. The Lightning torpedo-launch, constructed for the British Government, is 84 feet long, and 10 feet 10 inches in the beam, with a draught of 5 feet, and an indicated horse-power of 350; she has made on trial 19.4 knots per hour, and has considerable sea-going powers. The armament is Whitehead's torpedoes, which are discharged from the deck, forward. The Thornycroft launches are built of thin steel plates, fitted in the lightest manner. They are designed and engined for the highest attainable speed, though several of the larger ones can ride in rough weather without danger.

An admirable torpedo-launch has been built by the English house of Wiggell & Co. The boat is composed in all its parts of steel; it is the very finest quality, and the hull is galvanized inside and out, to prevent deterioration from the sea-water. The launch, though 75 feet long, with 10 feet beam, does not weigh over 12 to 14 tons. It has 8 water-tight compartments, any one of which is sufficient to float the craft. The deck is covered with a bullet-proof armor of crucible steel, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick. It is almost invisible in the water, being painted a greenish-gray color: as smokeless coal is used for fuel, no smoke nor any steam is seen; and no noise is made in the passage through the water. These launches are armed with Whitehead torpedoes. The cold-riveting of the seams is a work of great delicacy. The main engines, of 250 horse-power, are of the compound description, and remarkably small and light. Other engines drive the air-pump and the circulating pump of a surface condenser. The engines are lubricated without oil, which would cause the decay of the boiler-plates. The boiler is worked at a pressure of 120 lbs. per square inch, and the boats are war-

ranted capable of a speed of 18 knots an hour. The propelling-screw is three-bladed, having four different pitches to work in the water to the best advantage. The interior is ventilated by a fan driven by an engine made of phosphor bronze, which is run at 13,000 revolutions per minute. The boat rises 2 feet 6 inches above the surface of the water. The commanding officer stands in a sighting-turret and issues his commands to the inclosed interior through speaking-tubes, and steers the launch himself. The Whitehead torpedo is contained in a tubular casing at the side of the boat. The torpedoes are lowered into place by a peculiar gearing, and are charged to travel with an accurate aim for 400 yards. The torpedo is discharged from the tube by a current of compressed air. These launches are fitted with apparatus for discharging also Greek-fire or crude petroleum for a distance of 300 feet in 18 seconds of time; the petroleum ignites by the enemy's own fire, or is set on fire by a rocket.

One of the complete and formidable systems of torpedo-warfare has been developed by Admiral A. D. Porter, of the United States Navy, in the torpedo-steamer *Alarm*, built and fitted up after his plans, and commanded by Lieutenant Frederick H. Paine. The *Alarm* is 172 feet in length, 32 of which consist of the submerged ram; her breadth of beam is 27 feet 6 inches, and her draught 11 feet. She is built of charcoal iron on the bracket-plate plan, having a double hull, and is further divided up into water-tight compartments. From the extremity of her submerged bow protrudes a spar-torpedo, 13 feet below the water-line; and from each side project similar torpedoes, which explode under the enemy's bottom, when she swings around broadside. Nearly the whole hull is under water, displacing about 700 tons, the deck being only 3 feet above the sea; yet she is able, with her powerful compound engines, of making 15 knots an hour. At the bow is a 15-inch gun. With a strong electric light an enemy can be sighted at night. In her beams the torpedo-ship is armed with machine-guns for close fighting. The boat is steered by the same apparatus with which it is propelled, the Fowler wheel. With this triumphant mechanism the vessel can be turned about almost instantly, as though on a pivot. The torpedoes are thrust out from their receptacles in the depths of the hold immediately on the word of command. The spars are long iron cylinders, having at the extremity a metallic shell containing the explosive, a hundred pounds or more of gunpowder; it is fired by electricity; the angle at which the spar projects can be diversified by a heavy tackle, so that the torpedo may be sunk to any desired depth below the surface before striking and exploding. The ram must always attack the enemy bows on, which, owing to the feathering arrangement of the propeller, by which her direction can be momentarily altered without loss of leeway, she will be enabled to do

in every case except in a stern chase after a fleetier vessel. The Alarm has excellent sailing qualities, riding buoyantly in the heaviest seas. All the peculiar and novel mechanical arrangements are ripely contrived and conveniently disposed. She seems impregnable to the heaviest artillery, all her works and vital parts being under water, and only vulnerable through the steel-sheathed deck; several of the hermetically closed compartments might be penetrated without sinking or disabling the boat: the only danger probable is lest she be dragged down by the wreck of some gigantic iron-clad which she had destroyed. A remarkable feature in Admiral Porter's torpedo-boat is the precaution against the netting, mentioned below among torpedo defenses, which would render that kind of protection futile. If the torpedo strikes against one of these guards, its presence is indicated by a mechanical contrivance; and when the netting is pushed back, or broken through, and actual impact on the vessel's hull is accomplished, that event is mechanically indicated, and then first does the operator set off the torpedo.

The most promising schemes yet suggested for the special defense of ships against the attack of torpedoes are to hang a crinoline of wire-netting under the bilge and around the sides of a man-of-war, or to surround it with a convoy of torpedo-boats and towing-torpedoes, which must be numerous enough to watch for and intercept any attacking-torpedo. The latter method would greatly complicate a naval engagement. The British Thunderer has been provided with a crinoline of chain-netting. Various kinds and forms of netting defenses have been designed with the purpose of presenting the strongest protection against the torpedo consistent with the least resistance to the water. At best, such a defense would be a serious hinderance in sailing and manœuvring the vessel. In experiments with improved Whitehead torpedoes, a chain-net has been easily perforated, although the wire was $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick. The best form of net has been found to be wire grummet-matting, with strands about half an inch thick, rove into open meshes. Its advantage over the other kinds of netting is its great flexibility; the force of the torpedo is gradually arrested, the mat giving and then throwing off the torpedo on its recoil. The plan of providing a ship with defensive satellites, which shall patrol beside and before her when there is danger of torpedo attacks, is perhaps more practicable. She could be protected against attack from behind by a number of Harvey torpedoes or Whitehead torpedoes towed in the same way, which could be discharged against an attacking launch when sighted. It might be possible to protect the beams and bow also with torpedoes towed alongside. This plan of defense, if practicable against torpedo-launches, would still be a very imperfect protection against Whitehead and other submarine types of torpedo. Artillerists

have not yet despaired of defending vessels against torpedo-boats with light guns, which can quickly be brought to bear, and rapidly reloaded, or perhaps with some modified form of the Gatling gun, the principal object being to discharge as many shots as possible at the diminutive craft during the three minutes or so while she is within range.

TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC. This free state of Southern Africa ceased to exist as a separate nation in 1877, the territory of the republic being annexed by a British special commissioner to the British Empire on April 12th. After the occupation of Natal by the British in 1842, the Dutch Boers, or farmers, who formed a large part of the population, moved beyond the Orange and still later beyond the Vaal River, and here formed the two republics of Orange River and Transvaal. The latter was recognized by the British Government in 1852, and the Orange River Free State two years later. The Boers had constantly to struggle for superiority with the natives, who outnumbered them almost ten to one, and in 1876 this struggle threatened the very existence of the Transvaal Republic. (*See ANNUAL CYCLOPEDIA*, 1876.) In January, a British commissioner, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, arrived at Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal, accompanied by only a small body of Natal mounted police, besides his staff. As early as October 15, 1876, he had received his royal commission of appointment, by which he was authorized, in certain circumstances, to annex so much of the territory adjacent to the British colonies as to him, after due consideration, should seem fit. Immediately upon his arrival, Sir Theophilus Shepstone placed before the president, Mr. Burgers, the views and intentions of the British Government as regarded the necessity of an entire change in the administration of the country. The *Volksraad* or local parliament was summoned to consider the commissioner's proposals, and during the animated discussions which then ensued the president endeavored to bring the members and the people to a sense of the condition of the republic by the most full exposure of its weakness and extremity, and of the unpatriotic apathy of its people. He urged the Legislature to accept the terms proposed by Lord Carnarvon for a confederation with the British colonies. To this the extreme independents were bitterly opposed. He then warned them that without a proper conception of their obligations as a civilized government, their independence could not be maintained, and therefore proposed an alteration in the constitution which would give more power to the executive, and this was accepted as a means of escape from impending dissolution. Ministers of finance, of public works, of war, of justice, and other functionaries with high-sounding titles, were nominated to office; but in the mean while the financial condition of the country, bordering upon a state of bankruptcy, remained unimproved. Under

these circumstances the commissioner, on April 9th, declared his intention to proclaim, provisionally, the authority of the Queen over the territory. The president, Mr. Burgers, issued a formal protest against such proceedings, but intimated that he would, on behalf of his government, submit provisionally, while a deputation proceeded to England and America for the purpose of defending the rights of the people, and endeavoring to arrive at a peaceable solution of the matter. On April 12th, the proclamation of annexation was formally made. It began with a reference to the "Sand River Convention," which recognized the Transvaal as an independent state precisely a quarter of a century ago. The language of that instrument was very explicit; it guaranteed on the part of the British Government to the emigrant farmers north of the Vaal "the right to manage their own affairs, and to govern themselves according to their own laws, without any interference on the part of the British Government." But this arrangement, according to Sir T. Shepstone's reasoning, was founded upon certain well-understood though unexpressed conditions. The chief of these was that the new state should be able to maintain order and to control its native neighbors. But order had been imperfectly secured; the government failed to protect many of the white subjects, who were forced to make terms with the native chiefs and to pay them blackmail. Panics were frequent, both in the north, where Secocoeni's victory had disorganized the community, and in the south, where the Zulu king was threatening invasion. Loss of confidence had produced commercial ruin and state bankruptcy. The white inhabitants, though so vastly outnumbered by the blacks, had been divided into factions, and the approach of the presidential election, "so far from allaying the general anxiety or from inspiring hope in the future, is looked forward to by all parties as most likely to result in civil war, with its attendant anarchy and bloodshed." The temptations to which the natives were subjected by this spectacle of weakness had been increased by the war, in which the Boers suffered defeat in 1876, "thus at once shaking the prestige of the whites in South Africa, and placing every European community in peril." These were the reasons advanced by Sir T. Shepstone to justify the interference of the British Government with the independence conceded to the Boers by the Sand River Convention. The proclamation noted still further "how strongly a large proportion of the inhabitants of the Transvaal view the urgency and imminence of the circumstances by which they are surrounded, the state being unable to devise any means by which the country is to be saved from ruin." The territory, therefore, of the South African Republic was declared to be subject to the British Crown. The discontented were warned not to attempt resistance. Provision was made for the continuance of ex-

isting administrative and judicial arrangements, and a separate government was guaranteed to the Transvaal.

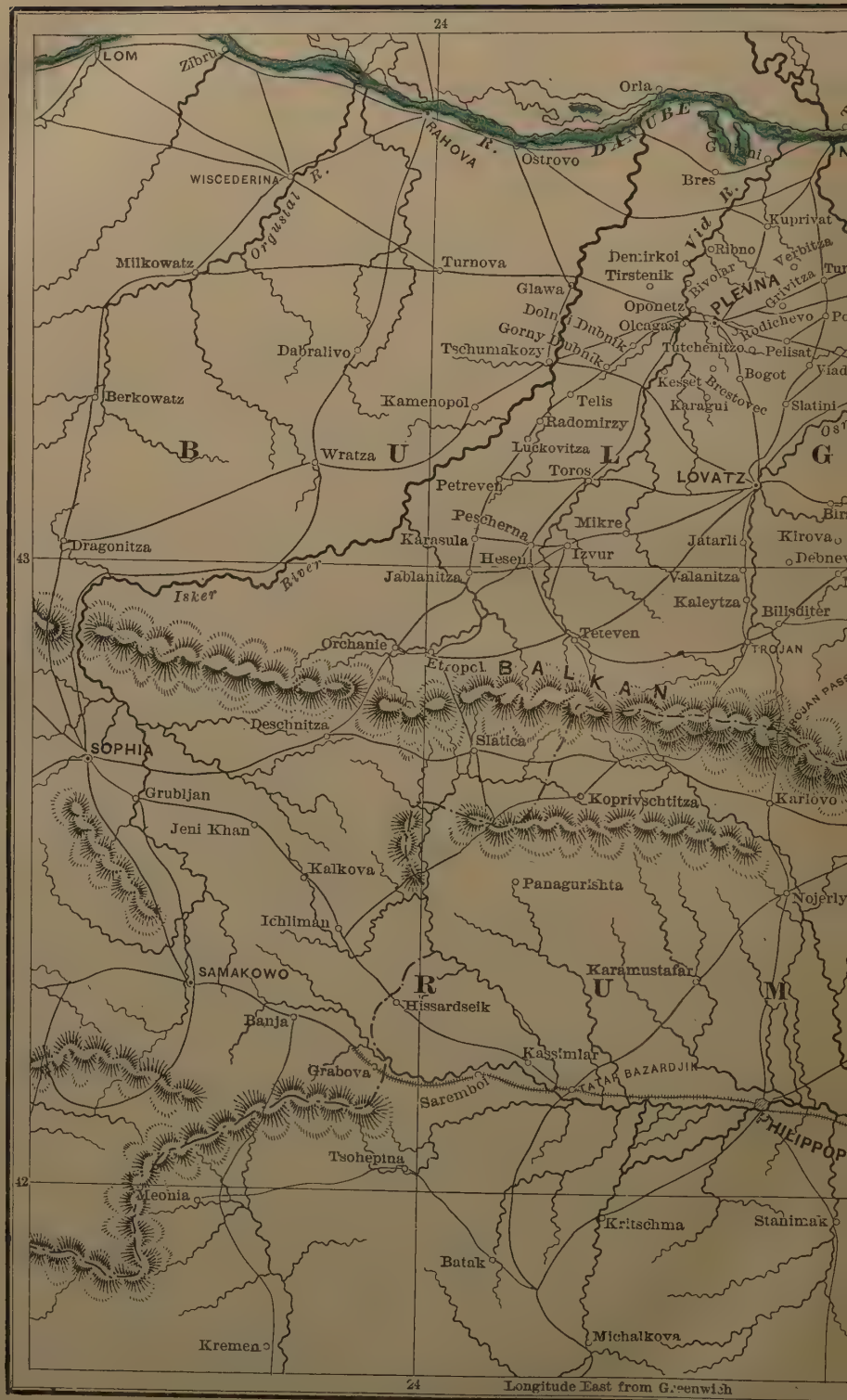
The change of government was effected without any disturbance. On May 4th, a command of British troops arrived in Pretoria and were cordially received by the population. Among the people the annexation met with but very little opposition. On the natives the effect of the annexation was also good. When it became known to them that the country had passed under British rule, they laid down their arms, and sent messages of friendship to Sir T. Shepstone.

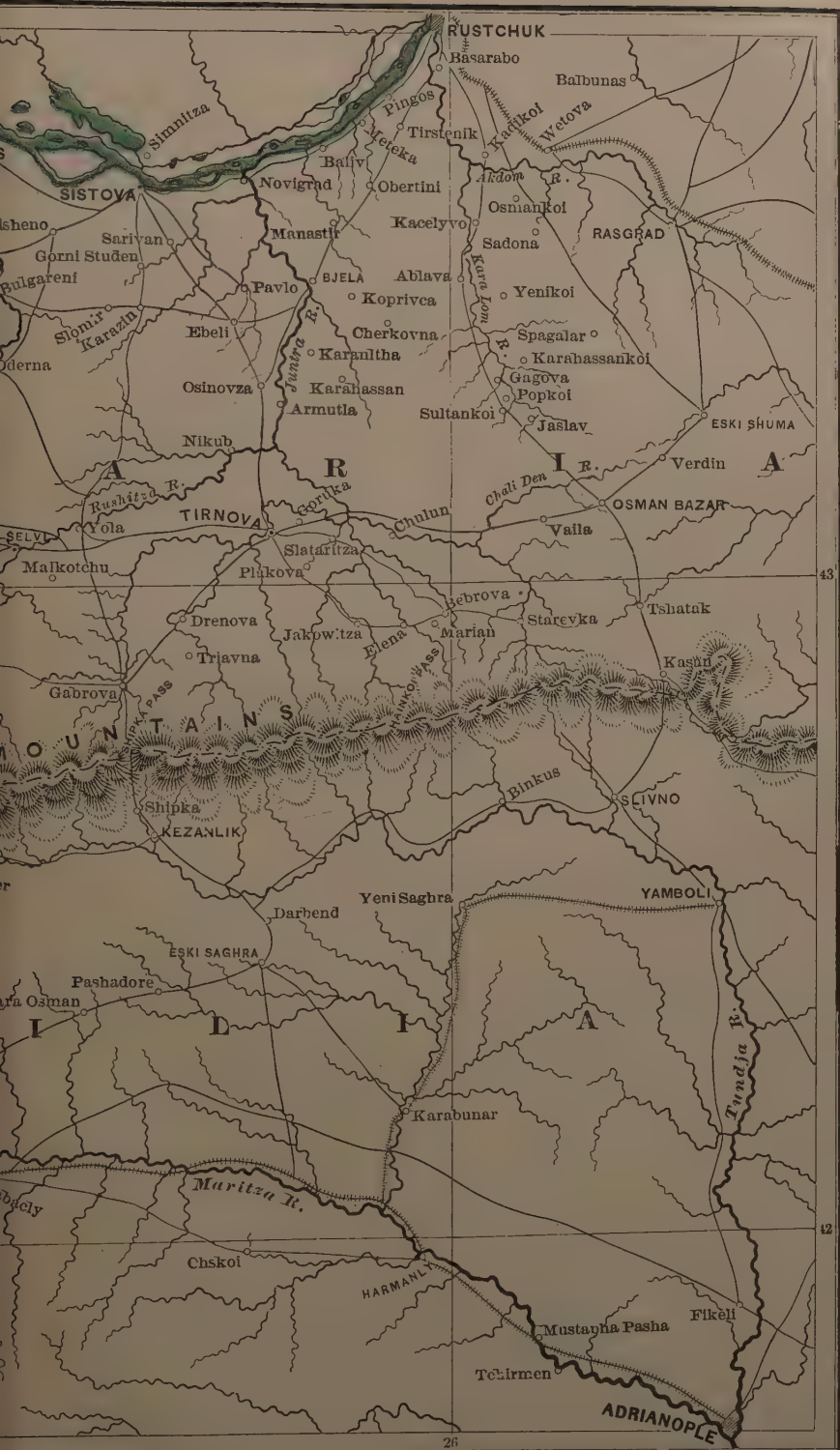
TURKEY, an empire in Eastern Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa. Reigning sovereign, Sultan Abdul-Hamid II., born September 22, 1842; succeeded his elder brother, Sultan Murad V., August 31, 1876. The heir-presumptive to the throne is Mehemet Reshad Effendi, the brother of the present Sultan, born November 3, 1844. (For an account of the dependencies of Turkey see EGYPT, MONTENEGRO, ROUMANIA, and SERVIA.)

The area and population of the Turkish Empire were as follows, according to the reports of the Statistical Department of the Turkish Ministry of Public Instruction:

DIVISIONS.	Area.	Population.
1. TURKEY PROPER.		
In Europe.....	140,370	9,400,364
In Asia and Africa.....	1,087,899	13,079,112
District of Constantinople.....		1,400,000
Nomads.....		2,000,000
Army and police.....		560,262
Foreign population.....		500,000
Total Turkey proper.....	1,228,269	31,939,738
2. DEPENDENCIES.		
In Europe:		
Roumania.....	46,799	5,073,000
Servia.....	14,606	1,367,000
In Africa:		
Egypt.....	869,839	17,000,000
Tunis.....	45,716	2,000,000
3. Tributary Principality of Samos.....	212	35,873
Total dependencies and tributary states.....	976,722	25,475,873
Total Turkish Empire....	2,204,991	57,415,616

An interesting account of the finances of Turkey, and of the causes which contribute to their present condition, is given in a work entitled "Stambul und das moderne Türken-thum" (Leipsic, 1877). It says: "It is probably without a parallel in the annals of history that a state which, 25 years ago, did not have a public debt, should contract within 20 years, in the midst of peace, and in possession of the most fertile and richest lands, a debt of 5-6,000,000,000 francs, and then declare itself bankrupt. But there was also a conjunction of events which has no parallel in history: an avaricious monarch, a government whose members did not even know the first principles of political economy, a large number of pashas over head and ears in debt, and all these indi-





viduals in the hands of swindlers of the worst kind, and, in addition, a corrupt press, which lauded these shameless proceedings in unmeasured terms."

In a report by Mr. Eugene Schuyler to the State Department at Washington appears a statement of the trade of Constantinople with the United States, for the year ended June 30, 1876, showing that the total imports amounted to \$2,665,426, and that the total exports to this country were valued at \$154,248. The articles imported were valued as follows:

Rifles.....	\$1,515,888
Carbines.....	26,186
Ammunition.....	922,020
Petroleum.....	187,571
All others.....	8,811
Total.....	\$2,655,426

This was an increase of \$940,637 as compared with the preceding year. The principal items of the exports to the United States were:

Opium, about.....	\$52,000
Attar of roses.....	48,000
Bags.....	21,000
Rugs.....	6,000
And miscellaneous "bazaar articles".....	17,000
Total.....	\$189,000

During the year only seven American vessels cleared from the port of Constantinople, as against no less than 2,134 British vessels, 1,732 of which were steamers.

On January 31st the Russian Government issued a circular note to its representatives at the courts of the other guaranteeing Powers. After recapitulating the diplomatic efforts at pacification, extending from the outbreak of the insurrection in 1875 to the convening of the Constantinople Conference, the note continues:

This conference in its preliminary deliberations arrived at a complete understanding, both respecting the conditions of peace, and the reforms to be introduced. It communicated the result to the Porte as the firm and unanimous wish of Europe, but met with an obstinate refusal. Thus, after more than a year of diplomatic efforts, demonstrating the value the Great Powers attach to the pacification of the East, and the right they possess of insuring it, because of the general interests involved, and their firm desire to obtain it by means of a European understanding, the Cabinets again find themselves in the same position as at the commencement of the crisis, which is further aggravated by the blood that has been shed, the passions that have been raised, and the indefinite prolongation of the deplorable state of things which weighs upon Europe, and justly preoccupies public opinion and the Governments.

The Porte pays no regard to its former engagements, to its duties as a member of the European concert, or to the unanimous wishes of the Great Powers. Far from having made a step toward a satisfactory solution of the Eastern question, the Ottoman Empire has been and remains a permanent menace to the peace of Europe, as well as to the sentiments of humanity and the conscience of Christian peoples.

The conference became a failure, and the ambassadors departed, leaving the embassies in care of *chargés d'affaires*.

In March, General Ignatieff set out on a tour to the different capitals, in order to propose a protocol to the signatory Powers. The proposal met with opposition from the British Government only, as several parts of it were considered derogatory to British interests. After considerable negotiations the Protocol was finally signed on March 31st.

Previous to the signing of the Protocol a meeting of the different ambassadors was held in the British Foreign Office. The minutes of this meeting were as follows:

Count Munster, Ambassador of Germany; Count Beust, Ambassador of Austria-Hungary; the Marquis d'Harcourt, Ambassador of France; the Earl of Derby, her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; General Count de Menabrea, Ambassador of Italy; and Count Shuvaloff, Ambassador of Russia, met together this day at the Foreign Office for the purpose of signing the Protocol proposed by Russia, relative to the affairs of the East.

Count Shuvaloff made the following declaration, placing at the same time a *pro-memoria* of it in the hands of her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State:

"If peace with Montenegro is concluded, and the Porte accepts the advice of Europe, and shows itself ready to replace its forces on a peace footing, and seriously to undertake the reforms mentioned in the Protocol, let it send to St. Petersburg a Special Envoy to treat of disarmament, to which his Majesty the Emperor would also on his part consent.

"If massacres similar to those which have stained Bulgaria with blood take place, this would necessarily put a stop to the measures of demobilization."

The Earl of Derby read and delivered to each of the other Plenipotentiaries a declaration, copy of which is annexed to the present *procès-verbal*.

General Count de Menabrea declared that Italy is only bound by the signature of the Protocol of this day's date, so long as the agreement happily established between all the Powers by the Protocol itself is maintained.

The signature of the Protocol was then proceeded with.

The following declaration was made by Earl Derby:

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, makes the following declaration in regard to the Protocol signed this day by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Italy, and Russia: "Inasmuch as it is solely in the interests of European peace that her Britannic Majesty's Government have consented to sign the Protocol proposed by that of Russia, it is understood beforehand that, in the event of the object proposed not being attained—namely, reciprocal disarmament on the part of Russia and Turkey, and peace between them—the Protocol in question shall be regarded as null and void.

"LONDON, March 31, 1877. (Signed) DERBY."

It was manifest that a peaceful solution of the Eastern troubles was still far from being realized. Russia, by massing large bodies of troops on the Roumanian border, was apparently threatening Turkey, so that in the latter country a strong feeling existed against disarmament. The Protocol was fully discussed in the Council of Ministers, and on April 10th the Porte sent its reply to the Powers, declining to receive it.

The concluding and most emphatic section of the Turkish answer brings back to the eyes of the Powers the Treaty of Paris, which the Protocol treated rudely. The portion of that document to which especial reference is made is the latter part of article 9, which says: "It is well understood that it [the firman promising amelioration of the condition of Turkish subjects without distinction of religion or race] could not give the right, in any case, to the aforesaid Powers to interfere either collectively or separately in the relations of his Majesty the Sultan with his subjects, nor in the interior administration of his Empire."

This answer of the Porte breathed a spirit of defiance to Russia, and seemed to make war inevitable. Active preparations were now made by both Governments for the coming struggle. The Russian forces in Bessarabia and Southern Russia were concentrated along the line of the Pruth, while the Turkish forces gathered on the Danube. On April 18th, the Russian Chancery in Constantinople was closed, and about the same time the Czar set out for Kishenev, the headquarters of the Russian army, accompanied by the Minister of War. On April 24th, the Czar issued his proclamation to the nation. The text is as follows:

Our faithful and beloved subjects know the strong interest we have constantly felt in the destinies of the oppressed Christian population of Turkey. Our desire to ameliorate and assure their lot has been shared by the whole Russian nation, which now shows itself ready to bear fresh sacrifices to alleviate the position of the Christians in the Balkan Peninsula.

The blood and property of our faithful subjects have always been dear to us, and our whole reign attests our constant solicitude to preserve to Russia the benefit of peace. This solicitude never failed to actuate us during the deplorable events which occurred in Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Bulgaria. Our object before all was to effect amelioration in the position of the Christians in the East by means of pacific negotiations; and in concert with the great European Powers, our allies and friends, for two years we have made incessant efforts to induce the Porte to effect such reforms as would protect the Christians in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria from the arbitrary measures of local authorities. The accomplishment of these reforms was absolutely stipulated by anterior engagements contracted by the Porte toward the whole of Europe.

Our efforts, supported by diplomatic representations, made in common by the other Governments, have not, however, attained their object. The Porte has remained unshaken in its formal refusal of any effective guarantee for the security of its Christian subjects, and has rejected the conclusions of the Constantinople Conference. Wishing to essay every possible means of conciliation in order to persuade the Porte, we proposed to the other Cabinets to draw up a special Protocol comprising the most essential conditions of the Constantinople Conference, and to invite the Turkish Government to adhere to this international act, which states the extreme limits of our peaceful demands. But our expectation was not fulfilled. The Porte did not defer to this unanimous wish of Christian Europe, and did not adhere to the conclusions of the Protocol.

Having exhausted pacific efforts, we are compelled by the haughty obstinacy of the Porte to proceed to more decisive acts, feeling that our equity and our own dignity enjoin it. By her refusal Turkey

places us under the necessity of having recourse to arms.

Profoundly convinced of the justice of our cause, and humbly submitting ourselves to the grace and help of the Most High, we make known to our faithful subjects that the moment foreseen when we pronounced words to which all Russia responded with complete unanimity has now arrived. We expressed the intention to act independently when we deemed it necessary, and when Russia's honor should demand it. In now invoking the blessing of God upon our valiant armies, we give them the order to cross the Turkish frontier.

ALEXANDER.

Given at Kishenev, this the 12th day of April [old style], in the year of grace 1877, and the 23d year of our reign.

The formal declaration of war was handed to the Turkish *chargé d'affaires* in St. Petersburg on April 24th. It declared that, as the negotiation between the Porte and Russia had not led to the desired result, the Czar, to his regret, saw himself forced to take up arms. Russia would therefore from that day be at war with the Porte. The diplomatic relations were interrupted, and the members of the Ottoman embassy would receive their passports, as likewise the Ottoman subjects in Russia who might wish for them. Those who wished to remain would enjoy the protection of the laws.

In the mean time a strong feeling in favor of peace began to make itself manifest in Servia and Montenegro. On January 25th, Midhat Pasha addressed a friendly note to the two provinces, which was favorably received. With Servia, peace was finally concluded on March 1st. (*See SERVIA*.) The negotiations with Montenegro continued until the middle of April, but without any result, as the two Governments could not agree on the territory to be ceded to Montenegro.

In the beginning of February an important change took place in the Government of Turkey. Midhat Pasha was deposed and banished, and Edhem Pasha made grand-vizier in his place.

On March 19th the first Turkish Parliament met, which had been elected in accordance with a clause of the new constitution. It was opened by the Sultan in person. In the speech from the throne he returned thanks to Providence for having been able to open the first session of his Parliament, and he then enumerated the principal laws which the two assemblies would be called upon to discuss during this session. These were an electoral bill, a provincial bill, a bill on commercial regulations, a code of civil procedure, measures for the reorganization of the tribunals, the promotion and retirement of public functionaries, a press bill, a bill for the organization of a court account, and finally the budget law. The Sultan specially recommended the study and adoption of the financial bills, and he stated that measures would be taken to offer the creditors of Turkey, with the concurrence and consent of their representatives, the most solid guarantees for the execution of the engagements of foreign creditors, while at the same time reconciling them with the urgent necessities of the

treasury. He also expressed hope of a favorable issue to the negotiations entered into with Montenegro, a result which would enable the Government to send the troops at present under arms to their homes, to the great advantage of agriculture. Finally, the Sultan declared that, though the conference, which met in Constantinople on the proposal of England, did not result in a definite understanding, it had been none the less demonstrated that both before and since the conference the Government had been, and would be, ready to anticipate in practice those wishes of the Powers which could be reconciled with existing treaties, the rules of international law, and the exigencies of the situation.

In Bosnia, the insurrection continued to smoulder on during the early part of the year. In the Herzegovina outrages were committed by the Bashi-Bazouks upon the refugees who had returned from Austria, and were about to rebuild their homes.



TURKISH BATH.

In April an insurrection broke out among the Miridites, a Catholic tribe of Albania, occupying the country between Prisrend and Scutari. Dervish Pasha was sent against them with about 10,000 men; and having defeated them in several small engagements, they retreated to the mountains, where they were soon forced to surrender by a scarcity of provisions.

At the outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Turkey, the two armies were about 450 miles apart. The Russian army was massed near the northeastern frontier of Roumania, with the headquarters at Kishenev, a town on the railroad between Odessa and Jassy. The Turkish troops were stationed at various points along the line of the Danube from Tchernetz

to Silistria. Between the armies was the principality of Roumania, which, nominally a vassal of Turkey, had been drifting during the period immediately preceding the war into an alliance with Russia. Late in March, stores and ammunition were sent by the Russians into the former country, and the Russian and Roumanian railway lines were connected, so that rolling-stock could be easily concentrated at Jassy. On Monday, April 23d, about 17,000 Russian troops were transferred by railway to Jassy, which is about 80 miles distant from Kishenev. Within twenty-four hours the Russians occupied Galatz, Braila (also called Ibrail, Brailov, and Brailov), and Bucharest, the capital of Roumania. The Russians made themselves masters of the Roumanian railway system, and could mass their forces either at Giurgevo or Tchernetz. There is a tolerable road between Bucharest and Oltenitza, where the Danube is about 800 yards wide. At Giurgevo the width of the river is three-fourths of a mile. The natural crossing-places are at Giurgevo, Oltenitza, and Kalarash, and of the three Giurgevo is the most important. The Danube is a wide and swift river, across which it would not be easy to throw a bridge of boats; but as the line of defense was so long, the assailants had on the whole a great advantage. The Turkish divisions were scattered, and the assailing army could be massed quietly and hurled suddenly in overwhelming force against the defenders at a single point. The first line of the Turkish defense was, however, quite formidable. The southern bank of the Danube is for the most part high, while the Roumanian is low and swampy. The Turkish towns nestle among the hills, and many of them are fortified, while the Roumanian side is desolate. The little Turkish gunboats, each carrying a heavy gun, could have pretty much their own way, unless the Russians could drive them off with torpedoes, large numbers of which had been stored along the Roumanian bank. Of the fortified towns in Turkey, the most important are those forming what is known as the Turkish quadrilateral—Rustchuk, Silistria, Varna, and Shumla. Rustchuk is a town of about 30,000 inhabitants, and is situated on the Danube. In 1811 it was besieged for several weeks, and was finally taken by the Russians. After its evacuation in 1812 the Russians burned it, but it was soon rebuilt, and what is now the town of Giurgevo, on the other side of the Danube, was constructed as a fortified bridge-head. At the opening of the Danubian campaign the Russians then occupied Giurgevo, and the Turks Rustchuk, but several months passed in which both armies attempted to make a passage, until at last the Turks gained a foothold on one of the islands, and eventually captured Giurgevo. During the early months of 1877, the fortifications of the town were considerably improved. In April, for a distance of three miles along the margin of the stream, the bank was thickly

studded with earthwork batteries facing in every direction, so that they could sweep the whole broad bosom of the Danube so thoroughly that a row-boat could not run the gantlet of their iron hailstorm. Behind the low bluff along the bank there was an undulating plateau, about two miles broad, extending backward to a continuous rising ground, having a series of knolls upon its surface. On each of these knolls was an intrenched work, while the ridge above was "a great intrenched camp, with an elaborate earthwork redoubt on each flank and another in the centre."

Silistria, another strongly-fortified Turkish town on the Danube, with about 20,000 inhabitants, is a very ancient city. Its fortifications are said to be among the best military works of the time, and are considered pretty nearly impregnable. Varna, with about 20,000 inhabitants, lies on the northern side of a small bay of the Black Sea. It is also a very ancient town. The sea-side is defended by three powerful batteries, and as ships of large size could not approach nearer than for bombardment purposes, these batteries are considered sufficient for the defense of the harbor. On the land-side the city is completely inclosed by a wall, and at every favorable place bastions have been thrown out, and are heavily armed. The remaining corner of this quadrilateral, Shumla, a town of about 40,000 inhabitants, is also one of the strongest fortifications in Turkey. Roads from Varna, Constantinople, Rustchuk, and Silistria, meet there. The town lies on the north slope of the Balkan, about midway between its crest and the Lower Danube, in a gorge, horseshoe-shaped, and inclosed on three sides by mountains. In all the wars between Turkey and Russia, it has been the point of concentration for the Turkish forces. In the vicinity is an intrenched camp, capable of accommodating from 40,000 to 60,000 men. At the summit of the cliffs which surround it is a wide table-land, covered with brush and underwood, intersected by narrow, confined paths. The fortifications which crown the heights are of great extent. Besides the strongly-bastioned wall, there are numerous detached works, massive barracks, and hospitals, built since 1830. The most accessible approaches are guarded by strong forts. The Russians attempted to take it in 1774, 1807, 1810, and in 1828, but without success. Besides these four, the Turks have the two other important fortresses of Widin and Nicopolis, on the Danube. This river would thus form with its fortresses the first line of the Turkish defense. If the Russians effected a crossing, and pushed on, the Turks would have to fall back on their second line, the Balkan range. This is the main defense of Central Turkey, a great rampart, which the Russians would have to scale before they could reach Adrianople and Constantinople. These mountains are 5,000 feet high at the western extremity and 2,000 feet high at the sea.

The distance from the Danube to the top of the passes is about 50 or 60 miles, across a rough and broken country, and the declivities of the mountains themselves are clothed with forests. The climate is very cold and bleak. Between the Balkan range and the Danube there are two of the fortresses just mentioned—Shumla and Varna—one of which commands all the roads from Rustchuk and Silistria to Constantinople, and the other the coast road from the Dobrudja and the Lower Danube. The Russian troops would be exposed to the fire of the Turkish gunboats and monitors on the coast road, and Shumla is the strongest fortress in Central Turkey. Beyond the Balkan range is an undulating country sloping toward the Sea of Marmora. From Adrianople a railroad runs to Constantinople, a distance of 70 miles. Within a few miles of the Bosphorus there is a range of hills which would form a third line of defense if the Turks were driven from the river and the mountains.

In the Dobrudja the two principal points of defense for the Turks are Tultcha and Hirsova. The town of Tultcha was originally the *tête de pont* of Ismail when both places belonged to Turkey. It is situated on the right bank of the Danube, and at an angle of the river near to where it branches into three channels. The two southern outlets were at one time defended by Tultcha. The ground surrounding the place is very unfavorable for defensive works, being low and swampy, and commanded by some elevated points in the rear of the town. Since the improvement of the Danube navigation, considerable importance attaches to Tultcha as a *position de passage*. Hirsova derived its sole importance from possessing a permanent bridge of boats, the only one on the Danube in 1809. This led the Turks to add to its defenses and construct around it five bastioned fronts, surrounded by a ditch. Hirsova, however, holds a position of control over the Danube that is important in the attack or defense of the Dobrudja, as it represents the terminus of a defensive line across that territory which might be utilized by the Turks before the Russians could seize it.

In Turkey the army has been organized under regulations issued in 1871. Its ranks are entirely supplied from the Mahommedans, except in certain privileged districts, such as Albania and Bosnia, which furnish special corps of their own. In the rest of Turkey every able-bodied Mussulman of 20 years and upward is bound by law to serve; but, notwithstanding this law, a young Turk of the wealthier classes can always obtain exemption. The term of service is 20 years, of which 4 are spent in the active army (*nizam*), 2 on furlough (*ichtjat*), 6 in the reserve (*redef*), and 8 in the *mustehafiz*, corresponding to the German *Landsturm*.

The total military forces of Turkey, exclusive of the sedentary army formed of those who have served 12 years, are as follows:

DIVISIONS.	Regi- ments.	War Footing.	Peace Footing.
Infantry	86	117,360	100,800
Cavalry	24	22,416	17,280
Field artillery	6	7,800	7,800
Artillery in fortresses.....	4	5,200	5,200
Engineers	2	1,600	1,600
Detached corps in Candia, Tri- poli, and Tunis.....	8	16,000	16,000
Total.....	80	170,376	149,680
Reserves			148,680
Auxiliaries			75,000
Irregulars			87,000
Total.....			459,360

Among the irregular troops are the 16 regiments of *gendarmes*; the Bashi-Bazouks, volunteer infantry, who receive nothing but weapons and ammunition from the Government; the Spahis, volunteer cavalry furnished chiefly by the Mahomedan lords of Bosnia and other provinces; Bedouins from Asia and Africa, and other volunteer bodies. The auxiliaries are made up of the contingents furnished by the tributary states and the provinces not subject to the Nizam or standing army service. Prior to the outbreak of the war, the number of the Turkish troops in Bulgaria was estimated at 115,000 infantry, 3,000 artillery, and 216 guns. This army was distributed as follows: In Tultcha, 7,000; Silistria, 18,000; Rustchuk, 10,000; Varna,

8,000; Shumla, 18,000; Tirnova, 5,000; Nicopolis and Sistova, 2,000; and in and around Widin, 50,000 men and 144 guns. Another estimate stated that at the outbreak of the war the Turks had about 100,000 men available for the defense of the Balkans and the Danube. At Widin, there were 20,000 men; at Rustchuk, 12,000; at Silistria, 20,000; at Shumla, 45,000; at other points, 3,000. On the Greek frontier 30,000 Turks were stationed, and at least 90,000 troops were scattered along the borders of Servia, Montenegro, and Austria. The Turkish forces in Asia Minor did not number more than 80,000 men; so that the effective strength of the armies of the Porte was about 300,000.

The Russian army consists, according to the law of 1874, of the standing army and the *Opoltschenie*, corresponding to the German *Landwehr*. The standing army is composed of land and marine troops. The land army comprises troops obtained by an annual conscription, to which all young men of over 21 years of age are liable; the reserves; the supplementary troops, intended as substitutes for the losses in the active army; the Cossacks; and bodies of troops made up of foreigners. The *Opoltschenie* is made up of the entire remaining male population between the ages of 20 and 40, able to bear arms. The following table gives the strength of the Russian army on a war footing:

DIVISIONS.	Battalions.	Squadrons.	Guns.	Officers.	Combatants.	Non-combatants.	Horses.
A. RUSSIA IN EUROPE.							
1. Field Army.....	543	341	2,172	18,150	674,957	53,042	132,550
2. Reserves.....	171½	...	...	3,500	170,700	13,000	10,000
3. Supplementary troops.....	170	156	18	5,750	235,000	85,300	27,000
4. Local troops, etc.....	...	...	...	10,800	274,900	41,400	1,800
Total.....	...	...	...	38,200	1,353,557	142,742	171,350
B. CAUCASUS.							
1. Field Army.....	118	16	836	2,888	134,500	10,200	18,170
2. Reserves.....	1	...	...	22	998	65	8
3. Supplementary troops.....	29	12	...	901	33,282	5,586	2,142
4. Local troops.....	...	...	...	1,100	47,500	3,280	720
Total.....	...	...	...	4,906	216,380	19,131	21,040
C. RUSSIA IN ASIA.							
1. Field Army.....	4½	...	88	187	6,200	1,000	1,800
2. Local troops.....	...	...	...	870	28,500	3,000	1,700
Total.....	...	...	...	1,057	34,700	4,000	3,500
Grand Total.....	...	...	...	44,163	1,609,637	165,873	195,890

To these must be added the irregular troops, comprising 23 battalions, 180 guns, 3,505 officers, 131,290 combatants, 5,698 non-combatants, and 120,999 horses. In preparing for the present war the Russian Government called out or "mobilized" only part of the reserve. According to trustworthy reports the army organized for the conflict consisted recently of 275,000 infantry, 20,000 cavalry, and 900 guns. Prior to the order to enter Roumania, these troops were distributed as follows in proximity to the seat of war: The Seventh and Twelfth

Corps, numbering 60,000 infantry, 4,000 cavalry, and 288 guns, were at Odessa and Sebastopol. The Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Corps were at and around Kishenev; they numbered 120,000 infantry, 8,000 cavalry, and 432 guns. The Army of the Caucasus, intended to invade Asiatic Turkey, numbered 65,000 infantry, 8,000 cavalry, and 180 guns. This distribution of the army enabled Russia to begin hostilities with a much greater force than in the Russo-Turkish war of 1853, when only 74,000 men crossed the Pruth at the beginning of the

campaign. The Roumanian army consisted of 60,000 men poorly equipped and badly disciplined. It was concentrated at Krajova, and occupied Kalafat. The commander of the Turkish forces on the Danube was Abdul Kerim Pasha, while the Russian army of invasion was placed under the command of the Grand-Duke Nicholas, the brother of the Emperor.

The naval force of Turkey consisted at the close of 1875 of 20 iron-clad ships and 70 other steamers. The greater number of the iron-clads were built in Great Britain. The Turkish navy was manned in 1875 by 30,000 sailors

and 4,000 marine troops. The Turkish iron-clad fleet was as follows:

CLASSES.	Number.	Guns.	Average Horse-Power.
Frigates.....	7	104	971
Corvettes.....	8	85	882
Gunboats.....	10	10	150

The Russian navy consists of two great divisions, the Baltic and Black Sea fleets, each of which is again subdivided into sections. In 1875 the Russian navy was composed as follows:

CLASSES.	Number.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse-Power.
1. BALTIC FLEET.				
Iron-clads (inclusive of 4 in building).....	27	197	143,004	28,280
Men-of-war.....	44	190		
Transport steamers.....	66	...		
2. IN THE BLACK SEA.				
Iron-clads (inclusive of 1 in building).....	2	4	81,836	4,880
Men-of-war (inclusive of 1 in building).....	25	81		
Transport steamers.....	4	...		
3. IN THE CASPIAN SEA.				
Men-of-war (inclusive of 1 in building).....	11	89	8,856	1,400
Vessels not armed.....	8	...		
4. SIBERIAN FLEET.				
Men-of-war.....	6	18	624	217
Vessels not armed.....	9	...		
5. ARAL FLEET—Steamers.....	18	88	8,800	1,668
6. WHITE SEA—Steamers.....	3	4	1,000	140
Total.....	223	561	188,120	81,080

Connected with the fleet were 89 admirals, 4,000 officers, and 25,943 seamen. The iron-clad fleet of war comprised the following vessels:

IRON-CLADS.	Number.	Guns.	Tonnage.	Horse-Power.
Mastless turret-ship..	1	4	1,800	9,662
Frigates.....	8	76	4,600	36,185
Corvettes.....	8	10	600	5,161
Turret monitors.....	14	20	1,600	18,500
Floating batteries,...	8	74	1,110	10,285
Total.....	29	184	9,210	74,798

Immediately upon the declaration of war the Russian troops crossed the Pruth and, as stated above, occupied Jassy, Galatz, and other important points in Roumania. Small bodies had previously entered Roumania, and a detachment of Cossacks had reached Kalafat, opposite Widin. The Roumanian Government formally protested, and withdrew its troops from the districts occupied by the Russians.

On April 25th the Porte replied to the Russian declaration of war. The following is the principal passage in which she appeals to the mediation of Europe on the strength of the 8th Article of the Treaty of Paris:

The Sublime Porte consequently falls back on Article 8 of the Treaty of Paris, which is in these terms: "Should there arise between the Sublime Porte and one or more of the signatory Powers any

misunderstanding threatening the maintenance of their relations, the Sublime Porte and each of the Powers, before having recourse to the employment of force, will give the other contracting parties an opportunity of preventing this extremity by their mediatory action." Although it is not the Ottoman Government which threatens to take the initiative of aggression, and although, consequently, it was by rights the part of the Russian Government to appeal to these stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, this Imperial Government, in order to avoid all misunderstanding, applies to the signatory Powers of that Treaty for them to use their good offices in the grave circumstances in which it is placed, by applying the article before mentioned, and thus putting an end to the dangerous tension affecting the relations of the two states by means of such mediatory action in conformity with right and treaty.

The Russians soon after closed the navigation of the Danube and notified the foreign vessels to leave the river. By May 1st, the Turkish gunboats had all left the Lower Danube, as the Russians had placed a large number of torpedoes all along the river. When hostilities began, Hobart Pasha, the commander of the Turkish Black Sea fleet, with his vessel, was at Rustchuk. Against the advice of his friends he determined to run by the Russian batteries, and bring his vessel out to the Black Sea. He left Rustchuk at night. On arriving at Galatz, which was guarded by torpedoes and heavy batteries commanding the river, the lights on the steamer had been extinguished, but a rocket from the Roumanian shore showed

that Hobart Pasha's approach was discovered, and apprised the Muscovite gunners. On his coming abreast of the batteries, the heavy guns began to fire, but the Rethymo, Hobart Pasha's vessel, was run so close inshore that the gunners were unable to depress their pieces fast enough to get good aim. The admiral only fired one shot, and the Rethymo passed to the Black Sea safely. After the first dash of the Russians from the Pruth to the Danube, by which they managed to secure Galatz and Braila, both sides seemed to relapse into inactivity. Although large numbers of Russians crossed the Pruth, so that on May 1st there were 120,000 in Roumania, they advanced slowly. The movements of the Turks appeared to have been supine, and prompted more by unreasonable panic than by any strategical principle or accurate conception of a plan of campaign. On the outbreak of hostilities the Turkish army held considerable force at Widin, and the remainder of the troops were scattered along the Danube and in the rear of the stream as far as Varna when the Russian advance took place. The Turkish staff appeared to have at

once rushed to the conclusion that the narrow neck of land between Galatz and the mouth of the Danube, which forms the northern portion of the Dobrudja, was the menaced point; and the troops hurried in that direction, and suffered considerably from sickness contracted in the unhealthy marsh-land upon which they were thrown without proper stores of supplies, food, or medicines. They were, however, afterward massed toward Silistria and Rustchuk. The Turkish monitors had early in May thrown several shells into Reni, Galatz, and Braila, and the inhabitants of these towns were, in consequence, ordered to leave. On April 29th the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Roumania communicated to the Chamber of Deputies a convention with Russia, dated April 16, 1877, in which the Prince of Roumania assured to the Russians a free passage and the treatment due a friendly army, and the Czar bound himself to respect the rights of Roumania. The minister said the convention was to secure respect for Roumania's position as an individual state in accordance with the Treaty of Paris. This convention was adopted by both Chambers.



BOSPORUS, SHOWING CASTLES OF EUROPE AND ASIA.

The Turkish Government then informed the Roumanian agent that, in view of the convention made with Russia and the entrance of the Russian troops into Roumania, the Porte could no longer look upon the Prince and the local authorities as free agents, but as being in the power of the enemy; and could, therefore, hold no more official communication with them. The Porte likewise addressed a circular on the subject to the Powers, which, after referring to the breach of neutrality implied by such a convention as that made by Roumania, and to the violation of the Treaty of Paris of which

Russia had been guilty by occupying that country, accused the Government of the Prince of having betrayed the interests of his country and the confidence of his suzerain, besides disappointing the hopes cherished by Europe when it established the united principalities. Such faithlessness could not, according to the note, be too strongly condemned.

In the first week of May an action occurred between the Turkish gunboats and the Russian batteries on the Danube, but without any very important result. The Roumanian troops again occupied Kalafat, and the Turks, regarding

them as enemies, shelled the fortress from Widin. The fire was returned, and thus actual warfare was begun between the Porte and its vassal state. Prince Charles assumed the command of the Roumanian army, which had been increased by the calling-out of the militia and the reserves. On May 8th, two Turkish monitors, supported by the shore batteries at Ghiacet, opened a severe fire upon the Russian batteries at Braila, which replied vigorously. The cannonade lasted three hours. Braila was uninjured. All night there was great activity in the Russian camp, showing that they were about to assume the offensive. Early on the following morning their batteries recommenced cannonading Ghiacet. Later in the day a body of Cossacks crossed the river and destroyed all the works around the town. On May 11th, the Russian batteries at Braila succeeded in sinking a Turkish monitor before that town. Cannonading continued during this time all along the river. At Oltenitza the Russian batteries bombarded the town of Turtukai on the opposite bank, and succeeded in firing the town, which was then abandoned by the Turks. The forward movement of the Russian troops during May continued very slowly. Large bodies of them were massed at Giurgevo, opposite Rustchuk, and were sent on to Simnitza. The principal causes of the delay of the Russians were the great difficulties of transportation encountered in Bulgaria. The roads in Roumania were also in such a condition, brought on by the incessant rains, that the troops could march only under the greatest difficulties.

One of the most daring deeds in the early part of the war was performed on the Lower Danube near Braila on the morning of May 25th. A small detachment of Russian soldiers, commanded by Lieutenant Dubasheff, accompanied by the commander of the Roumanian flotilla, Major Murgescu, left the northern shore of the Danube in a number of small boats, and proceeded toward the point Petra Fetei, below Matchin, and opposite Braila, at which point there was stationed a large Turkish monitor. The night was very dark, and they managed to surround the monitor before being discovered by the Turkish lookouts. When finally observed by the sentries on board they were challenged. Major Murgescu replied in Turkish, "Friends." The Turks, evidently not satisfied, commenced firing in the direction of Matchin, not knowing where these boats came from. The shots flew wide of their mark, and did no damage to the men in the boats. During the firing several of the Russian soldiers plunged into the water, swam silently to the hull of the iron-clad vessel, and placed the deadly torpedo in close contact with the bottom of the monitor. After the destructive machine had been securely fastened and the wires of an electric battery accurately adjusted, the men retired to the neighboring shore of the river, and at half-past three in the morning the monitor was blown into the air, with all the officers

and crew. The town of Matchin opposite which the action took place is situated on the right or Bulgarian side of the Danube, distant from Braila ten miles to the eastward. Being a place of moderate strength, it was selected by the Turks as the base of monitor operations against Braila; but, owing to the uncertainty attending the river-levels at this season, it has been the point where the monitors took refuge during a threatened subsidence.

By June 3d the Russians had finally occupied the chief positions on the Danube, and their lines extended from Galatz to Kalafat. The number of Russians was estimated at 240,000, without counting the Roumanians or the reserves, who numbered 60,000 men. On June 6th, the Emperor Alexander arrived at Ploieshti, and took up his headquarters at that place. In the beginning of June, another attempt was made, without success, by the Russians to sink a Turkish monitor.

At the same time that the Russians crossed into Roumania, they also entered into Armenia, the easternmost province of Turkey in Asia. The scene of war is thus described by the *Invalide*, the official organ of the Russian War Department:

The general character of the country bordering upon our trans-Caucasian Provinces is that of a mountainous land, of which the hills are high and steep, but the valleys are wide, and favor military movements. There are numerous carriage-roads, but they are in a bad condition, especially in spring, at the rainy season, and in autumn. They require frequent repair. The principal roads connecting the vilayet of Erzerum with our trans-Caucasian Provinces are these: 1. From Alexandropol, three roads lead to Kars by way of Arpa Chai, the border port. Branching out from Molla Musa, one of these roads proceeds to Tichnis and Hadji Vali; the second to Kisil Tebachuebach and Kuruk Dara; while the third and most northerly goes to Mekus. Our troops marched along the two former roads, these being comparatively easy and passable at the time. The last road to Mekus is well provided with grass, but circuitous. The distance from Alexandropol to Kars is 70 versts (1 verst = $\frac{1}{2}$ English mile). 2. From the Province of Erivan three roads lead to Bayazid. Of these, two are carriage-roads, repaired by our Erivan detachment in 1854, while the third is fit only for horses. The first road goes from the village of Igdir to the post of Orgoff, then ascends the Tehangil ridge, and, passing by a fresh-water lake, reaches the Kurd village of Kurabulach. Thence it proceeds along the western side of the lake Baigel, crosses the river Garnaux Tchai, and terminates at Bayazid. The second road goes from the village of Tehachtehe, in the Province of Erivan, 20 versts northwest of the Orgoff post, through the Pass of Karavan Serai, and the valley of the Balik Tchai. It then makes for Diadin, situate on the great transit road from Erzerum to Bayazid, and farther west reaches Bayazid. This pass is not so high as the preceding one, but has no water at first; at the rainy season, too, the valley of the Balik Tchai becomes a swamp. The third road is at present only for horses, but may easily be made practicable for carriages. It is south from our port of Abasgel, and, ascending the pass of the same name, proceeds to the Monastery of Surpu Oganess, west of Diadin. Bayazid is 135 versts from a river. 3. From Akhaltz'kh to Ardaban there is but one carriage-road. It accompanies the right bank of the river Dozchoff Tchai, from the village of Ker, ascends in zigzags the ridge Souk Pugar,

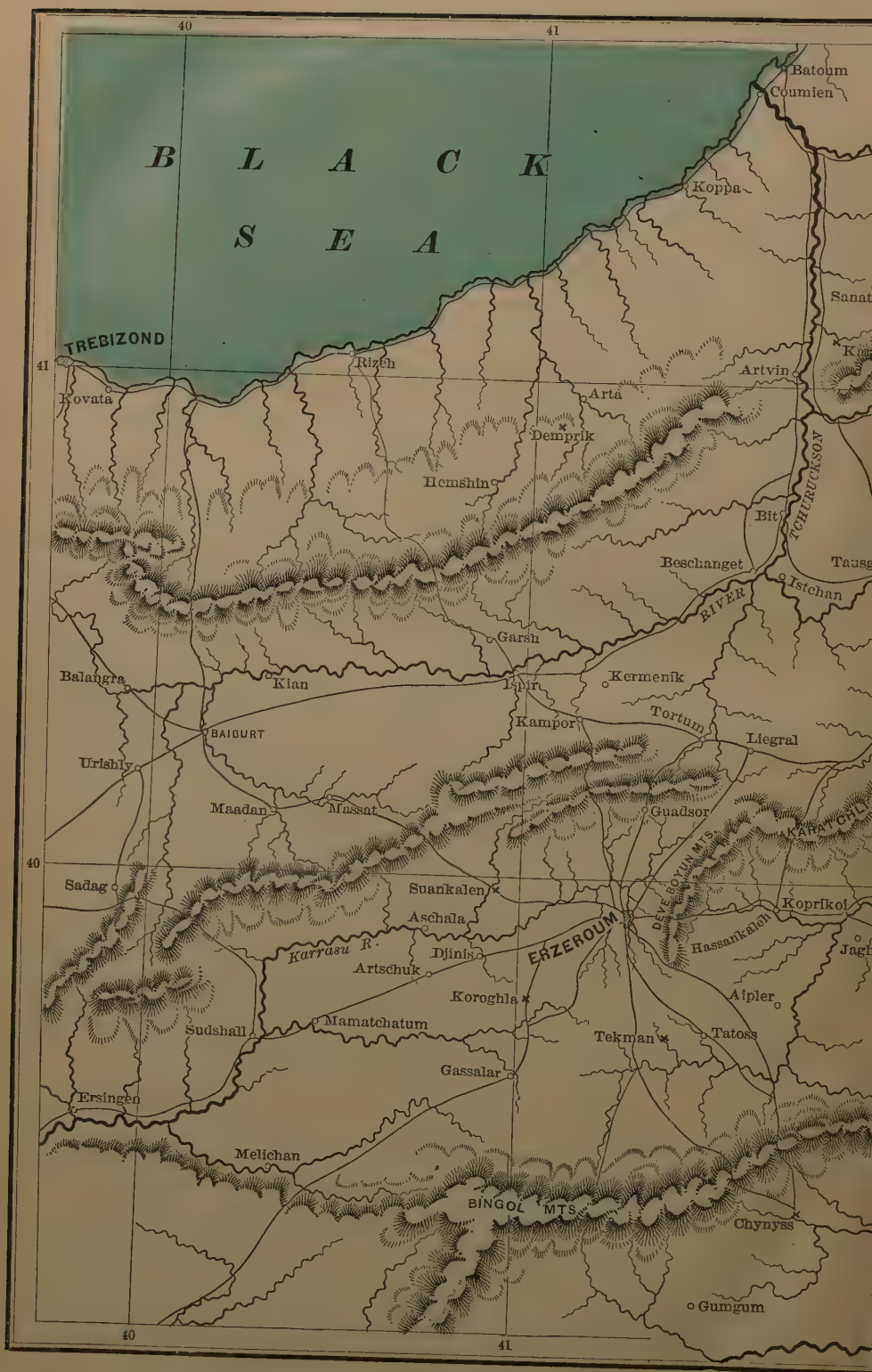
passes along Mount Olgar, and descends to Ardahan. The road runs through the village of Kanardel, and, crossing the hills of Ardjan and the river Kara Tchai, descends to Ardahan. At a distance of about 90 versts from Osurget to Batum there are two roads—one a carriage-road along the shore by the fortress of Ziche Dsiri, the other a mule-track by Kobuleti and the fortress of Tchuruksu. Besides these, there is another difficult mule-track from Akhaltzikh to Batum through Chul. The distance is about 50 versts. The road from Kars to Erzerum, a distance of about 200 versts, goes by the village of Kotanli, and, having ascended the Soghanli ridge, proceeds to Medgingert, Khorassan, Ardos, Koprikoi, and Hassan Kaleh, and farther on to Erzerum. Although this road is habitually used by the carriages traveling between Alexandropol and Erzerum, it is very troublesome to pass, especially in spring. Another road connecting Kars with Erzerum skirts the spur of the Soghanli at Yeni Keff; but this is very steep, and though, perhaps, a means of turning the enemy's flank on the Soghanli, will prove very troublesome. Erzerum, toward which all the roads of the vilayet converge, is a strategical point of the greatest importance. Thence the only macadamized road in the country, 280 versts long, runs to Trebizond. The road is passable during the whole of the year. Other roads from Erzerum proceed, first, to Bayazid, and farther on to Tabreez, in Persia (about 280 versts); secondly, through Khinis and Mush to Bitlis; thirdly, to Erzengan; and fourthly, to Kars, Olti, etc. Telegraph lines connect Erzerum with Erzengan and Trebizond; with Sevas and Constantinople, Kars, Mush, Bitlis, Van, and Bayazid. The total length of the telegraph wires in the vilayet is 900 versts. The principal fortress in Asia, and that forming the objective point of the Russian attack, is Erzerum, which is surrounded by a wall, but is practically undefended. It stands in the centre of a great parched plain which is swept by the bitter-cold wind and storms of winter, and is equally exposed to the burning heats of summer. The city is commanded by heights that are crowned by an old Turkish castle that offers a fair mark for the Russian gunners in testing the range of their pieces. It could not hold out an hour against modern rifled artillery such as that with which the Russians are provided. The houses in the city are flat-roofed and are generally covered with soil on which grass grows in summer. Goats and even cows graze on these artificial and elevated pastures. The approaches to Erzerum are protected by a number of smaller fortresses; the most important of these is Kars, situated on the road from Alexandropol to Erzerum. It stands at an elevation of about 6,000 feet above the sea-level. The castle commands the town and also the plateau in front of it. Here the desperate defense under General Sir Fenwick Williams was made in 1855, but which terminated in the surrender of the place, with its entire garrison, to the Russian General Mouravieff. Other fortresses guarding the approaches to Erzerum, and situated between this city and Kars, are Hassan Kaleh and Bardess. Hassan Kaleh is situated at the base of the mountains and contains about 800 houses. The castle is defended by a double loopholed and crenellated wall, but the whole building is not capable of defense against artillery. Bardess or Barduze is a village on a pass in the Soghanli Mountains, where the Turks made a stubborn defense of this road in 1828 against the Russians. Wood is plenty in the vicinity of this pass. The whole line in this chain is capable of being converted into one of immense strength. Another strong point which would probably be an objective point of attack of the Russians was Van, situated near the lake of this name. It is a town of about 15,000 inhabitants, mostly Armenians and Turks, with only a few Kurds. The strategic value of the place lies in the fact that it forms the junction point of what may be called the two great

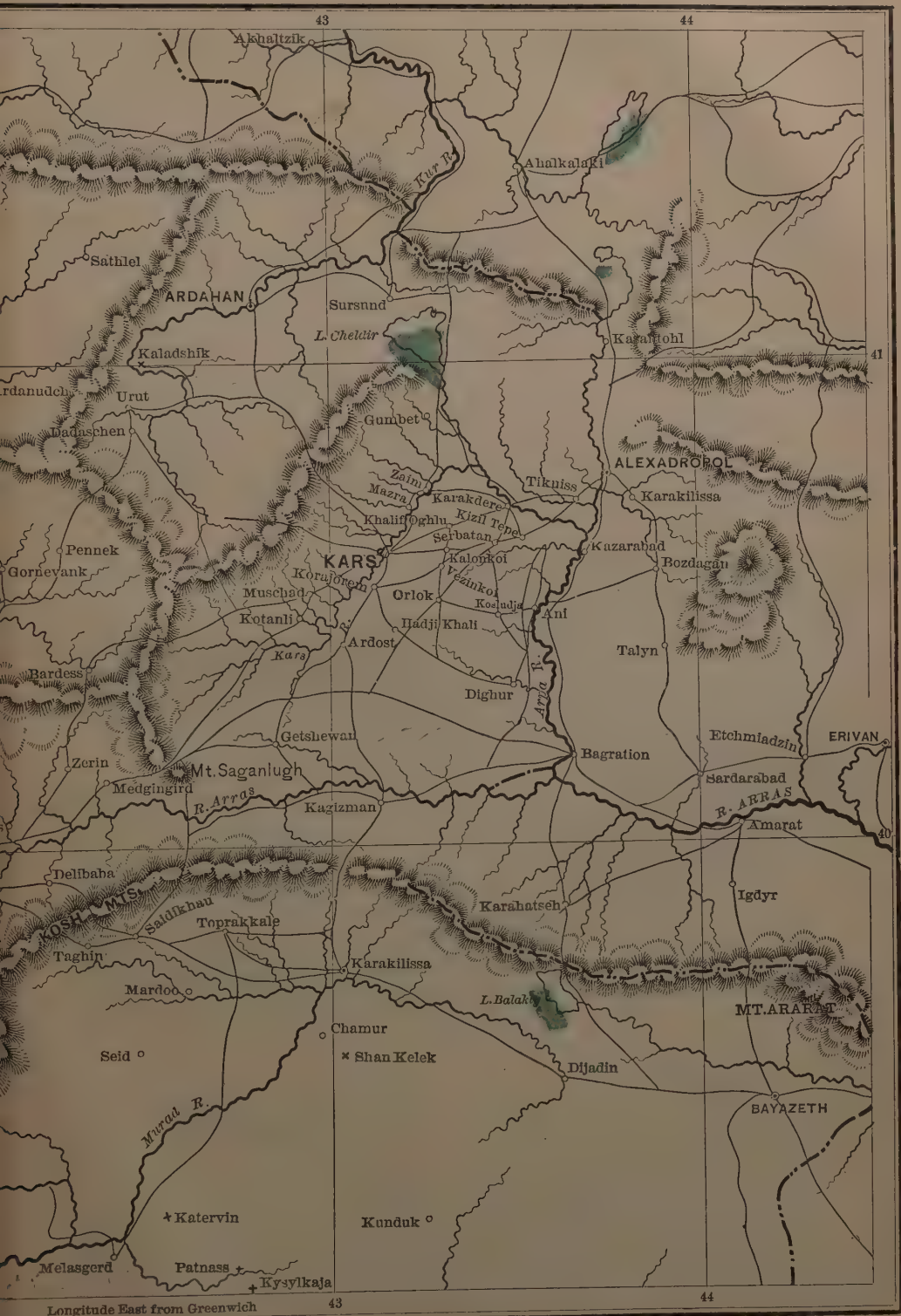
highways which here bifurcate—the one westward through Mush and Karput into Asia Minor, and the other southward to Mosul and the whole of the Tigris Valley. Northeast of it is Bayazid, an important position near the Russo-Persian frontier, and therefore of considerable strategic value. It is commanded by a large castle standing on a rocky eminence and built on a succession of stone terraces. Batum, on the coast of the Black Sea, and near the Russian border, is a little town with an excellent harbor, the Bay of Batum being inclosed east and south by high mountains, and protected on the west by hillocks pierced by the river Tchuruk. A macadamized road from Batum to Ardahan and Kars is in course of construction, and was to have been finished in 1876. The Russian troops in the Caucasus, at the outbreak of hostilities, were reported to amount to 140,000 men, and were under the command of the Grand-Duke Michael, a brother of the Emperor. The Fourth Turkish Army Corps, stationed in Asia Minor, under the command of Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha, was reported to amount to 64,000 regulars, besides 6,000 militia, and 5,000 Kurdish irregular cavalry. Simultaneously with the advance of the Russian armies in Europe, the Russian troops in the Caucasus crossed the Asiatic frontier of Turkey in three columns. The main force, coming from Alexandropol, marched upon Kars; the Rion detachment marched upon Batum; and the Erivan detachment upon Bayazid. The Alexandropol corps, under the command of Adjutant-General Loris Melikoff, entered Turkish territory in two columns, and, taking the Turkish outposts prisoners, on the same day reached Molla Musa and Bash Shuragel. On the 27th of April the greater part of the corps crossed the river Kars Tchai, and passed the night at Kuruk Dara, Hadji Vali, and Subotan. On the 29th the corps reached Zaim and Angi Keff, dispatching 27 squadrons and sotnias, with 16 guns, to cut off the communications between Kars and Erzerum. This cavalry, under the command of Major-General Tchavtchavadze, in their successful reconnoitring on the 28th, 29th, and 30th, destroyed the telegraph between Kars and Erzerum, and pursued a Turkish detachment of 8 battalions marching from Kars to Erzerum, and commanded, as the prisoners reported, by Mukhtar Pasha himself. To support the cavalry, General Loris Melikoff ordered 12 battalions of grenadiers, without knapsacks, accompanied by 40 guns and 5 sotnias, to turn the flank of the enemy at Kars, and proceed rapidly to Visinkoi. At the same time 8 Turkish battalions sallied forth from Kars, and, with some artillery, took up a position under cover of the fortress guns. The artillery which accompanied the Russian cavalry, opening fire, dismounted a Turkish cannon. After this engagement, General Loris Melikoff, leaving the cavalry at Visinkoi, with his remaining forces returned on the 1st of May to his former camp at Zaim. The population everywhere showed the most friendly disposition toward the Russians. On April 29th the centre of the Russian army, about 40,000 strong, under General Melikoff, attacked Mukhtar Pasha, encamped 5 miles from Kars. The Turks fought desperately, but the Russians, supported by powerful artillery, dislodged them from all their positions. Mukhtar, calling out all the reserves of the Kars garrison, attempted at six o'clock next day to recover his ground with an army estimated by the Russians at 60,000 men; but the Russians, reinforced during the night by 2 divisions and 10 batteries, beat the Turks all along the line, and drove them under the guns of Kars. The losses on both sides were considerable. On April 30th, the town of Bayazid was taken by the vanguard of the Russian division forming the southernmost column of the Russian army, which started from Erivan six days before. According to the Russian account, the Turkish garrison, consisting only of 1,700 men, made no attempt to defend the place, but withdrew, abandon-

ing a large quantity of ammunition. Afterward the Russians occupied the town and citadel. This movement was considered as important, as Bayazid is on the road to Erzerum through Toprak Kaleh, the distance being a fortnight's march. The column on the right marched along the coast of the Black Sea toward Batum, in front of which it met with a repulse. Another battle before Batum took place on Friday, May 11th. About 5 o'clock in the morning the Russian forces, which had been largely augmented for the purpose, advanced with batteries of field-artillery and made a furious attack upon the heights defending Batum on the land side, which were occupied by Bashi-Bazouks. The Ottoman troops were intrenched upon the slopes and ledges of these hills, and upon the advance of the enemy they opened on his columns a terrible and well-sustained fire of cannon and musketry which literally mowed the Russians down. They fell by scores and hundreds on the plain below the Turkish positions. During their attempts to make way against this fire a body of Turkish horse and foot, taking advantage of a thick forest, broke forth upon the flank of the Russian column, and effected great slaughter. The Muscovites being upon ground perfectly open, and having no choice but to fight or fly, in a short time the spot which was the scene of this flank movement became covered with dead and dying Russians. But the enemy quickly brought up reinforcements, and the battle was renewed with much determination. For many hours the efforts of the assailants were desperately maintained, but toward midday their artillery fire gradually slackened, and they at length withdrew after suffering very considerable losses. The Turkish troops during the entire engagement behaved with great gallantry. They had, however, during a part of the action the advantage of intrenchments on high ground, and it was due to this fact, no doubt, that their losses, compared to those inflicted upon the enemy, were insignificant. The victory was won by the extraordinary courage of the Bashi-Bazouks. The dead and wounded on the Russian side exceeded 4,000. The engagement lasted over eight hours' actual fighting. The last of the Russians did not withdraw until near midnight. The Russians lost many guns. The only Turkish officer of note killed was Khalim Bey, major of irregulars. The column on the left, after occupying Bayazid, marched on to Diadin, and from there moved on toward Jeranos. Another division was sent from Bayazid to the shores of Lake Van, against Van and Diarbekir, to operate from this direction against Erzerum. The main column under General Tergukasoff continued to march on toward Erzerum, until, on June 18th, it met the Turkish army under Mehemet Pasha, on the plain between Delibaba and Zeidekan. The Turks withdrew to a village called Thaha—a shepherds' resting-place, abandoned in winter, and not to be confounded with Daher, 8 miles off. At 6 o'clock the next morning, after some unimportant outpost combats, the Russians developed a movement upon Zeidekan. Immediately 6 Turkish battalions, with all the field artillery available, and 2 mountain guns, moved out to meet the enemy. About noon they came up with the Russians, about 6 miles from Thaha. Soon after, heavy Russian guns, from a commanding position on the top of a ridge, 4,000 yards off, opened a brisk and well-directed fire on the eminence occupied by the Ottoman troops. Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, 6 large masses of Russian infantry made a general advance, under cover of a terrible artillery fire, the shells, however, falling short. As they approached, the Turks poured in a steady and effective fire. The enemy still pressed forward, and succeeded in crossing the intervening ridge between the two positions, having detached a strong body to turn the Turkish right flank. For two hours, in the face of a destructive fire from the Russian artillery, the Turks stood to their guns with remarkable courage, not-

ing daunted by their losses. At 9 o'clock the Russians brought up 4 field guns on a ridge, which enabled them to rake almost the entire front of the Turkish line. From this moment the losses of the latter became serious; their men fell rapidly; their artillery was dislodged, and their infantry left exposed, without support, to a murderous fire. For over 20 minutes the Ottomans stood with unflinching courage before this new attack; and at this crisis it was that Mehemet Pasha, their commander, fell, sword in hand, in front of his men. To increase the difficulties, ammunition fell short, and much wild cavalry and infantry firing took place. At 9.45 the Russian fire was actually ploughing the ground, their shells falling like hailstones. Their flank movements now commenced with energy, preceded by a hurricane of iron missiles that made wide gaps in the Ottoman centre, tearing its front ranks to pieces. The height which the Turks held at the opening of the battle no longer became tenable. The survivors were driven off by the Russians at 11.45 o'clock. A cavalry charge from the Muscovite forces completed the discomfiture of their opponents. The Turks lost 850 in prisoners, and had 1,000 killed and wounded. After this battle, the Turks having fallen back on Delibaba, the Russian left wing took possession of the Delibaba Pass and fortified it. The Russian right wing having retired somewhat, Mukhtar Pasha telegraphed to Rashid Pasha to join him with 9 of the 12 battalions forming the Turkish left wing. Mukhtar quitted his headquarters at Zewin on the night of June 17th, for Delibaba, to take command of the Turkish right wing in person. On the following day he received reinforcements, which raised the strength of the right wing to 19 battalions (14,250 men), 4 cavalry regiments, and 3 batteries. The Russians in the Delibaba Pass numbered 20,000 with 5 batteries. Several skirmishes were fought on Wednesday, June 20th. On the 21st, Mukhtar attacked the pass. The fighting lasted from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 in the evening. The Russians were at first driven from their positions, but they afterward recaptured them and attacked the Turkish positions on the heights with charges of infantry and cavalry. The Turkish front gave way for a short time, but afterward rallied, charged the Russians, and drove them back. The Turks then opened a terrible artillery fire and compelled the Russians to fall back with heavy loss. The Turks acknowledged a loss of 400 killed and about the same number wounded, while the Russian loss was at least double. On the 22d, Mukhtar again fought a severe battle. The Russian cavalry were placed in an intrenchment, to act as infantry, but ultimately the Turks drove them out and pursued them, the Russians retreating in disorder as far as Zeidekan. The whole of the fighting lasted 38 hours. The Turkish loss was upward of 2,000, and the Russian much heavier. The Russians afterward retreated to Kara Kilissa, and were again driven from there on July 2d. But owing to the apathy of the Turkish leaders they succeeded in retreating in safety in the direction of Bayazid.

The centre of the Russian army continued to assemble before Kars during May. Attempts were made by the Russians to storm the fortress, as well as sorties by the Turks, but none of these engagements were of any account. On May 17th the Russians succeeded in taking the fortress Ardahan, after two unsuccessful attempts. On this occasion they captured 82 guns, among them many Krupp guns. Russian authorities were immediately installed in the town and sanjak of Ardahan. Skirmishing continued on the line from Kars to Erzerum during the remainder of May. On the night of May 29th,





4,000 Circassian cavalry, commanded by Mousa Pasha, were ordered to proceed toward Kars, entirely unsupported by artillery or infantry. They rested for the night at Bekli-Ahmed, a small village north of Kars. The Russians secretly organized a powerful force, and during the night surrounded and surprised the village. Almost the entire force of the Circassians was massacred, and Moussa Pasha himself was among the missing. In the early part of June, the Russians, having effected a junction of their left and centre, concentrated their forces around Kars, while their outposts had previously advanced as far as Olti and Kisil Kilissa. Subsequently the centre also succeeded in establishing communication with the right, so that the eastern heads of the passes between the Soghanli and Kiretech ranges were in their hands. In the second week of June they retired from Pennek and Olti, and concentrated all their available forces around Kars, with the intention of striking a decisive blow at that point before proceeding any farther. Accordingly, several attacks were made under the lead of Grand-Duke Michael in person. The first

points attacked were the forts Tamaz and Kara Dag, erected in 1855. The fights lasted three days, but did not result in any advantage for the Russians. The losses on both sides were considerable. On June 25th, the Russians attacked the Turkish positions at Zewin. The battle was very severe, and both armies fought with great bravery. The Turks under Ismail Pasha, the Governor of Erzerum, had seventeen weak battalions, while the Russians had fifteen battalions, with twenty-four guns. But the Russians were completely routed, and fell back to Mellidoz. The result of this victory was chiefly due to Feizi Pasha, the chief of staff of Mukhtar Pasha. On the 29th they were again severely defeated, and were forced to retreat. In the latter part of June a Russian corps of 1,000 men penetrated as far as Van, but were defeated and driven back to Bayazid. This town was then again occupied by the Turkish forces, composed chiefly of Kurds, while the Russian garrison in the citadel continued to hold out. General Tergukasoff, although hard pressed by the enemy, succeeded in driving away the Kurds, and in relieving the



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garrison. These reverses of the Russian centre and left wing forced General Melikoff, in the beginning of July, to raise the siege of Kars, and to retreat to Russian territory.

On May 29th the extreme right of the Russians again attacked Batum, but were repulsed with considerable loss. In June, Dervish Pasha was appointed to the command at Batum, receiving considerable reinforcements at the same time. He immediately took up the offensive against the Russians, and succeeded, on June 24th, in forcing them to abandon the position held by them since the beginning of the war. They

then took up another along the Russo-Turkish frontier, between Fort Nicholas and Orzugeti.

On the shores of the Black Sea the Turks were effectually assisted by a squadron. In the latter part of April it bombarded Fort St. Nicholas (also called Shefkaty), situated immediately beyond the Turkish boundary, and which had been dismantled since 1854. A Russian sergeant, who happened by chance to be in the fort, was killed. The squadron then went on to Poti, which it also bombarded and set on fire. On May 18th it bombarded Sukhum Kaleh. Afterward it landed a number of sol-

diers, who were immediately joined by large numbers of natives. A violent combat ensued, in the course of which the Russians were driven out of Sukhum Kaleh. The Circassians, who had submitted to the Russian rule after a long and severe struggle only, and after a large number had emigrated, rose immediately upon the arrival of the Turks, and the whole of Circassia was soon in revolt. The Turkish squadron, under Hassan Pasha, supplied them with arms and ammunition. The activity displayed by the fleet along the eastern shores of the Black Sea produced a panic along the entire coast, particularly at Odessa, so that at one time large numbers of inhabitants left the town. The blockade of the Black Sea declared by the Turks was not very effective, for, after Russian steamers with torpedo boats had made an unsuccessful attack on the Turkish iron-clads at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, in the third week of June, the steamers Constantine and Vladimir went on a cruise, the former from Sebastopol, and the latter from Odessa. The Constantine sank four Turkish merchantmen, while the Vladimir succeeded in capturing a Turkish merchant brig.

The Montenegrins, after the expiration of the armistice, resumed hostilities, and met with continued reverses; yet, instead of being crushed between the two corps of Ali Saib and Suleiman Pasha, first defeated Ali Saib at Sagaratch and forced him to retire to Spuz, and on June 24th also defeated Suleiman Pasha and drove him into Albania. On June 26th, the Turks took up a position between Spuz and Podgoritz, while the Montenegrins were stationed at Kumani. The losses of the Turks were estimated as high as 10,000 men. At the end of June Montenegro was again freed from Turkish troops; but as these forces were seriously needed against the Russians, and as Austria was said to be decidedly opposed to a Turkish occupation of Cettigne, the greater part of them, under Suleiman Pasha, were embarked at Scutari for Roumelia, while Mehemet Ali was sent to Bulgaria, where he was soon after intrusted with the supreme command.

The Russian declaration of war produced a profound sensation throughout Europe, particularly in England, where it led to stormy scenes in Parliament. (*See GREAT BRITAIN.*) In the early part of May, Earl Derby sent an answer to the Russian circular, which was well calculated to make a British intervention appear probable. The plainness of speech of the answer, contrary to all diplomatic custom, while attracting considerable attention from the other Powers, produced great ill-feeling in Russia, and raised great hopes in Turkey. One official dispatch from St. Petersburg stated that an answer to the British note was considered superfluous, as the only proper reply could be a declaration of war. The Sultan sent his adjutant to Mr. Layard to express his thanks, and also ordered his ministry to convey his official thanks to the British Government.

In his dispatch Lord Derby said:

The Protocol to which her Majesty's Government, at the instance of that of Russia, recently became parties, required from the Sultan no fresh guarantees for the reform of his administration. With a view of enabling Russia the better to abstain from isolated action, it affirmed the interest taken in common by the Powers in the condition of the Christian populations of Turkey. It went on to declare that the Powers would watch carefully the manner in which the promises of the Ottoman Government were carried into effect; and that, should their hopes once more be disappointed, they reserved to themselves the right to consider in common the means which they might deem best fitted to secure the well-being of the Christian populations and the interests of the general peace.

To these declarations of the intentions of the Powers the consent of the Porte was not asked or required. The Porte, no doubt, has thought fit—unfortunately, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government—to protest against the expressions in question as implying an encroachment on the Sultan's sovereignty and independence. But while so doing, and while declaring that they cannot consider the Protocol as having any binding character on Turkey, the Turkish Government have again affirmed their intention of carrying into execution the reforms already promised.

Her Majesty's Government cannot therefore admit, as is contended, that the answer of the Porte removed all hope of deference on its part to the wishes and advice of Europe, and all security for the application of the suggested reforms. Nor are they of opinion that the terms of the note necessarily precluded the possibility of the conclusion of peace with Montenegro, or of the arrangement of mutual disarmament. Her Majesty's Government still believe that, with patience and moderation on both sides, these objects might not improbably have been attained. . . .

But the course on which the Russian Government has entered involves graver and more serious considerations. It is in contravention of the stipulation of the Treaty of Paris of March 30, 1856, by which Russia and the other signatory Powers engaged, each on its own part, to respect the independence and the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire. In the conferences of London of 1871, at the close of which the above stipulation, with others, was again confirmed, the Russian plenipotentiary, in common with those of the other Powers, signed a declaration, affirming it to be an essential principle of the law of nations that no power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty, nor modify the stipulations thereof, unless with the consent of the contracting parties by means of an amicable arrangement. In taking action against Turkey on his own part, and having recourse to arms without further consultation with his allies, the Emperor of Russia has separated himself from the European concert hitherto maintained, and has at the same time departed from the rule to which he himself had solemnly recorded his consent.

The neutral position of the Suez Canal, and consequently that of Egypt, had occasioned great uneasiness in England, as it is the road to India. On this subject Earl Derby addressed a note, dated May 6th, to the Russian ambassador, in which he said:

Should the war now in progress unfortunately spread, interests may be imperilled which they (her Majesty's Government) are equally bound and determined to defend, and it is desirable that they should make it clear, as far as at the outset of the war can be done, what the most prominent of those interests are. Foremost among them is

the necessity of keeping open, uninjured and uninterrupted, the communication between Europe and the East by the Suez Canal. An attempt to blockade or otherwise to interfere with the Canal or its approaches would be regarded by them as a menace to India and as a grave injury to the commerce of the world. On both these grounds any such step—which they hope and fully believe there is no intention on the part of either belligerent to take—would be inconsistent with the maintenance by them of passive neutrality. The mercantile and financial interests of European nations are also so largely involved in Egypt that an attack on that country, or its occupation, even temporarily, for purposes of war, could scarcely be regarded with unconcern by the neutral Powers, certainly not by England. The vast importance of Constantinople, whether in a military, a political, or a commercial point of view, is too well understood to require explanation. It is, therefore, scarcely necessary to point out that her Majesty's Government are not prepared to witness with indifference the passing into other hands than those of its present possessors of a capital holding so peculiar and commanding a position. The existing arrangements, made under European sanction, which regulate the navigation of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, appear to them wise and salutary, and there would be, in their judgment, serious objections to their alteration in any material particular. Her Majesty's Government have thought it right thus frankly to indicate their views.

In answer to this communication, Prince Gortchakoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, wrote to Count Shuvaloff on the 18th of May, saying:

The Imperial Cabinet will neither blockade, nor interrupt, nor in any way menace the navigation of the Suez Canal. They consider the Canal as an international work, in which the commerce of the world is interested, and which should be kept free from any attack. Egypt is a part of the Ottoman Empire, and its contingents figure in the Turkish army. Russia might, therefore, consider herself as at war with Egypt. Nevertheless, the Imperial Cabinet does not overlook either the European interests engaged in the country or those of England in particular. They will not bring Egypt within the radius of their military operations. As far as concerns Constantinople, without being able to prejudice the course or issue of the war, the Imperial Cabinet repeats that the acquisition of that capital is excluded from the views of his Majesty the Emperor. They recognize that in any case the future of Constantinople is a question of common interest, which cannot be settled otherwise than by a general understanding, and that if the possession of that city were to be put in question, it could not be allowed to belong to any of the European Powers. As regards the Straits, although their two shores belong to the same sovereign, they form the only outlet of two great seas in which all the world has interests. It is, therefore, important, in the interests of peace and of the general balance of power, that this question should be settled by a common agreement on equitable and efficiently guaranteed bases. Lord Derby has alluded to other British interests which might be affected by the eventual extension of the war, such as the Persian Gulf and the route to India. The Imperial Cabinet declares that it will not extend the war beyond what is required for the loudly and clearly declared object for which his Majesty the Emperor was obliged to take up arms. They will respect the British interests mentioned by Lord Derby as long as England remains neutral. They have a right to expect that the English Government will, on their side, in like manner take into fair consideration the particular interests which Russia

has at stake in this war, and in view of which she has imposed such great sacrifices on herself. These consist in the absolute necessity of putting an end to the deplorable condition of the Christians under Turkish rule and to the chronic state of disturbance provoked by it. This state of things, and the acts of violence resulting from it, excite in Russia an agitation caused by the Christian feeling so profound in the Russian people, and by the ties of faith and race which unite them to a great part of the Christian population of Turkey. The Imperial Government is the more obliged to take account of this, since it reacts both on the internal and external situation of the Empire.

The situation in Constantinople during this period was of a very critical character. Dissensions arose between the Parliament and the Ministry. Early in May the impeachment of Redif Pasha was threatened, and dissolution was significantly hinted at on the one side, and threats of revolution were heard on the other. On May 24th a demonstration of the Softas occasioned considerable alarm. A body of them, numbering about 2,000, followed by a rabble, probably again as large, proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies to demand the dismissal of the ministers. The Chamber received a deputation of five Softas and discussed their petition. The debate became so stormy that the President was obliged to suspend the sitting. The Softas then marched to the Palace. The Sultan, however, had fled to his Asiatic castle across the Bosphorus. Feeling somewhat reassured by the reports of his ministers, he returned to the city the following morning, protected by a strong military escort. Five of the leaders were exiled. The immediate result of the demonstration was the creation of a Council of War, under the presidency of the Minister of War, Redif Pasha, or, in his absence, Rauf Pasha. Among the members were Mehemed Rushdi, a former Grand-Vizier; the Minister of Marine, Senator Umik Pasha; Halim Pasha; Said Pasha, aide-de-camp to the Sultan; Mahmoud Damad, Grand-Master of the Artillery; Uzif Pasha, and other high officials.

The passage of the Danube took place on June 22d at Galatz and Braila. The Russian troops crossed early, meeting with no opposition until they reached the village of Zatoca, which, after a brief contest, was abandoned by the Turks. Another body of troops having crossed from Braila, the Turks abandoned Matchin, Tultcha, and Hirsova, which were then occupied by the Russians. On the morning of June 27th, after several days' continuous firing between the opposing batteries on either bank, the Russians crossed in force at Simnitza. The passage was opposed by the Turks, and after several hours' severe fighting they were driven back with considerable loss. An attempt at crossing made at Nicopolis was unsuccessful. During the passage of the Danube firing was kept up along the whole line of the river between the opposite batteries. It was particularly terrible between Rustchuk and Giurgevo. Rustchuk was almost completely destroyed by the Russian fire, while Giurgevo also suffered

considerably. At Nicopolis, the Russian fire was also very effective. The crossing continued very slowly during the last week of June, owing chiefly to the partial destruction by a storm of the bridge at Simnitza. The Russian headquarters were transferred to Simnitza. The Emperor at the same time issued a proclamation to the Bulgarians, in which, after stating that the aim of Russia now, as formerly, was to protect the co-religionists in the Turkish Empire, he said: "Henceforth Russian arms will protect all Christians from violence. No injury shall be done them or theirs with impunity. All crimes shall receive punishment." As soon as the Russians had established themselves in the captured city of Sistova, strong detachments were sent out on the road to Tirnova, which was captured on July 3d. The Russians immediately established a civil government, with Prince Tcherkasky as provisional governor. Biela was occupied on the 5th. On July 6th, about 120,000 Russians had crossed at Sistova, comprising about 20,000 cavalry and 250 cannon. This army was divided into three columns, the principal one of which, under the command of the Czarevitch, marched on Rustchuk, and the other two toward the Balkans and Nicopolis respectively.



GALLI POLI.

The Russian army in the Dobrudja by July 6th had cleared that section of Turks as far as Trajan's Wall, extending from Tchernavoda to Kustendje, and prepared to commence their advance to the Balkans, so as to cooperate with the army operating west of the quadrilateral. On July 15th they occupied Kustendje, and on the 17th Medjidie. In the second week of July the Turks retired from the line of the Jantra, and the Russians occupied most of the territory between the Jantra and the Lom. On July 16th Nicopolis, one of the strongest points on the Danube, was surrendered to the Russians after a severe bombardment, leaving the town little more than a heap of ruins. The Russians on this occasion captured two pashas, 6,000 men, 40 cannon, and two gunboats.

The retreat of the Russian army in Armenia, and the raising of the siege of Kars, were admitted in an official dispatch from Alexandropol, dated July 4th. The dispatch stated that "General Melikoff, being apprised of a movement of Mukhtar Pasha toward Kars, in order to place the troops besieging Kars in a position to move with greater readiness, suspended the bombardment, sent the siege artillery to Kurukdara and Alexandropol, concentrated the greater part of the cavalry at Hadji Vali to protect communications, and stationed the infantry at Zaim." The Russians had hardly retired when the Turks appeared in their place. Comparative quiet, however, reigned along the entire lines until the close of July, when the Russians again assumed the offensive. General Oklobjio, commanding the Rion detachment, had occupied since his retreat from Batum a position beyond the river Tchuruk, forming the boundary between the Russian and Turkish territory, and had been left unmolested by Dervish Pasha.

In the Caucasus, the revolt among the natives had rather increased than decreased during July. With the exception of Abkhasia, where it had been aided by Turkish troops and the Batum naval squadron, the revolt

was in all cases limited to small territories, and was readily suppressed by flying columns. In the Terek territory the disorders were, according to Russian dispatches, of an alarming character. The Abkhasians were opposed by the Ingur Corps under General Alkhasoff, which had originally consisted of the Luchum and Kutais columns. This corps gained but little ground, being harassed in its flank by the Batum squadron, and had merely guarded the road from

Kutais to Tiflis, and the railroad from Poti to Tiflis.

On July 12th, General Gourko, with ten regiments of cavalry and some mountain batteries, preceded by Cossacks, left Tirnova, moving east as far as Helena; thence he turned to the south, leaving his artillery behind, and crossed the mountains by a secret pass on July 13th, debouching from the mountains at the village of Hainkoi, whence he sent his Cossacks to cut the railway and telegraph line at Yeni Sagra, between Yamboli and Adrianople. On the next day, moving westward, he carried, on July 17th, the village of Kasanlik by assault with small loss. Thus he had turned the best pass in the Balkans—the Shipka Pass—through which there is a very good road for Turkey, over grades for the most part easy. On July

18th, he gained possession of the village of Shipka, while at the same time a regiment, coming from the north by the main road from Gabrova, attacked the Turkish defenses in the narrow defile of the pass. This attack was renewed on the following day, the 19th, with complete success, leaving the pass in the hands of the Russians.

According to the original plan of the Russians, General Gourko was to attack the pass on the 17th from the rear, while Prince Mirsky was to attack from the front. But General Gourko was delayed, and Prince Mirsky undertook the attack alone on the 17th, while the former did not come to his assistance until the 18th, as stated above. It was considered very strange that the Turks did not offer a greater resistance, as their position was certainly a very strong one.

The Balkan Mountains, forming the second line of defense for Turkey, are crossed by numerous passes, of which, however, only six are available for the passage of an invading army. These naturally divide themselves into two groups, the eastern radiating from the central point of Shumla, the western from that of Tirnova. The first in order is the Shipka Pass, connecting Tirnova and Gabrova in the north with Kasanlik in the south. A good road across it was begun by order of Midhat Pasha, but has never been completed. It is, nevertheless, the easiest pass of the Balkans. Its height is 4,500 feet at the summit, and the green valleys seen from its southern slope present a most beautiful view. Next comes the Tvarditza Pass. This is reached from Tirnova by a road through the valley of the Saltar to the old Bulgarian town of Helena and thence by a path over the mountains, debouching in the valley of the Tundja, 30 or 40 miles east of Kasanlik. Between the Shipka and the Tvarditza Pass is a mountain path leading to Hainkoi. It was this pass that General Gourko used in crossing the mountains, it having been pointed out to him by Bulgarians. A little beyond the Tvarditza Pass, the Balkans branch off into three distinct ranges. The southern or main ridge runs almost due east to Cape Eminch on the Black Sea, and is therefore called Eminch Dagb. The central range, called by the Bulgarians Stara-Planina, or Old Mountain, follows the same direction, with a slight bend to the north, as far as the junction of the two branches of the Kamtchik River; and the northern spur, called the Kutchuk, or Little Balkan, passing Kasan, ends in the vicinity of Smadova and the Great Kamtchik; while beyond it, still farther to the north, lies the crescent-shaped outwork formed by the Binar Mountains, the heights around Shumla, and the rocky ridges through which the Pravadi flows downward to Varna and the Black Sea. In the hollow between the Kutchuk and Stara-Planina branches of the Balkan, surrounded on every side by steep hills, lies the town of Kasan, called by Bulgarians Kotel or Kettle, from the peculiar

shape of the gorge inclosing it. From Kasan two roads branch off, one crossing the Balkans to Slivno and forming the Demir Kapu Pass, the celebrated Iron Gate, and the other going to Karnabad and forming the Kotlenski Buaz Pass.

The rapid and unobstructed advance of the Russians in Bulgaria, and the crossing of the Balkans, had created a decided panic as well as great dissatisfaction with Abdul Kerim, the commander-in-chief, in Constantinople. It was therefore determined to make a change in the command; and on July 19th Abdul Kerim was removed, and Mehemet Ali, who had brought his forces from Montenegro, was appointed commander-in-chief. At the same time, Suleiman Pasha was appointed commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in Roumelia, after having effected a junction with Rauf Pasha. The effect of the change was soon perceptible. Renewed activity was imparted to the Turkish movements, and a general advance of their lines was determined upon. On July 19th, the Russians sustained their first check in Europe. General Schilder-Shuldner, with a weak force, was sent against Plevna, a town southwest of Nicopolis. He was, however, defeated and driven back, a Russian official dispatch from Tirnova giving the Russian loss at two colonels and 14 inferior officers killed, one general, 36 inferior officers, and 1,878 men placed *hors de combat*; while the Turks admitted a loss of 1,200 killed and wounded. In consequence of this defeat the corps of General Krüdener, stationed south of Plevna, and the 11th under Prince Shachovski, which was marching on Widin, were united, and the headquarters of the Grand-Duke, which had been established for a short time at Tirnova, were withdrawn to Biela. Fresh troops were ordered from Roumania, and even a Roumanian corps crossed at Nicopolis, the first Roumanian troops to cross the river. Mehemet Ali at Shumla and Osman Pasha at Plevna were seeking to effect a junction at Tirnova, and to crush the Russians between them. The Russian force under General Krüdener was strengthened in every possible way, until it reached 60,000 men. During the time spent by the Russians in gathering their forces, the Turkish commander also increased his forces and strengthened his positions, so that when the Russian attack came it found him strong, with fully 50,000 men. The attack was made on July 30th. Baron Krüdener began the battle about half-past nine in the morning, attacking the Turkish centre at Grivitz, and the northern flank of the intrenched position over Bahora, while Prince Shachovski attacked Radisevo, and General Skobelev, Jr., held in check a strong Turkish force at Lovatz, which was the extremity of the Turkish line. A series of hotly-contested engagements, extending over July 30th and 31st, resulted again in a decided Russian repulse with very heavy losses. The army of Prince Shachovski, which had consisted of three brigades, was completely

destroyed; and the remains during the night gathered at Bulgareni, where the corps of General Krüdener was met, who, although he had not suffered as severely, had also been completely defeated. All accounts agree in praising the bravery of the Russian soldiers, but the same mistake was made on this occasion as on the former, that the Russians had underestimated the strength of the enemy, and had proceeded to the attack with insufficient force. The Turks, however, did not follow up the advantage gained. The Russians immediately retook the positions held by them previously. At the same time they made great exertions to retrieve their disaster. Four additional corps, which had been lying in Roumania, were hurried forward. The entire Imperial Guard, which was partly stationed in Poland and partly in St. Petersburg, received orders to march to Bulgaria; while an Imperial ukase, dated July 22d (August 3d), ordered the mobilization of 188,600 men of the Landwehr, which was reported to have been received with great enthusiasm in Russia. On August 7th, a Russian force, consisting of 8 infantry divisions and 8 squadrons of cavalry, attacked the Turks at Lovatz. The latter, however, were reinforced in time by 5 battalions of infantry, and some cavalry from Plevna, and repulsed the Russians, whose loss was reported at 300 dead and 600 wounded. Lovatz, situated about 40 miles from Selvi, seriously threatened the Russian line of communication, and consequently the Russians considered it essential to take this city.

In the latter part of July, the Russians closed the Sulina mouth of the Danube, by sinking vessels and then filling up with stones and sand, so that the only mouth of the river accessible to larger vessels became impassable. This measure met with severe opposition from some of the Powers, Great Britain dispatching several men-of-war to the Sulina mouth, to protect British interests, while Austria contented herself with a mild protest. Prince Gortchakoff issued a special note on the subject, in which he stated that Russia would remove all obstructions at the end of the war, and would leave the bed of the river in the same condition as it was before the war. With regard to the British complaints, the note said that after the Czar had promised not to attack Egypt, it was but reasonable to expect that the British Government would use its influence with the Khedive to restrain him from participating in the war. This had not been the case, for in the recent battles the Russians had been opposed to Egyptian troops. If England then wished to secure her interests in Egypt, she was requested to use her influence with the Khedive to restrain him from any further hostile steps, which Russia would perhaps be forced to resent.

Beyond the Balkans the Russians continued on their victorious career for a short time only. After defeating Suleiman and Rauf Pashas at

Karabunar, south of Yeni Sagra, and pushing a body of Cossacks as far as Kirk Kilissa, 30 miles east of Adrianople, General Gourko was forced by the Russian reverses north of the Balkans to retreat to the passes of Shipka and Hainkoi, and thus secure his communication with Bulgaria. In the middle of August he was appointed to the command of the Imperial Guards ordered from St. Petersburg to Plevna, while the command of the Balkan Army was given to Prince Mirsky. During the following weeks comparative quiet reigned on the seat of war in Europe. North of the Balkans both the Turks and Russians were waiting for reinforcements before resuming active operations. While both sides, therefore, were watching each other in strong fortifications, the operations were confined to small engagements at Rasgrad, Osman Bazar, and Eski Djuma, an advance of Prince Hassan beyond Bazardjik, an ineffectual attempt of the Turks to land troops at Kustendje, which had been occupied by General Zimmermann, and the movements of Suleiman Pasha, south of the Balkans. In the mean while, the Russians hurried their reinforcements forward as quickly as possible. The 7th and 10th Corps, stationed on the shores of the Black Sea, were ordered forward early in August, and by the second week in that month parts of the 7th Corps had reached the army of the Czarevitch, while the 10th Corps was ordered to join General Zimmermann in the Dobrudja, who held Trajan's Wall. The strengthening of the left wing was deemed necessary, as the Turks had withdrawn those troops from the Caucasus which under Fazli Pasha had aided the rebellious tribes in that district, and intended to land them at various points in the Dobrudja. At the same time the Egyptian corps under Prince Hassan, backed by a body of reserves under Rashid Pasha, was advancing against Trajan's Wall, in order to force the Russians back from the line of Tchernavoda to Kustendje. The Emperor Alexander and the Grand-Duke Nicholas had taken up their headquarters at Gorni-Studen, between Biela and Plevna, while the left wing of the Russian main army continued in an observant position before Rustchuk, and before a portion of the Turkish Army of the East under Achmet Eyub Pasha. The latter occupied a strong position at Rasgrad, which he had changed into a fortified camp. The new Serdar Ekrem, Mehemet Ali, who had spent considerable time on reorganizing the forces at Shumla, had concentrated large masses of troops at Eski Djuma and Osman Bazar, and began to advance slowly toward Tirnova. On the Lom River, Mehemet Ali's troops had several small engagements with the Russians under the Czarevitch during the last week in August. Finally, on August 29th, the Turks began a forward movement. Nedjib Pasha, starting from Eski Djuma, crossed the Black Lom near Yaslar, and drove the Russians from their positions at that point. At the same time Fuad and Salih Pashas advanced

from Rasgrad in a northwesterly direction toward Torlak. Mehemet Ali Pasha commanded the Turks in person and repulsed the Russians along the entire line. On the 30th, the fighting was resumed. The main force of the Russians was at Sadana, and opened fire on the advancing Turks under Nedjib Pasha. Sadana soon caught fire, and the Russians retreated to Karasan. Here a desperate engagement took place, and the Turks were getting the worst of it, when suddenly Baker Pasha, with a portion of Subit's division, came to them, and, getting well on the Russian right flank, compelled the Muscovites to vacate their ground. At the same time that Karasan was taken, Sabid Pasha attacked Haidarkoi, which was also taken by the Turks. Mehemet Ali now had his headquarters at Yenikoi, and, without pursuing the advantage he had gained, simply retained his position. On September 6th, Achmet Eyub advanced from Rasgrad, and attacked the Russian positions at Kechlova. The Turkish forces were greatly superior to the Russians in point of numbers and were constantly receiving reinforcements. The Russians fought with great bravery, but were finally compelled to retreat beyond the Lom. On the 7th, the Russian force at Kadikoi, which had served as a corps of observation before Rustchuk, was also defeated and driven across to the left bank of the Lom, so that now the whole right bank of the river was in possession of the Turks. On the 8th, Mehemet Ali crossed the river with three divisions, and began to advance slowly toward the Jantra.

On the Russian right wing, fronting toward Plevna, everything was quiet up to the close of August; but on the 31st, Osman Pasha made a determined attack on the Russian position at Pelisat, and was repulsed with considerable loss. At this point Baron Krüdener had been relieved from the command, and General Zottoff put in his place. On September 3d, General Skobelev recaptured Lovatz, which had been in the hands of the Turks since July 28th. The battle was very severe and the losses on both sides considerable.

The operations on the Lom and around Plevna during August were far exceeded in interest by the fierce struggles for the Shipka Pass. On August 16th, a Turkish detachment succeeded in entering the Hainkoi Pass, but were so warmly received by a strong Russian corps that it was forced to retreat. On the 20th and 21st Suleiman Pasha proceeded to the attack of the pass, and not less than ten times did the Turks assail the Russian fortifications at the entrance, on these days. The conflict was fierce; but, although the Turks constantly received reinforcements, they were repulsed every time with great loss. On the morning of the 22d the Turks renewed their attack; but when, at noon, the Russians received reinforcements, they retreated. On the following morning the Turks again proceeded to the attack, and so the fighting was kept up with great bit-

terness till the 27th. After this date firing continued, but the real conflict had ceased. The end of this terrible struggle left the Russians in full possession of all the strong points, although they were closely watched by the Turks. The losses on both sides during this week of battles, the most sanguinary week of the campaign, was very great. A dispatch from the Russian headquarters estimated the total loss of both sides at 12,000, of whom fully two-thirds were Turks.

Since the battle before Plevna in the last days of July, Osman Pasha, instead of following up the successes gained on that occasion, had used his opportunity to make of Plevna and its surroundings a fortified camp of unusual strength, which could only be taken by a regular siege, and to reinforce his army with troops from Sophia and Widin. The Russians had also received considerable reinforcements, among them three Roumanian divisions, and the chief command of the united forces before Plevna was given early in September to Prince Charles of Roumania, who took up his headquarters at Poradim. On September 7th, the Grand-Duke Nicholas also arrived at this place with his staff, and was followed a few days later by the Czar. After a period of comparative quiet of over a month, interrupted only by occasional small engagements and the affair at Pelisat, the united Russians and Roumanians again proceeded to attack Plevna. On September 7th, the third battle began with a furious cannonade of the Russians, which they continued uninterruptedly until the 11th, when a general attack was undertaken against the Turkish positions, which was unsuccessful until the evening. After the Emperor had retired from the field disheartened and tired out, the right wing of the Russian army, composed mainly of Roumanians, succeeded in taking the great redoubt of Grivitza by surprise, while on the left wing General Skobelev maintained himself in two smaller earthworks, which seriously threatened Osman Pasha's line of retreat. During the night the Turks sought in vain to recover their lost positions, but on the 12th they succeeded in regaining the two redoubts south of Plevna, on which occasion General Skobelev's corps was almost annihilated in consequence of a want of support. On the 14th, the Turks also attempted to retake the Grivitza redoubt, but were repulsed. After that date operations rested, with the exception of an unsuccessful attempt of the Roumanians on the 18th to capture the redoubt nearest the Grivitza. The losses on both sides were very great, exceeding even those of the terrible struggle in the Shipka Pass. Up to the afternoon of the 14th, the Russo-Roumanian loss was stated officially at 16,000 men, while the Turkish losses, particularly during the struggles for their lost redoubts, were also very large. The deportment of the Roumanian troops, who, on this occasion, were under fire for the first time, was praised by all observers. The allied armies on this

occasion were estimated at 75,000 to 80,000 men, with more than 400 field guns, while Osman Pasha's forces hardly reached a strength of 50,000 combatants and 150 guns. On the 18th, the Roumanians, starting from the Grivitzza redoubt, attempted to storm the great central redoubt lying next to it, but were repulsed with considerable loss. After this decided repulse, the Russians proceeded to a regular siege of Plevna. They had completely surrounded the Turkish positions, and were daily drawing their lines closer around it; a relief corps was advancing on Plevna from the direction of Sophia, under Shevket Pasha. It had been assembled in the middle of September at Orkhanie, between Plevna and Sophia, and was composed of troops from Nissa, Widin, and Sophia. The Russians by the middle of September had, on the road from Plevna to Sophia, not only a body of cavalry, but also some infantry; and Shevket Pasha, in a dispatch from Orkhanie, dated September 22d, stated that this Russian force consisted of 15 battalions, 3 cavalry regiments, and 8 guns. In spite of this body, however, the Turkish force under Hifzi Pasha, consisting of 20 battalions, a cavalry regiment, two batteries, and a train of provisions and ammunition said to number 1,200 wagons, reached Plevna on September 23d, while Hakit Pasha covered his rear and Shevket Pasha had occupied a fortified camp at Orkhanie with his newly formed corps. In the last week of September, General Todleben was appointed the military adviser of Prince Charles, clearly indicating that the Russians intended to proceed to a regular siege of Plevna.

After Suleiman Pasha had nearly exhausted his strength in the latter part of August, in trying to secure the Shipka Pass, and the 13th Russian Corps had maintained itself in its positions, the Turkish general employed the last days of August and the first weeks of September in the reorganization of his forces. While Radetzki was completing his fortifications and his roads, Suleiman was actively engaged in erecting new batteries and bringing up heavy artillery. The first half of September was therefore filled up with cannonades and small engagements between the outposts. But on the night from September 16th to 17th, after a continuous cannonade of five days, the Turks suddenly and unexpectedly attacked the Russians along the entire line. After having lost several outlying works, the latter, after a struggle of nine hours' duration, forced the Turks down the declivities, and completely defeated them. The Russians lost during this struggle 31 officers and 1,000 men killed and wounded, while over 3,000 Turkish dead covered the hill-sides. After this repulse the Turks continued to bombard the Russian positions.

Although Mehemet Ali crossed the Lom on September 8th, the greater part of his army did not get over until a week later. In order to prevent the Turks from gaining a firm foothold on the left bank of the river, a part of the

Twelfth Russian Army Corps advanced on the 14th in the direction of Kechlova, and attacked the force of the enemy that had passed this place the day before, at Sinankoi. These troops were under Assaf Pasha, and afterward received reinforcements from Sabit Pasha. The Russians were severely repulsed on this occasion, and in consequence retreated beyond the Banicka Lom, a branch of the Kara Lom. In the course of the 14th, there were numerous trifling engagements between reconnoitring bodies along the whole front. On the evening of the 14th, four Russian battalions marching from Tcherkovna made an attack on the Turkish outposts to the west of Vodica. After an engagement lasting till midnight, the Russians retreated. On September 21st, Mehemet Ali attacked the right wing of the Czarevitch's army under the command of General Tatitcheff, at Tcherkovna, and was repulsed after an engagement of five hours. On the following day he retreated a short distance, and on September 25th fell back with his whole army to the Kara Lom, and during the following days recrossed this river, occupying the same positions that he had left on August 20th. This complete failure brought about an entire revulsion of feeling throughout Turkey, and Mehemet Ali, who, upon his appointment to the supreme command, had been generally hailed as the deliverer, was now as bitterly denounced. He was removed, and Suleiman Pasha appointed in his stead.

With the beginning of August, it was decided in Constantinople, in consequence of demands made by Mehemet Ali, to send a large part of the troops in Asia to the seat of war in Europe. Therefore the troops which had aided the insurrection in the Caucasus were all removed and sent to Varna, while at Batum Dervish Pasha also embarked with part of the troops stationed there. At the same time troops stationed at Bagdad received orders to proceed to Europe.

The operations in August were as follows: On the extreme right wing, General Oklobjio remained in his positions, without attempting any forward movement. He was, however, attacked several times by Dervish Pasha: thus, on the 13th, on his right flank, with the co-operation of some Turkish monitors, and again on August 24th, this time along his entire front. On both occasions the enemy was repulsed. At Ardahan everything remained quiet. The brigade which had occupied this fortress, after leaving a sufficient garrison, joined Loris Melikoff's army, and, on August 12th, arrived on his extreme right at Zaim, in all four battalions cavalry and artillery. General Loris Melikoff, commanding the Russian centre, ordered on several occasions cavalry to advance against Mukhtar Pasha's positions on the Aladja Dag, southeast of Kars, and between Visinkoi and Ani, and skirmishes took place frequently between the cavalry of the two armies. On August 13th, the Russian

staff estimated Mukhtar Pasha's force to consist of 11 battalions Nizams, 25 battalions Redifs, 35 field and mountain guns, 6 squadrons regular cavalry, and 3,500 mounted Circassians, Kurds, Zapties, and Bashi-Bazouks—in all about 33,000 men. Early in the morning of August 18th, the three infantry divisions under General Dewell and Heimann, with numerous cavalry and 120 guns, advanced from their camps at Kurukdara and Bashkadiklar, near Alexandropol, against the fortified positions of Mukhtar Pasha. After an engagement lasting eight hours, the Russians retreated in excellent order to their camps. They officially state their loss as 1 officer and 60 men killed, and 18 officers and 270 men wounded; the Turks state their loss as 117 killed and 342 wounded, and estimate the Russian loss at 1,500 men, and speak of having taken many prisoners. Seven days after this engagement, on August 25th, Mukhtar Pasha attacked the Russian positions with his whole force, and attempted to turn the Russian left flank. After fighting from early in the morning until five o'clock in the afternoon, with great loss on both sides, the Turks finally retreated without being pursued, and reoccupied their old positions. They retained the height of Kizil Tepe, which they had stormed early in the morning. The Erivan column, under General Tergukasoff, did not move out of its positions around Igdir, and was kept in check by Ismail Pasha. No action of any account took place here, except an attack on a Russian detachment under Colonel Ismailoff, at Igdir, on August 24th, by a superior Turkish force, which was, however, repulsed. On the 28th, three Turkish columns made a fresh attack, but were repulsed, notwithstanding their numerical superiority, after a five hours' engagement, with the loss of 400 men, the Russian losses being insignificant.

In the Caucasus, General Alkhasoff completely quelled the Abkhasian revolt during August. This was owing to the dissensions existing among the different Abkhasian tribes, and to the departure of the Turkish troops, who took with them several thousand Circassian families. Shortly after their departure from Suchum Kaleh, a torpedo-cutter of the Russian man-of-war Constantine destroyed a large Turkish iron-clad on the Caucasian coast, making the fifth iron-clad the Turks lost in this manner during 1877. The positions of the opposing armies remained virtually unchanged during September, the fighting done being limited to skirmishes between the different outposts. On October 1st, the Russians began a general forward movement against Kars, and on the 2d a general battle took place. The Turkish army formed a line which extended from Great and Little Yagni, two fortified hills in the Kurukdara Plain, as far as Ani, on the Arpa Tchai River, with the centre advanced toward the river and resting on Kizil Tepe. The Russians, who had been reënforced both by new troops and those lately employed against

the Caucasian insurgents, commenced the battle at daybreak by an assault on Great Yagni, which was the extreme outwork of Mukhtar Pasha's fortifications, about twelve miles due east from Kars. Here the Turks seem to have been taken by surprise as much as the Russians were when Mukhtar Pasha won Kizil Tepe from them and compelled them to abandon their fortified camp at Kurukdara. A single Turkish battalion defending Great Yagni was cut to pieces or captured after two hours' obstinate defense, which gave the Turks an opportunity to prepare for the next assault. This came soon after, and the battle that followed was described as one of the most bitterly-contested and most sanguinary of the campaign, lasting over thirteen hours. The final result was that the Russians were repulsed at every point, and were even forced to abandon Great Yagni, which had been taken at the opening of the contest. The fighting was kept up until the evening of the 5th, but the result was not changed. The Russians undoubtedly suffered a severe defeat. This, however, did not check their advance, as it was thought at the time that it would. On October 11th, they gained an important victory over Mukhtar Pasha, turning his right flank and forcing him to retreat to Kars. On the 14th, the Turkish left rested on Little Yagni, the centre on Awlia (or Olya) Tepe, and the right on Aladja Dag, where three divisions were strongly fortified. Olya Tepe is a spur or hill midway between Yagni and Aladja, about fifteen miles east by south from Kars. Besides these positions, the Turks occupied several strong places, such as Orlok and Visinkoi, in the rear of their line, for the protection of their army and Kars from a flank attack. On Sunday, the 14th, the Russian left having been extended to the banks of Arpa Tchai, beyond Ani, a division under General Lazareff moved south of Aladja Dag, drove the Turks from Orlok upon Visinkoi and Kars, and occupied Orlok, thus completely turning Mukhtar's right. On the morning of Monday, the 15th, a heavy cannonade was directed against Olya Tepe, which was the key to the Turkish positions. In the afternoon General Heimann, with about 10,000 infantry, carried Olya Tepe by assault, cutting the Turkish army in two. The centre and left wing, under Mukhtar himself, retreated upon Kars, pursued by General Heimann and harassed in the flank by General Lazareff, but succeeded in gaining the cover of the fortifications of Kars after a fearful rout, during which he lost a great number in killed and wounded, several thousand prisoners, and four guns. The three divisions constituting the Turkish right had meantime been surrounded and attacked, and driven from their fortified camp with great loss. Finally, at 8 o'clock on Monday night, the remnant of this portion of Mukhtar's army surrendered with thirty-two guns and a great quantity of material. Among the persons captured were seven pashas. The consequences

of this battle made themselves felt immediately. For, while the main army of the Turks was virtually destroyed, and Mukhtar could hardly dare to leave Kars with the remainder, Ismail Pasha, who had been operating against Igdir, immediately began his retreat to Turkish territory, closely pursued by General Tergukasoff. On the other hand, the Russian garrison of Ardahan, not finding itself threatened any longer, proceeded to active operations. It advanced to Pennek, and thence to Olti, and there threatened any army that might advance to the relief of Kars. On October 27th, Mukhtar Pasha and Ismail Pasha joined their forces at Koprikoi, and continued their retreat to Erzerum. At the same point, Heimann and Tergukasoff joined their forces on the 28th. On November 4th, the Russians attacked Mukhtar's positions on the Deve Boyun, a mountain ridge immediately before Erzerum, and, after nine hours' severe fighting, completely defeated the Turks, who fled in all directions. On the 9th the Russians attacked Erzerum, but were repulsed and driven back to the Deve Boyun, where they made a stand and repulsed all Turkish attempts to dislodge them. Another attack on November 14th was also unsuccessful. On Sunday, November 18th, the fortress and city of Kars was taken by the Russians by storm, over 300 cannons, and large stores of ammunition, etc., falling into the hands of the victors. The Turks lost 5,000 killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and many flags. The Russian loss was about 2,700. The Russian soldiers made but trifling booty, and spared peaceful citizens, women, and children. General Loris Melikoff directed the battle during the day. The Grand-Duke Michael was present also. The former entered the city at 11 o'clock Sunday morning.

This virtually ended the campaign in Armenia for 1877. Although the Russians proceeded to invest Erzerum, and also sent reinforcements to General Oklobjio, operating against Batum, no actions of any account occurred.

In the first week of July, after an absence of six months, the British fleet returned to Besika Bay. It was during the sittings of the conference, and at the request of Lord Salisbury, that the admiral received orders to quit Besika and retire to the Piræus. This was done not so much to mark the displeasure of the British Government at the obstinacy of the Turks as to convey to them by an outward and visible sign that they had nothing to expect from England in case they should be involved in a war with Russia. In 1876 Lord Derby informed a deputation that the fleet had been ordered to Besika in order to protect the Europeans and the native Christians of Constantinople in case of any outbreak of Mussulman fanaticism. But this motive was certainly not made public at the time, and those who professed to know the intentions of the Government declared in a tone of resolution and de-

fiance that this was a demonstration against the Ozar, who would have to count with England in case of any aggression on the Sultan's rights. When Lord Salisbury arrived at Constantinople he soon found that the Turks were possessed with the fixed idea that, do what they might, England would never allow them to be attacked. It was to eradicate this persistent confidence that the fleet was directed to leave Turkish waters and proceed to Athens. Its return, therefore, at this time, was regarded as a menace to Russia not to proceed too far.

The continued Russian successes in Europe, which caused the change in the chief command of the Turkish army, also brought about important changes in the ministry. Safvet Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigned, and Aarifi Pasha was appointed in his place. The change indicated a victory of the war party; for while Safvet Pasha always counseled peace, Aarifi, a fanatical Turk, would continue the war to the bitter end. Redif Pasha, the Minister of War, was removed, and Mahmoud Damad Pasha appointed in his place. Aarifi Pasha, however, resigned within ten days, and was replaced by Server Pasha. Further ministerial changes took place in the latter part of August, when Mustapha Pasha was temporarily appointed Minister of War, and Safvet Pasha was appointed Minister of the Interior in place of Hassim Pasha.

When Suleiman Pasha left the Shipka Pass, to succeed Mehemet Ali as commander-in-chief of the Shumla Army, he was succeeded in the command of the operations against the Shipka Pass by Rauf Pasha. No actions of any importance occurred here during the remainder of the year beyond an ineffectual attempt on the part of the Turks to capture Fort St. Nicholas on November 21st, and occasional bombardments between the hostile batteries. Suleiman Pasha, upon his arrival with the Army of Eastern Bulgaria, remained inactive for some time. Finally, on November 18th, he sent a strong division from Kadikoi across the Lower Lom, against the Twelfth Russian Army Corps, under the Grand-Duke Vladimir, with orders to take Pyrgos. The movement was at first successful, but was afterward repulsed by the Russians. Another forward movement on the same line, undertaken on the 26th, met with no better success. On the same day, the 26th, the Turkish centre, stationed at Rasgrad, together with the left wing at Osman Bazar, undertook a forward movement on the line of Osman-Bazar-Selvi, which led to a battle at Elena on December 5th. In this battle several Russian battalions were destroyed, and eleven Russian guns captured, but the victory brought the Turks no great advantage. On December 12th, Suleiman made another forward movement, crossing the Lower Lom at Kadikoi, and attacked Metchka and Tirstenik. After seven hours' severe fighting, he was repulsed with a loss of about 2,000 men. On the 15th he also withdrew his troops from Elena. All these

movements were undertaken to relieve Osman Pasha in Plevna, but were unsuccessful.

The main object of the Russian commander before Plevna, during October, was to complete the investment of that place, and for that purpose it was necessary to secure the road leading to the west. Although smaller bodies of Russian troops had been west of Plevna, and along the Vid River, for some time, it was not until October 24th that the Russians gained a firm foothold on the road leading to Orkhanie. On that day General Gourko stormed the town of Gorni Dabnik; four days later he stormed Telis. On October 31st, Osman Pasha evacuated Dolni Dabnik, situated half-way between Gorni Dabnik and Plevna, on the Sophia road, and thus enabled the Russians to advance about six miles nearer to Plevna. This advance completed the investment of it, and from this time until its surrender it was entirely cut off from the outer world. An attempt made by Shevket Pasha on October 31st, to introduce an ammunition train into Plevna, was repulsed by the Russians. During the month of November the Russian lines were drawn still closer. On November 9th, General Skobelev stormed the Green Hill, a wooded eminence south of Plevna, and within three miles of that town, and held it against several Turkish attacks during the following days. On the north side, the Roumanian troops, on the 12th, also advanced to within about three miles. On the 12th Osman Pasha was called upon to surrender, but decidedly refused. In order to secure the army of investment on the west, where Mehemet Ali was gathering a fresh army at Sophia, the Russians sent out considerable bodies of troops, which, on November 9th, took the town of Vratza, situated on the road from Rahova on the Danube to Sophia. On the 21st Rahova was taken by the Roumanians; on the 22d Pravetz or Pravza, four or five miles east of Orkhanie, was taken by the Russians, and on the 24th Etropol fell into their hands. These successes gave the Russians the entire line from Rahova to Etropol, which completely protected the investing lines on the west, as well as the important pass of Baba Konak. In Plevna the situation became daily more desperate. In spite of Osman Pasha's boast that there were sufficient provisions to last until spring, the want thereof made itself bitterly felt, while the entire absence of proper hospital accommodations produced great suffering and large numbers of deaths within the Turkish army, which in turn bred disease among the garrison and the inhabitants of the town. On December 9th, 144 days after Osman Pasha's first arrival, 45 days after the complete investment, and about 60 days after the arrival of the last ammunition train, Osman Pasha decided upon a sortie. For three days previous the Russians knew that he had exhausted his provisions, and was preparing such a movement. On the evening of Sunday, December 9th, they received news that he would concentrate all his army near the bridge

over the Vid. This was confirmed in the night by Skobelev, who perceived that the Turks had abandoned in silence the Krishina redoubt and all the positions on the "Green Hill." All these positions he occupied. About seven o'clock on Monday morning the Turks crossed the Vid by the old bridge and the new one which they had constructed, and flung themselves upon the Russian positions to the north of the road defended by the grenadiers. The line extended from the road to the Roumanian positions. The Turks dashed against it with such ardor and fury that in a few moments they almost annihilated the Sibirsky regiment of grenadiers, and they captured a complete battery placed there. A terrible struggle followed. The Turks here were under the fire of the second line of investment and of one hundred cannons, and the grenadiers resolved to recapture the lost guns, and again advanced. A bayonet fight then took place, which lasted a quarter of an hour, in which a large number of men were killed; and finally the Turks were defeated and driven back. They fell back on the Vid, pursued by the Russian infantry and the fire of the artillery. There, sheltered behind the banks of the river, they replied, and the battle lasted until half-past twelve, when the firing ceased on both sides. It had not ceased more than half an hour when a parlementaire arrived with the important news that Osman Pasha was disposed to treat for the surrender of the place and of his army. The Russian infantry slowly advanced toward the bridge, and the officers, on reaching the bridge, mixed with the Turkish soldiers and opened a conversation with them. Soon afterward, Tefik Bey, head of the Turkish staff, arrived and said that Osman Pasha was wounded.

The conditions of the surrender were arranged in a quarter of an hour. They were the complete surrender of the place, of the army, and of the arms. All this was settled with astonishing rapidity, so that when the Grand-Duke arrived, half an hour later, the Turks had laid down their arms, and all was over. Osman Pasha did not attempt to cut his way through, as it was supposed he would, without artillery and without baggage. He had, on the contrary, a considerable train, more than 500 vehicles, which had started, and a large force of artillery, which supported the attack of the infantry. The sortie was a brilliant affair, but it never had a chance of success, and it cannot be imagined that Osman Pasha expected it to succeed, but he made it, probably, to satisfy his own sense of duty. His wound was in the leg, and was not serious. He was treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration by the Grand-Duke and all the Russian officers. The fall of Plevna virtually ended the war in Europe. In the Western Balkans Mehemet Ali was superseded by Nedjib Pasha, one of the younger generals, who gained considerable distinction as chief of staff in the campaign against Servia in 1876.

Servia, which had concluded peace in February, again took up arms against Turkey in December. (*See SERVIA.*) Their main army, the Morava corps, advanced from Alexinat toward Nissa, and arrived at this town on December 15th. On the same day they occupied Mramor, six miles west of Nissa. On the 22d the investment of Nissa was completed, and the commander of the post was notified that the town would be bombarded. Several detachments had in the mean time cleared the neighborhood of Turkish troops, and had occupied Ak Palanka on the 24th, and Pirot on the 27th. The Timok corps, under Horvatovitch, on December 16th, occupied Adlie, or Kula, about eighteen miles west of Widin. On the 19th it occupied the St. Nicholas Pass, connecting Belgradchik in the north and Isvor in the south; and on the 23d effected a junction with the Russians, who had come from Berkovatz, forming part of the cavalry division of General Arnoldi. This division, which had originally belonged to the Army of Plevna, was sent in the beginning of November to the west of Plevna. On December 16th, Arnoldi occupied Berkovatz, and on the 25th effected a junction with the Servian Morava corps at Pirot.

After the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Montenegro in June, Prince Nicholas proceeded very carefully to advance against the neighboring portions of Herzegovina. On July 22d, he stormed several of the outlying works of Nicsic, and on September 8th this fortress surrendered to him. Presyeka was taken on September 16th, Bilek on the 17th, and the four forts of the Duga Pass on the 18th. He had thus secured a corner of Herzegovina which could easily be maintained. The Montenegrin troops were now dismissed to their homes. In the beginning of November, Prince Nicholas again resumed operations, this time directing his attention to Albania, where Ali Saib was stationed with a few thousand troops. On November 12th, the Montenegrins stormed several of the outlying works of Antivari, took the fortress of Spizza on the 16th, and the town of Antivari shortly afterward, the Turks holding the citadel until January 10, 1878.

When Kars had fallen, Mahmoud Damad, who was supposed to be in favor of peace, and who had up to this time been all-powerful at the Turkish court, was removed from the direction of military affairs. At the same time the Council of War was abolished, and the Minister of War was clothed with full powers. Two weeks later, Mustapha Pasha was removed, and Rauf Pasha appointed Minister of War in his place. The condition of the Turkish Empire was truly terrible at the close of the year. Without money, without armies, and without friends, it was finally obliged to ask for an armistice in the first days of 1878.

The second session of the Ottoman Parliament met on December 13th. In his speech

from the throne, the Sultan reviewed the events which led to the war with Russia, by severely denouncing the Christian subjects of Turkey who had taken up arms against their Government, "in spite of the equality in the eyes of the law which all our subjects enjoy, and the immunities which secure their nationality and their language."

In Bosnia several engagements took place between the Turkish troops and the insurgents, which culminated in the defeat of the insurgents under Despotovitch, on August 4th, when the latter was forced to seek safety on Austrian territory. Other insurgent bands, under a leader named Gotub, who appeared after this, were characterized as little better than robber bands.

In Thessaly and the other Greek provinces of Turkey, a reign of terror prevailed during the year, brought about by marauding bands of Bashi-Bazouks, and even by regular troops. A revolutionary government was established, and was aided by contributions from Greece, and a few engagements with the Turkish troops took place. In Crete the same state of affairs prevailed, the Christians retreating to the mountains where the Turks could not follow them.

The war was marked by the perpetration of outrages upon non-combatants and private property, both in Asia and in Europe, for which it would be hard to find a parallel in the history of civilized nations.

TURNBULL, ROBERT, an American clergyman, born at Whiteburn, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, September 10, 1809, and died at Hartford, Conn., November 20, 1877. He graduated at Glasgow University, studied theology, preached for a short time in Scotland and England, and in 1833 settled in Danbury, Conn. In 1835 he became pastor of the Baptist Church in Detroit, in 1837 of the South Baptist Church, Hartford, Conn., in 1839 of the Boylston Street (now Harvard Street) Baptist Church in Boston, and in 1845 of the first Baptist Church in Hartford, where he continued to reside until his death. In 1851 he received the degree of D. D. from Madison University. He published "The Theatre" (Boston, 1840); "Olympia Morata" (1842); "Vinet's Vital Christianity," translated, with an introduction and notes (1846); "The Genius of Scotland" (New York, 1847); "The Genius of Italy" (1849); "Theophany, or the Manifestation of God in Christ" (Hartford, 1851); "Vinet's Miscellanies" (New York, 1852); "Pulpit Orators of France and Switzerland" (1853); "Christ in History, or the Central Power" (Boston, 1856); and "Life Pictures, or Sketches from a Pastor's Note-Book" (New York, 1857). He edited Sir William Hamilton's "Discussions on Philosophy," and was for several years editor of the *Christian Review*.

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UNITARIANS. The fifty-second annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association was held in Boston, Mass., May 29th. Mr. Henry P. Kidder was chosen president. The treasurer reported that his total receipts for the year had been \$111,659.10, and his expenditures \$99,228.11. The funds held on the account of the association were: the General Fund, amounting to \$75,048.75; the Hayward Fund, amounting to \$25,750.00; the Perkins Fund, amounting to \$10,209.50; the Kendall Fund, amounting to \$2,164.75; the King Fund, amounting to \$10,000.00; and the Lienow Trust Fund, amounting to \$4,327.00—for which satisfactory securities were exhibited. The association also possessed uninvested balances on account of the General Fund of \$7,750.06, and of the Homer Fund of \$220.88. The total balance in the hands of the treasurer, including the last-mentioned sums, was \$12,430.09. The Executive Committee reported that the year's contributions from the churches, up to the time of the anniversary, had amounted to more than \$26,000; more than \$14,000 had also been collected for the church at Washington, making in all \$40,000, a larger sum than had been contributed in any one of the five preceding years. The church at Washington had been begun, the contract for the execution of the work having been signed by the committee.

The anniversary of the *British Unitarian Association* was held in London. Mr. James Lup-ten was chosen president. The treasurer reported that the general expenditure had been about £7,000 on account of the association, and £4,617 of the Jubilee Fund. The report of the secretary stated that of the 20 provincial societies, nine were connected with the association, five having joined during the year. In Scotland, notwithstanding the strong efforts which had been made, the difficulty of establishing new churches was found for the present to be almost insuperable. In Ireland, a promising field of usefulness had appeared in Londonderry. Two new chapels had been built in South Wales, and a grant had been made to aid in the erection of a new chapel, in place of one from which the congregation had been expelled. Progress was reported in a number of towns in England, and in various quarters of London. The sales of books had amounted to £1,004. Grants had been made to the extent of £129 for books, and £78 for tracts.

UNITED BRETHREN. The following is a summary of the statistics of the United Brethren Church for 1877, as they are given in the *United Brethren Almanac* for 1878, showing the number of organized churches, of ministers, and of members of each conference:

CONFERENCES.	Organized Churches.	Number of Ministers.	Number of Members.
Alleghany.....	103	61	6,555
Anglaize.....	156	58	5,896
California.....	18	10	403
Central Illinois.....	82	45	2,641
Colorado.....	14	9	286
Dakota.....	32	10	464
East Des Moines.....	69	39	2,241
East German.....	117	44	4,187
East Pennsylvania.....	73	64	4,594
Erie.....	145	68	3,248
Fox River.....	37	13	689
Illinois.....	94	48	3,259
Iowa.....	97	83	3,880
Indiana.....	147	69	5,728
Kansas.....	170	62	3,040
Lower Wabash.....	117	76	4,926
Miami.....	53	60	5,833
Michigan.....	143	58	3,531
Minnesota.....	88	24	1,079
Missouri *.....	103	79	2,005
Muskingum.....	71	44	3,793
Nebraska.....	152	50	2,415
North Ohio.....	67	59	5,024
Ohio German.....	49	31	1,699
Ontario.....	35	12	1,226
Oregon *.....	13	22	718
Osage.....	158	47	2,684
Parkersburg.....	137	55	6,554
Pennsylvania.....	155	61	7,445
Rock River.....	65	58	2,058
Sandusky.....	132	103	7,961
Scioto.....	201	61	9,191
St. Joseph.....	149	81	6,888
Southern Illinois.....	22	8	754
Tennessee *.....	22	10	659
Upper Wabash.....	126	60	5,875
Virginia.....	179	62	7,209
Walla Walla.....	7	11	208
West Des Moines.....	104	50	2,746
Western Reserve.....	76	68	3,241
White River.....	109	84	5,447
Wisconsin.....	75	26	2,094
Totals.....	4,067	2,059	143,763

The table shows an increase of 107 ministers and 4,882 members, and a decrease of 11 churches, from 1876. The footings of other items of the statistical tables are: Whole number of meeting-houses, 2,003; of parsonages, 301; of Sunday-schools, 2,897; of children, officers, and teachers, in the same, 169,530; amount of contributions for salaries of ministers, \$335,072.88; for the bishops, \$5,681.93; for ministerial aid, \$2,273.02; for missions, \$33,648.60; for church building and expenses, \$207,907.29; for educational funds, \$13,713.90; for the Biblical Seminary, \$1,772.36; for church erection and the general Sunday-school fund, \$1,541.96; amount of Sunday-school collections, \$36,509.88; total contributions of the church, \$638,060.24, against \$669,799.21 in 1876.

The *General Conference* of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ met in its quadrennial session at Westfield, Ill., May 10th. The bishops of the Church presided in turn. The quadrennial address of the bishops, after

* Statistics for 1876.

noticing the death of Bishop David Edwards, which had occurred since the previous meeting of the General Conference, reviewed the growth of the Church and its enterprises during the four years. The number of members had increased from 125,658 in 1872 to 144,881 in 1876; the missionary department, church erection, and publishing interests had continued to develop; and while thirty years before the Church had not a single institution of learning, it had now ten colleges and seminaries, with not less than a thousand students in actual attendance; and the Biblical Seminary had proved its usefulness and practicability during eight years of existence. Reports were made of the operations of all the enterprises of the Church during four years. The question of the position of the Church in reference to secret societies, and the enforcement of the rules against members of the Church participating in such bodies, figured prominently in all the discussions and actions of the Conference. It came up first in the form of an appeal from the decision of the Miami Annual Conference in a case which had originated in a church in Dayton, Ohio. Two of the members of this church had been expelled for connection with secret societies; but the pastor of the church, in putting the case to vote before the congregation, had received the votes in favor of expulsion, thirteen in number, but had refused to call for votes in the negative, saying that the church could only vote affirmatively. An appeal was taken from this action to the Quarterly Conference, which sustained the pastor. An appeal was then taken to the Annual Conference, which declared the action of the pastor null and void, and decided:

1. That the class, and not the congregation, or preacher, or a minority of the class, is the expelling power in the Church of the United Brethren in Christ.

2. That there can be no parliamentary question which it is proper for a class, congregation, or conference, to consider and vote upon at all unless both an affirmative and a negative vote be taken. Otherwise it is no vote at all.

The pastor appealed against this decision to the General Conference. The General Conference sustained the appeal of the pastor, and reviewed the action of the Annual Conference. The question came up again upon the report of the Committee on Revision of the Discipline, proposing an amendment making it the duty of a bishop "to insist upon it that all the laws of the Church are faithfully executed." An amendment was proposed prescribing to the bishop a particular and stringent method of performing this duty, which was lost by a vote of 30 yeas to 73 nays, and the provision as reported by the committee was adopted. An examination of the Annual Conferences was held to ascertain whether they had violated the laws of the Church, or countenanced violations of them, the Conferences being called in alphabetical order, the examination being confined to Conference action, and the bishop or

presiding delegate answering for his Conference. None of the Conferences having been found to have failed officially as such in the discharge of their duties, all were pronounced loyal. The Conference decided to elect five bishops, a new episcopal district being formed for the Pacific coast, and fixed the salary of the bishops at one thousand dollars each. The report adopted on the subject suggested that the bishops should visit missions and explore new fields as much as possible. Bishops Glossbrenner, Weaner, and Dickson were reelected; the Rev. M. Wright, editor of the *Religious Telescope*, was chosen to fill the vacancy in the episcopal office; and the Rev. N. Carth, of Indiana, was elected the fifth bishop.

UNITED STATES. At the commencement of the year 1877, the country was in a state of great excitement respecting the result of the Presidential election. The votes of Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina were counted by the canvassing boards with a result in favor of the Republican Presidential Electors. This result, at the canvass by Congress of all the State returns of the Presidential election, would give the Republican candidate (Mr. Hayes) one majority, and secure his election. The Democrats, however, asserted that the canvassing boards in each of the above-mentioned States had made an unjust canvass; that the popular vote in each had been in favor of the Democratic electors by a considerable majority; that legal Democratic votes in large numbers had been rejected, and that by the people the Democratic candidate for the Presidency had been elected. The certificates of the results in each State, sent to Washington under the official seal of the respective Governors, gave the election to Mr. Hayes by one vote. At all previous elections the canvass of Congress had been confined exclusively to these certificates. It was, therefore, manifest that a canvass by Congress, conducted like all previous ones, would elect the Republican candidate, or terminate in a disagreement between the two Houses. At this time the Lower House was largely Democratic, the Senate Republican, and the Executive (Grant) a Republican. A disagreement between the two Houses would have terminated the canvass without a choice. Under these circumstances, an act was passed to refer all contested cases to a commission consisting of Senators, Representatives, and Judges of the Supreme Court. If it decided these according to the face of the certificates, the Republican candidate would be elected; if it decided to investigate the local proceedings in the contested States prior to the Governor's certificates, these, then, might be set aside, and the Democratic candidate be elected. The Democrats advocated the latter course, but the commission adopted the former, and Mr. Hayes was declared to be elected. (For the act, the Commission, and its proceedings, see CONGRESS, U. S.) The people acquiesced in the decision, and the new President was duly inaugurated,

and entered on the administration of the Government. (For the Inaugural Address, see PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.) The following comprises the Executive officers: *President*, Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio; *Vice-President*, William A. Wheeler, of New York; *Secretary of State*, William M. Evarts, of New York; *Secretary of the Treasury*, John Sherman, of Ohio; *Secretary of War*, George W. McCrary, of Iowa; *Secretary of the Navy*, Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana; *Secretary of the Interior*, Carl Schurz, of Missouri; *Postmaster-General*, David M. Key, of Tennessee; *Attorney-General*, Charles Devens, of Massachusetts.

The first important official action of the new Administration, in accord with the inaugural address, tending to produce a settlement of affairs in South Carolina, was an invitation to the two rival Governors, Hampton and Chamberlain, to a conference at Washington. The letter of invitation to Governor Chamberlain was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 28, 1877.

SIR: I am instructed by the President to bring to your attention his purpose to take into immediate consideration the position of affairs in South Carolina, with a view of determining the course which, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, it may be his duty to take in reference to the situation in that State as he finds it upon succeeding to the Presidency. It would give the President great pleasure to confer with you in person, if you shall find it convenient to visit Washington, and shall concur with him in thinking such a conference the readiest and best mode of placing your views as to the political situation in your State before him. He would greatly prefer this direct communication of opinion and information to any other method of ascertaining your views upon the present condition and immediate prospect of public interests in South Carolina. If reasons of weight with you should discourage this course, the President will be glad to receive any communication from you in writing, or through any delegate possessing your confidence, that will convey to him your views of the impediments to the peaceful and orderly organization of a single and undisputed State Government in South Carolina, and of the best method of removing them. It is the earnest desire of the President to be able to put an end, as speedily as possible, to all appearance of intervention of the military authority of the United States in the political derangements which affect the Government and afflict the people of South Carolina. In this desire the President cannot doubt that he truly represents the patriotic feeling of the great body of the people of the United States. It is impossible that protracted disorder in the domestic government of any State can or should ever fail to be a matter of lively interest and solicitude to the people of the whole country. In furtherance of the prompt and safe execution of this general purpose he invites a full communication of your opinions on the whole subject in such one of the proposed forms as may seem to you most useful. By the direction of the President, I have addressed to the Hon. Wade Hampton a duplicate of this letter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. K. RODGERS, Private Secretary.
To the Hon. DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN.

The result was that the Federal troops were soon withdrawn from the State, the Republican officials retired, and the administration of affairs passed into the hands of Governor Hampton.

(For the details of these proceedings, see SOUTH CAROLINA.)

In the case of Louisiana, some delay intervened, but on April 20th the following instructions were issued to the Secretary of War:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 20, 1877.

SIR: Prior to entering upon the duties of the Presidency there had been stationed by my predecessor, in the immediate vicinity of the building used as a State House in New Orleans, La., and known as Mechanics' Institute, a detachment of United States infantry. Finding them in that place I have thought proper to delay a decision of the question of their removal until I could determine whether the condition of affairs is now such as to either require or justify continued military intervention of the National Government in the affairs of the State. In my opinion there does not now exist in Louisiana such domestic violence as is contemplated by the Constitution as the ground upon which the military power of the National Government may be invoked for the defense of the State. The disputes which exist as to the right of certain claimants to the chief executive office of that State are to be settled and determined, not by the Executive of the United States, but by such orderly and peaceable methods as may be provided for by the constitution and laws of the State. Having the assurance that no resort to violence is contemplated, but that on the contrary disputes in question are to be settled by peaceful methods, under and in accordance with law, I deem it proper to take action in accordance with the principles announced when I entered upon the duties of the Presidency. You are, therefore, directed to see that proper orders are issued for the removal of said troops at an early date from their present position to such regular barracks in the vicinity as may be selected for their occupation.

R. B. HAYES.
To Hon. GEORGE W. McCRARY, Secretary of War.

The Secretary thereupon thus addressed the Commander of the Army:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
April 20, 1877.

General WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, commanding United States Army.

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a communication from the President of the United States, in which he directs that the detachment of the United States troops now stationed in the vicinity of the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, La., be withdrawn to such convenient barracks as may be selected for their occupation. You are hereby charged with the execution of this order, and will cause the withdrawal to take place on Tuesday next, the 24th of April, at 12 o'clock meridian.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. McCRARY, Secretary of War.

The removal of the troops was followed by the complete establishment of the authority of the Democratic Governor. (See LOUISIANA.)

The course thus pursued with these States by the President caused much dissatisfaction to many of the members of the Republican party, but was warmly approved by the rest of the people.

An effort was also made by the Administration to effect a reform in the civil service by the appointment to office of persons of the best character and attainments, with less regard to political influence. Public officers were also required to abstain from interference in elections. The following brief letter was also published:



Double Eagle—\$20 (Gold).



Half Eagle—\$5 (Gold).



Eagle—\$10 (Gold).



Quarter Eagle—\$2.50 (Gold).



Dollar—100 cents (Silver).



Half Dollar—50 cents (Silver).



Quarter Dollar—25 cents (Silver).



Dime—10 cents (Silver).

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, *June 22, 1877.*

SIR: I desire to call your attention to the following paragraph in a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of the Treasury on the conduct to be observed by officers of the General Government in relation to the elections: "No officer shall be required

or permitted to take part in the management of political organizations, caucuses, conventions, or election campaigns. Their right to vote and to express their views on public questions, either orally or through the press, is not denied, provided it does not interfere with the discharge of their official duties.

No assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed." This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the General Government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements. Very respectfully,

R. B. HAYES.

The President also expressed a determination that members of Congress should not dictate in the matter of patronage, and adhered to it firmly. In consequence thereof, the Administration received very little of a direct and vigorous support from the Republicans, and its recommendations to Congress were often chiefly sustained and carried through by the Democratic members.

An opinion that a fraud had been committed by the Returning Board of Louisiana, in counting the votes for Presidential Electors, extensively prevailed. Legal proceedings were commenced against the members of the board near the close of the year, and the trial of one of them resulted in his conviction. The proceedings were continued in 1878.

The failure of the appropriation for the support of the army at the session of Congress which closed March 4, 1877, made an extra session necessary. This was convened on October 15th by the following message of the President:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the final adjournment of the Forty-fourth Congress without making the several appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, presents an extraordinary occasion requiring the President to exercise the power vested in him by the Constitution to convene the Houses of Congress in anticipation of the day fixed by law for their next meeting: now, therefore, I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States, do, by virtue of the power to this end in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 15th day of October next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as, in their wisdom, their duty and the welfare of the people may seem to demand. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1877, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and first.

R. B. HAYES.

By the President:

WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

Congress thus assembled on October 15th, and the session was continued without interruption until the commencement of the regular one in December. It was soon manifest that the Republican majority in the Senate was very small, and might perhaps soon disappear; that there was a lack of harmony between the President and his party, and that he could not rely upon its undivided support of his measures. At this session, also, the first measure of a reactionary nature, relating to the financial affairs of the country, was introduced. It was technically designated as the "Silver Bill." (See page 291.) The results of the financial legislation of Congress since the close of the civil

war had been to replace all the bonds of the United States which had been issued (payable, either principal or interest, in currency or "greenbacks," as it was popularly called) with new bonds for a longer period, in which both principal and interest were to be paid in coin; also to demonetize silver, or to take from it its legal-tender feature, thereby rendering bonds and future specie payments payable in gold; and also the passage of an act requiring the resumption of the payment of specie on all Government legal-tender notes on January 1, 1879. This involved the payment of specie on national-bank notes and other similar obligations. The commercial transactions of the country have been shrinking since September, 1873, and with its immense indebtedness of governments, corporations, and individuals, a state of insolvency and extreme depression prevailed throughout the year. The discussions which ensued will be found set forth under the article CURRENCY, in this volume. The "Silver Bill" above mentioned was the first legislative expression of the point of reaction to which the public mind had at that time reached. It subsequently passed Congress over the President's veto by more than the necessary two-thirds majority.

On June 15th, the Commission provided for in the Treaty of Washington of 1871, which should decide the sum to be paid by the United States Government to the Dominion of Canada for the privilege of fishing in their bays, harbors, and creeks, and for that of landing and curing fish, convened at Halifax, in Nova Scotia. The Commission consisted of Ensign H. Kellogg, of Massachusetts, to represent the United States; A. T. Galt, to represent Great Britain; and the umpire, M. M. de Fosse, the Belgian envoy. Dwight Foster appeared in behalf of the United States, and F. C. Ford in behalf of Great Britain. For the results of the Commission, see DOMINION OF CANADA.

The political agitation developed by the labor-strikes (see LABOR-STRIKES) forms the most interesting chapter of the movement. This agitation may be traced back to several different sources, and it developed into as many different phases. First, there has always prevailed a popular sentiment in America that labor deserves to be well remunerated. It has been the boast in this country that the road to wealth is open to all, that every industrious and saving laborer can gain a comfortable competency, that our workmen are better paid and better nourished than their brothers in Europe. This feeling dates from the origin of productive activity here. Secondly, there was a wide-spread and bitter feeling against the railroad companies, and a desire that legal limitations should be set to their powers. The reckless and regardless machinations and rivalries of their controllers, their ruinous borrowings and extravagance, had set the whole country against the railroads in particular; but

the two classes which made the hardest reproaches against the managers of the railways were the two most nearly affected by their acts, their employes and the farmers. Thirdly, there was a general desire among the mechanical class that their order should be heard and felt in politics, though in what cause and for what ends they had formed no definite conception. Fourthly, there were the social democrats, of whom every city contains a coterie; they are nearly all foreigners, Germans, Bohemians, Poles, Frenchmen, Italians, active minds, thoroughly imbued with the doctrines of the French commune and the German social democracy. Revolutionists from principle, they seize every opportunity to bring their ideas before the people. In the meetings and conventions held with reference to the political combination of the industrial classes, those who were most earnest in the matter were the least in haste to proceed to action. The socialists were the earliest to attribute to the strikes a politico-social character; but from the first to the last they evolved nothing but speeches and manifestoes, possessing neither the material nor the skill for party organization: they, as a rule, are not less unpopular among the workmen of the country than they are among other classes; and where sometimes their principles were indorsed and adopted in the programmes of the meetings, they, the original authors, were unrecognized and condemned. In Louisville a workingman's party under the guidance of skilled politicians elected several members to the Legislature. Their platform renounced both the existing parties, and proclaimed the formation of a party to be composed of the industrial classes, which should reform the financial policy of the Government, establish the eight-hour law, erect courts of arbitration to decide in disputes between capital and labor, forbid private contracts for prison products, stop the employment of children under 14 years of age in factories or elsewhere, establish compulsory education and the liberal pecuniary support of public schools, reduce taxes and economize in Governmental, State, and municipal expenses, raise the imposts on necessities, oppose class legislation, refuse to support professional politicians, and nominate no one who is not a laborer. Their platform to the contrary notwithstanding, the elected candidates were not workingmen, and were

not far removed from the class called professional politicians. In Ohio a workingman's State ticket was nominated upon a platform of a decided socialistic character. Here, again, their candidates were not workingmen proper. The platforms of the older parties in this State demanded innovations, which the press of the country criticised as being of a similar revolutionary tendency. A clause in the Republican manifesto reads:

We recommend, first, that Congress establish a national bureau of industry; second, that Congress exert its authority over all national highways of trade by prescribing and enforcing such reasonable regulations as will tend to promote safety of travel, secure fair returns for capital invested and fair wages to employes, preventing mismanagement, improper discriminations, and the aggrandizement of officials at the expense of stockholders and shippers and employes; third, that provision be made for statutory arbitrations between employers and employes, to adjust controversies, reconcile interests, and establish justice and equality between them.



TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON.

The Bread-Winners' League of New York, a quasi-political association, issued a call for an independent labor party in the following tenor:

Citizens of the State of New York, Members and Friends of the Independent Party and of the "Bread-Winners' League:" You are requested to immediately assemble in your respective districts, and organize on our platform and resolutions, especially the following:

1. That the Government immediately take control, own, and operate the railroads.
2. That labor laws are absolutely necessary.
3. Immediate "resumption of labor" on needed public improvements, with Government funds and for the public benefit.
4. Repeal of all national-bank charters and the issue of greenbacks in their stead.

Trades-union men, labor reformers, Grangers, and greenback men should be up and doing. The harvest is ripe. Organization and the ballot can yet save the nation. *The Bread-Winners' League pledges to the people to see that Congress shall obey the will of*

the people. The starving, striking railroad operatives have our deepest sympathy, but the rioters strengthen the cause of the monopolists, and are injuring the cause of the people.

Citizens, organize. Unite with us and we will redeem the nation from bond, bank, and railroad monopolists by converting every city in this vast, rich, idle country into an active workshop, each acre of its broad land into a farm, every mine into a source of life instead of a potter's field to its workers. By order State Council.

The programme issued by a convention in Baltimore merely contained a repetition of the well-known projects of the European socialists. It declared that the emancipation of the laboring class can only be accomplished by the action of the laboring class itself; that the struggle for this emancipation is not one for class privileges and monopolies, but for equal rights and equal duties; that the economical subjection of the laborer to the possessor of the means of labor is the foundation of servitude in all its forms, and of social misery, spiritual debasement, and political dependence; that the economical liberation of the laboring class is thence the great final purpose to which, as a means, every political activity should be subordinate; that all efforts hitherto directed to this end have failed from a lack of union of the different branches of labor in each country, and from the lack of a real combination of the laborers of all lands; that the liberation of the laboring class is neither a local nor a national, but a social problem, which takes in all lands in which modern society exists, and whose solution depends on the combined practical and intellectual efforts of the most progressive nations. The "Labor Party of the United States," founded on these principles, therefore demands that all the means of labor (land, machines, means of transportation) should become the property of the community, and that, instead of hired labor, should be introduced production in common and an equitable distribution of the products. It repudiates all connection with the political parties. The reforms which it immediately proposes are: 1. Introduction of a uniform day's work, for the present eight hours per diem, and punishment of the parties transgressing; 2. Sanitary inspection of laborers' workshops, dwellings, food, etc.; 3. Establishment of a bureau of labor statistics; 4. Prohibition of speculation in convict labor; 5. Prevention of children under 14 years of age working in industrial enterprises; 6. Free tuition in all educational institutes; 7. A stringent law for the protection of laborers; 8. Free justice; 9. Abolition of conspiracy laws; 10. Assumption and management of all telegraphs and commercial roads by the State; 11. Governmental control of all industrial enterprises, and the conduct of the same through free coöperative communities for the benefit of the whole people. The following resolutions read at the Tompkins Square meeting, held during the strike in New York, express the same internationalist principles, but

are aimed more immediately at the corporate companies of the country:

Resolved, That we consider all legalized chartered corporations, such as railroad, mining, banking, manufacturing, gas, etc., under their present system of operation, as the most despotic and heartless enemies of the working classes.

Resolved, That their acts of tyranny and oppression have been the cause of demoralizing thousands of honest workmen, thereby driving them to acts of madness, desperation, and crime, that they would not otherwise have been guilty of had they been justly dealt by.

Resolved, That as these chartered companies have been the primal cause of their miseries and their consequences, we hold them morally responsible for all acts of violence that proceed from, and are the legitimate results of, their tyranny and oppression.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the growing influence and power of these corporations over the legislation of State and nation, and believe, if that influence continues, the executive, judicial, and legislative branches of the Government will become totally demoralized, the right of the masses destroyed, and instead of the voice of the people the power of the Almighty Dollar will become absolute and supreme.

Resolved, That we do earnestly request and advise all the working classes throughout the country to unite as speedily as possible, for the purpose of forming a political party, based upon the natural rights of labor. Let us make common cause against a common enemy, namely, organized capital.

Resolved, That nothing short of a political revolution through the ballot-box on the part of the working classes will remedy the evils under which they suffer.

Resolved, That it is the purpose of the Workingmen's party to confiscate, through legislation, the unjustly-gotten wealth of these legalized and chartered corporation thieves, that are backed by the Shylocks and money syndicates of Europe and this country.

The following extract from an address to the citizens of St. Louis by the executive committee of the United Workingmen's party of that city seems to require the regulation of wages by law:

We deem it to the interest of all business men, particularly retail dealers, to use their best endeavors to further the passage of an eight-hour law and living wages. The working classes, in times of prosperity, constitute the great circulating medium of the country. Good times for the mechanic means active industries in the factories and shops, and plenty of business to the storekeepers. We ask, in the name of common-sense, if the experience of the past three years has not been sufficient evidence of the damaging effects to business caused by the circulating medium being withdrawn from the many into the hands of the few? Statistics prove that before this strike nearly 4,000,000 toilers were idle in the United States, caused by improved machinery forcing man out of employment, and those who were in forced idleness, through sheer destitution, were compelled to underbid their fellow-workmen until wages paid to those fortunate enough to have work became so low as to make even their case desperate. Hence, using a homely phrase, "the chickens came home to roost." The only persons temporarily benefited by this sad condition of things are a class of people so few in number, who mostly spend their fortunes in Europe, that we clearly see the necessity of our merchants increasing the purchasing capacity of the bulk of the population. The cry of over-production is a fallacy while the millions have reasonable wants ungratified.

Few, if any, questions decided by the Su-

preme Court of the United States in recent years have been of greater general interest and importance than those raised by the so-called "Granger cases." One of the most important of these was that of *Munn and Scott* against the State of Illinois. The issue raised was whether the General Assembly of Illinois can, under the limitations upon the legislative power of the States imposed by the Constitution of the United States, fix by law the maximum of charges for the storage of grain in warehouses in Chicago and other places in the State having not less than 100,000 inhabitants, in which grain is stored in bulk, and in which the grain of different owners is mixed together, or in which grain is stored in such a manner that the identity of the different lots or parcels cannot be accurately preserved. It was contended that such a law was repugnant:

First, to that part of section 8, Article I., of the Constitution of the United States, which confers upon Congress the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States."

Second, to that part of section 9 of the same article which provides that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another."

Third, to that part of the Fourteenth Amendment which ordains that no State shall "deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

In considering the last point, Chief Justice Waite, who delivered the judgment of the Supreme Court, conceded that the Government has no power to control rights which are purely and exclusively private; but it may regulate the conduct of its citizens, one toward another, and the manner in which each shall use his property when such regulation becomes necessary for the public good. "In the exercise of this power it has been customary in England from time immemorial, and in this country from its first colonization, to regulate ferries, common carriers, hackmen, bakers, millers, wharfingers, innkeepers, etc.; and in so doing to fix a maximum of charge to be made for services rendered, accommodations furnished, and articles sold. To this day statutes are to be found in many of the States upon some or all of these subjects, and we think it has never yet been successfully contended that such legislation came within any of the constitutional prohibitions against interference with private property. With the Fifth Amendment in force, Congress in 1870 conferred power upon the city of Washington to regulate . . . the rates of wharfage at private wharves . . . the sweeping of chimneys, and to fix the rates of fees therefor . . . and

the weight and quality of bread (8 Statutes, 587, section 7); and, in 1848, to make all necessary regulations respecting hackney carriages, and the rates of fare of the same, and the rates of hauling by carmen, wagoners, carmen, and draymen, and the rates of commission of auctioneers (9 Statutes, 224, section 2). From this it is apparent that, down to the time of the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, it was not supposed that the statutes regulating the use, or even the price of the use, of private property, necessarily deprived an owner of his property without due process of law. Under some circumstances they may, but not under all. The amendment does not change the law in this particular. It simply prevents the States from doing that which will operate as such a deprivation."

In the case of the United States *vs.* R. G. Hazard, the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Rhode Island has decided that a person who failed to make return of his income, under the law of Congress, but who paid the tax as assessed by the United States assessor, with the added penalty of 50 per cent., is liable for any deficit in the tax in case the amount so assessed was less than the actual income.

In the two cases brought by the Bank of Kentucky and the Planters' National Bank against the Adams Express Company, the Supreme Court of the United States has de-



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION, WASHINGTON.

cided a question of interest and importance to the general public—viz., that express companies are liable for loss of goods caused by the negligence not only of their own servants but also of the railroad company employed to carry the goods; and that the stipulation in the receipt given to the shipper, that the express company will not be liable for losses caused by fire, does not exempt the company from liability for losses by fire arising from

the negligence of its own servants or those of the railroad company.

In the case of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, appealed from the Wisconsin Circuit, the question was whether the railroad companies in Wisconsin can recover for transportation of property more than the maximum fixed by statute, by showing that the amount charged was no more than reasonable compensation for services rendered. The decision is that, as between the company and freighter, the maximum of the statute is the limit of the recovery for transportation actually performed. If the company should refuse to carry at prices fixed, and an attempt should be made to forfeit its charter on that account, other questions might arise which would not be anticipated at this time. For goods actually carried, the limit of the State is the limit of recovery.

In the case of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company against the Attorney-General, which had been appealed from the Iowa Circuit, the Supreme Court of the United States, affirming the judgment of the court below, held that a State has power to control the rates of fare and freight charged by a common carrier within its limits. Railroad companies are carriers for hire. They are incorporated as such, and given extraordinary powers, in order that they may better serve the public in that capacity. They are, therefore, engaged in a public employment affecting the public interest; and, under the decision of *Munn and Scott vs. the State of Illinois*, they are subject to legislative control as to their rates of fare and freight, unless protected by their charters. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, the benefit of whose charter the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company now claims, was organized under the general corporation law of Iowa, with power to contract in reference to its business, the same as private individuals, and to establish by-laws and make all rules and regulations deemed expedient in relation to its affairs, but being subject nevertheless to such rules and regulations as the General Assembly of Iowa might from time to time enact.

In the case of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, the plaintiff in error *vs. Husen*, the Supreme Court of the United States, reversing the judgment of the Supreme Court of Missouri, held that a State law prohibiting the driving or transporting of cattle into a State is a violation of that part of the Federal Constitution which declares that "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with the foreign nations and among the several States." The statute in question was passed by the Missouri Legislature in 1872, and enacted that "no Texas, Mexican, or Indian cattle shall be driven or otherwise conveyed into or remain in any county in this State between the first day of March and the first day of No-

vember in each year by any person or persons." It further provided that "if any person or persons shall bring into this State any Texas, Mexican, or Indian cattle, in violation of the first section of this act, he or they shall be liable in all cases for all damages sustained on account of disease communicated by said cattle." Other sections made such bringing of cattle into the State a criminal offense, and prescribed penalties. Under the provisions above quoted this action was brought against the railroad company that had conveyed the cattle into the county. The court conceded that any State has the power to pass laws for police purposes. This power may be exercised in prescribing sanitary regulations, adopting precautionary measures against social evils, etc. Under it a State may legislate to prevent the spread of crime, or pauperism, or disturbances of the peace. It may exclude from its limits convicts, paupers, idiots, and lunatics, and persons likely to become a public charge, as well as persons afflicted by contagious or infectious diseases. This is a right founded on self-defense. The same principle would justify the exclusion of property dangerous to the property of citizens of the State; for example, animals having contagious or infectious diseases. All these powers are in immediate connection with the protection of persons and property against noxious acts of other persons, or such a use of property as is injurious to the property of others. They are self-defensive. But, whatever may be the nature and reach of the police power of a State, it cannot be exercised over a subject confined exclusively to Congress by the Federal Constitution.

UNIVERSALISTS. The *General Convention* of the Universalist churches in the United States met at Chicago, Ill., October 24th. Seventy-nine clerical and lay delegates attended the sessions. The Rev. J. D. W. Joy, of Massachusetts, was chosen president. The Board of Trustees reported that their total receipts for the year had been \$14,939.26, and their disbursements \$14,649.29. The receipts had been reduced from every source but one, the exceptional case being in the repayment of loans of theological students, which had amounted to \$1,982, nearly twice as much as in any previous year. A part of the Nursery Fund, although it was considered safely enough invested, in the end had paid no interest, and another part had lain at a very low interest awaiting investment; the proceeds of the missionary boxes had fallen from \$2,287 in 1876 to \$1,545 in 1877; and the annual contributions had fallen from \$5,357 in 1876 to \$3,680 in 1877.

The following is a summary of the statistics of the Universalist churches in the United States and Canada, as they are given in the *Universalist Register* for 1878. It contains a statement of the number of the parishes, the number of the families, the number of the churches, and also the number of the members.

STATES, ETC.	Parishes.	Families.	Churches.	Members.
Alabama.....	14	138	12	286
California.....	1	325	1	190
Canada.....	8	230	6	332
Connecticut.....	16	923	12	642
District of Columbia.....	1	49	1	64
Florida.....	..	8	1	38
Georgia.....	13	78	9	228
Illinois.....	71	2,102	56	2,837
Indiana.....	50	994	47	2,590
Iowa.....	37	857	27	965
Kansas.....	10	186	10	178
Kentucky.....	10	75	9	279
Louisiana.....	..	.....	2	.....
Maine.....	83	4,814	39	1,645
Maryland.....	4	100	1	74
Massachusetts.....	111	10,643	90	6,307
Michigan.....	26	933	18	767
Minnesota.....	13	508	7	358
Missouri.....	19	400	19	477
New Hampshire.....	30	1,704	14	578
New Jersey.....	10	410	6	302
New York.....	143	6,498	111	6,290
North Carolina.....	4	.....	4	86
Ohio.....	106	2,437	97	4,995
Oregon.....	15	.....	15	621
Pennsylvania.....	38	1,302	26	1,535
Rhode Island.....	6	809	4	590
South Carolina.....	..	.....	1	26
Texas.....	..	.....	2	95
Vermont.....	53	2,639	24	1,350
West Virginia.....	2	60	..	.....
Wisconsin.....	23	729	15	460
Total.....	912	39,391 *	667	35,405

Whole number of State conventions, 23; of Sunday-schools, 659, with 60,757 teachers and pupils; of ministers, 722, with 8 licensed lay preachers; of church edifices, 765. Value of parish property, above indebtedness, \$6,978,-110. One minister is reported in each of the States and Territories of Arkansas, Alaska, Mississippi, Nebraska, Tennessee, and Virginia, and two ministers reside in Colorado. One church organization exists in Arkansas. Four societies, 31 families, and 1 church building and 8 "Union" meeting-houses are returned in Mississippi. The denomination has a church building at Richmond, Va., which is valued at \$10,000, but which it does not use. One ordained minister is preaching in Scotland, assisted by several laymen; several church organizations have been formed in that country, of which those at Dunfermline, Selkirk, and Larbert are particularly mentioned; a church has been built at Dunfermline, and a Universalist book and tract depot has been established at the same place. The Universalist faith is also preached at missionary stations in England. One biweekly and 5 weekly general newspapers, 3 Sunday-school papers, 1 quarterly review, and 1 annual *Register*, are published in the interests of the denomination. The Universalist Publishing House, at Boston, Mass., owns the titles and copyrights of 125 volumes. One of the schools of the denomination which has been reported in previous years, the Liberal Institute, at Jefferson, Wis., is no longer in existence, having passed from the hands of the society under the foreclosure of a

* The families are estimated in the parishes which make no report.

mortgage. The 11 remaining institutions, of which 5 are classed as colleges or universities, and 6 as seminaries or academies, returned in 1877 a total of 87 professors and teachers, 886 students, and assets valued at \$2,289,000.

UTAH. Governor Emery, in his message submitted to the Legislature on January 15, 1878, says:

Since the meeting of the last Legislature, the affairs of the Territory have continued, in most respects, satisfactory. The general health of the people has been good, and peace and order have prevailed throughout the Territory.

Agricultural crops have been abundant, and the husbandmen have been amply rewarded for their labor.

The mines, in their further development, have increased in positive value, and, where energy and skill have been displayed in working them, promise large returns to their owners.

Many which but two years since were regarded as mere prospects of doubtful worth have grown into well-developed mines of great value.

The facilities for milling and smelting have kept pace with the product of the mines. Several extensive establishments have been erected for the reduction of ores, all of which, I believe, are in successful operation, and afford additional employment for a large number of men.

Already attention is being directed to the vast coal fields of the San Pete country, where are to be found immense veins of bituminous coal of superior quality for coking and ordinary uses. The day appears not distant when these mines will furnish fuel for the smelting of our ores, at a cost probably of one-fourth the money now paid for Pennsylvania coke. This event will mark a new era, giving fresh impetus to our mining and smelting enterprises.

The finances are not unsatisfactory, there being no great indebtedness above the amount due from the counties; but some plan needs to be adopted for the settlement of these outstanding accounts, which embarrass the treasury.

Under its present school law every religious denomination in Utah deems it necessary to furnish schools for its children, while but one of these denominations receives any assistance from the public treasury. In Salt Lake alone more than thirty thousand dollars are annually expended for private tuition. This amount of money could furnish schooling for nearly the whole number of children in the city; whereas, under the present arrangement, it procures instruction for only about one-fifth of the entire number of the school age.

It is urged that the Legislature provide more effective methods for the capture and conviction of the men who drive out of Utah annually large numbers of stolen cattle and horses. These depredations prove a great obstacle to the extension of grazing, to which vast areas in the Territory are adapted.

On the subject of polygamy, Governor Emery addresses the Legislature as follows:

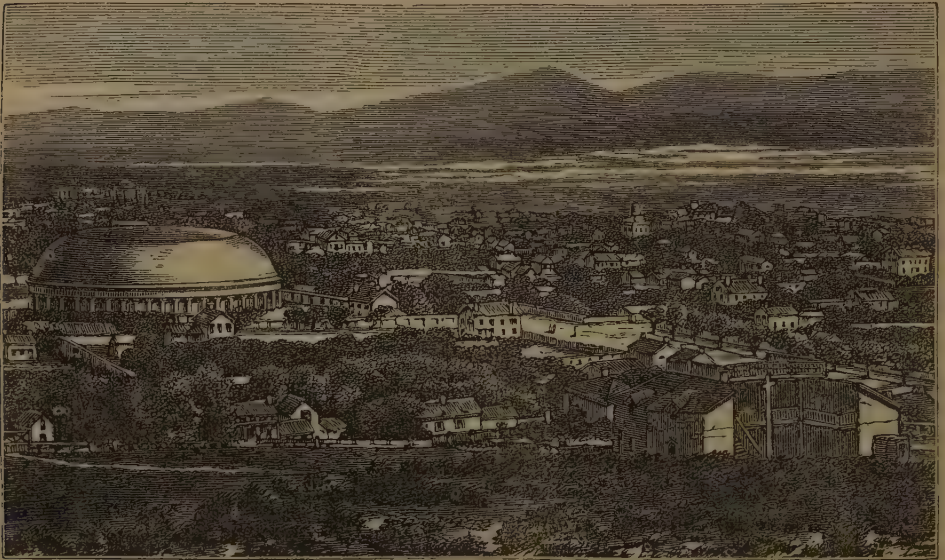
The majority of the people of this Territory belong to a religious sect known as the "Latter-Day Saints." I do not intend to discuss the merits or demerits of this new religion, but to refer to one of its distinctive features—polygamy. This system of marriage has continued here for thirty years, and

for fifteen years in violation of law. In all the States and Territories, except Utah, it is considered a grave offense, and is severely punished. Polygamy is no less a crime here than in other portions of our country, and yet the law remains a dead letter upon the statutes. I regard this system of marriage an evil, undermining the peace of society brought with in its influence, and carrying with it dark shadows, which rest like a blight upon the offspring of these illegal relations, and the women who are maintained in them. The number of polygamous wives in Utah is large—how large I have not the means of knowing—yet it is safe to say they number thousands.

The statutes and laws have been compiled by a commission created by the last Legislature. That body also adopted a penal code, modeled upon that of California, but failed to adopt a code of procedure for the courts in

criminal cases, except such as are held by justices of the peace. Such a code of procedure the Governor recommends the present Legislature to adopt. He also recommends that a commission, eminently qualified for its duties, should be appointed to codify the laws and eliminate from them whatever is in conflict with Congressional enactment; and that they should also be instructed to draft such bills as they may deem advisable for the public good, and submit their work to the next Legislature.

The silk culture is attracting some attention in the Territory, and it has now been demonstrated by actual experiment that its climate and soil are admirably adapted to the mul-



SALT LAKE CITY, SHOWING THE TABERNAACLE.

berry-tree and the production of silk. It is believed this will be a profitable industry. The silk which has been produced so far is of good quality, and the manufactured fabrics are of an excellent and substantial character.

The death of Brigham Young, it was thought by many, would prove a severe blow to Mormonism, and lead to its destruction; but, according to a recent statement, Mormonism has taken a new start, and, instead of disintegration, there never was such unity among its people. Governor Young's government was centralized to the point of creating a sort of

slavery, which had a deadening effect upon society. Since his death many reforms have been introduced or promised. The priesthoods have been reorganized, and are now held to a strict accountability for their duties. It is promised that the trustee in trust of the Church shall give an account of the tithes twice a year, and that an investigation shall be made into all the Church accounts. Governor Young, during his life, gave no account of the tithes, and no one knew how much he received or what disposition he made of the money. These measures are very popular.

V

VANDEBILT, CORNELIUS, an American capitalist, died in New York, January 4, 1877. He was born near the present Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., May 27, 1794. He was averse to education, and at the age of 16 he bought

a small vessel, with which he plied between the island and New York. At 18 he owned two vessels, and was captain of a third. At 19 he married, removed to New York, and bought sloops and schooners, and at 23 he was

free from debt and worth \$9,000. In 1817 he assisted Thomas Gibbons in building the first steamboat run between New York and New Brunswick, N. J., and became captain of her at a salary of \$1,000 a year. In 1818 he took command of a much larger and better boat on the same line, his wife at the same time keeping the hotel at New Brunswick. In 1824 Vanderbilt had full control of the Gibbons line, and brought it up to paying \$40,000 a year. In 1827, while still superintending the Philadelphia route, he leased for 14 years the ferry between New York and Elizabethport, N. J., put on new boats, and made it very profitable. In 1829 he left Gibbons; and in the following 19 years, till 1848, he built and operated steamboats on the Hudson, on Long Island Sound, on the route to Boston, and on the Delaware from Bordentown to Philadelphia. He put on new and superior boats in opposition to an old line till he was bought off, or drove off his competitors, so that he had the monopoly and profits. In 1848-'49 he built the steamship *Prometheus*, in which in 1850 he sailed for the isthmus of Darien. He had already purchased a controlling interest in the "American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company," which projected a canal across the isthmus; but for this scheme Vanderbilt substituted a transit route from Greytown at the mouth of the San Juan to San Juan del Sur on the Pacific, which had the advantage over the old transit from Chagres to Panama of saving 700 miles between New York and San Francisco. In 1851 he put three steamers on the Atlantic side, and four on the Pacific side, and went into competition with the "United States" and the "Pacific Mail" companies. In 1852, with three more steamers, he started a branch line from New Orleans to Greytown. In 1853 he went to Europe in his steam yacht *North Star*; and while he was abroad C. K. Garrison and Charles Morgan, holding a large amount of the transit stock, threw him out of the management. On his return he organized an opposition line to Morgan's between New Orleans and Galveston, and in 1854 established an independent line between New York and Aspinwall, with steamers on the Pacific side to compete with the Pacific Mail line. He soon compelled a compromise, and once more held the control of the transit company. In 1856 William Walker, then ruling in Nicaragua, seized the property of the transit company; and Vanderbilt, with the assistance of Costa Rica, fomented an insurrection which expelled Walker. The bar of the mouth of the San Juan rendered approach to Greytown difficult, which led to the abandonment of the transit business. In April, 1856, Vanderbilt received a large subsidy for withdrawing his California line, the field not affording profit for two companies. His independent transatlantic line, started in 1855, was abandoned in 1861 by the withdrawal of the Vanderbilt, a steamer costing \$800,000, which he gave to the Government

on the outbreak of the civil war. During his steamship career he owned 21 steamers, 11 of which he built, and with steamboats his entire steam fleet numbered 66; and for many years he had been popularly known as the "Commodore." When he abandoned the water in 1864 his accumulations were estimated at \$40,000,000. As early as 1844 he had become largely interested in the New York & New Haven Railroad, and in 1845 he began to buy the stock of the Harlem Railroad, and in 1864 held the whole of it. In 1859 and subsequently he invested several millions in the mortgage bonds of the Erie road. Soon after coming into possession of the Harlem road, he secured a controlling interest in the Hudson River & New York Central Railroads, and consolidated the two. Since 1873 the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern has been operated in conjunction with the New York Central & Hudson River roads as one continuous route, 978 miles in extent, and with the Harlem and side lines and branches presenting an aggregate of 2,128 miles subject to one management, representing an aggregate capital of \$149,000,000, half of which is said to have belonged to Vanderbilt and his family. Mr. Vanderbilt gave \$700,000 to Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn., and \$50,000 to the Church of the Strangers in New York. His wealth at the time of his death was variously estimated at from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000. All of this excepting about \$15,000,000 was bequeathed to his son William H. Vanderbilt. This circumstance led to a contest of the will. William H. Vanderbilt succeeded his father as President of the New York Central Railroad.

VERMONT. Almost the only event of the year worthy of note in the State of Vermont was the celebration, at Bennington, of the battle which occurred there on the 16th of August, 1777. The celebration began on the 15th. A salute was fired and the bells of the village were rung at sunrise, and a military and civic procession paraded the streets in the forenoon. The Hon. E. J. Phelps, of Burlington, presided at the exercises in a pavilion, and delivered an address of welcome. This was followed by an historical address delivered by the Hon. Daniel Roberts, of Burlington, and a poem by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, of Rutland. There were also brief speeches by distinguished guests, among whom were the Vice-President of the United States, Senators Edmunds and Morrill, Ex-Governor Hoffman and the Hon. E. W. Stoughton of New York, Ex-Governor Harri-man of New Hampshire, Governor Connor of Maine, Governor Van Zandt of Rhode Island, and others. The President of the United States arrived in the afternoon, when there was a military review and a public reception, followed in the evening by a general illumination, torchlight procession, and open-air concerts. On the 16th, there were salutes and bell-ringing at sunrise, and a procession in the forenoon, in which detachments of military

from Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts took part. New Hampshire and Massachusetts participated officially in the celebration; and among the guests of the day were the President of the United States, Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State, Attorney-General Devens, Chief Justice Waite, Governor Prescott of New Hampshire, Governor Rice of Massachusetts, and other prominent public men. The exercises in the pavilion consisted of an oration by S. C. Bartlett, President of Dartmouth College; a poem written for the occasion by William Cullen Bryant, of New York; an original hymn by Mrs. Maria Mason, and appropriate music. About 15,000 people were present. At the close of the exercises there was a banquet, and in the evening an illumination and torchlight procession. The celebration closed on the 17th with a grand parade of the Vermont militia.

A somewhat singular case of the reprieve of a man convicted of murder, only a few minutes before the time set for his execution, occurred at Rutland on the 6th of April. John P. Phair was charged with the murder of Mrs. Frieze, at Rutland, on the morning of June 9, 1874, and had been subsequently convicted on wholly circumstantial evidence. A new trial had been refused, and he was sentenced to be hung on the 6th of April. On the morning of that day a statement prepared by the condemned man was published in a newspaper at Boston, Mass., which had the effect of bringing out what was deemed to be new evidence tending to show the man's innocence. A reprieve of four weeks was granted on telegraphic information from Boston, in order to permit an examination of the evidence. This was regarded of sufficient importance to justify a further reprieve until after the next session of the Legislature, which occurs in October, 1878. As a new trial had been once denied there was no power except that of the Legislature to grant it.

On the 30th of June, there were 20 savings institutions in the State. The number of depositors was 31,528, an increase of 3,047 in one year. The amount of deposits was \$3,321,726.54, an increase of \$263,173.51. The disbursements in dividends amounted to \$381,400.10. The total expenses of the banks, including United States revenue taxes, were \$42,653.64. The resources and liabilities of the banks were as follows:

RESOURCES.

Loans on mortgages of real estate.....	\$4,478,755 64
Loans on personal and collateral security.....	1,639,229 29
Real estate owned.....	87,371 52
Invested in United States bonds.....	770,345 83
Loans on United States bonds.....	25,015 88
Invested in bank stocks.....	235,552 50
Loans on bank stocks.....	92,685 81
Invested in railroad stock and bonds.....	79,289 23
Loans to towns, villages, etc.....	100,552 49
Invested in State, city, town, and village bonds.....	821,273 67
Miscellaneous assets.....	145,523 56
Cash on deposit in national banks.....	856,192 80
Cash on hand.....	148,484 41
Total resources.....	\$9,040,827 68

VIRGINIA.

LIABILITIES.

Amount of deposits.....	\$3,321,726 54
Capital stock (Trust Company's).....	332,500 00
Amount of surplus.....	356,274 19
Miscellaneous liabilities.....	80,326 65
Total liabilities.....	\$3,040,827 38

As no election and no session of the Legislature took place this year, there was a total lack of political action by the people, and an absence of all official reports and information.

VIRGINIA. The average annual receipts from taxation for the last eight fiscal years have been \$2,401,726. The receipts from the same source for the fiscal year 1876-'77 were \$2,505,387. The ordinary expenses of the government for the last fiscal year were less than for any year since the constitution took effect, and less by \$88,583 than the average annual expenses of the last eight years on the same account. The principal sum of the entire debt proper of the Commonwealth, September 30, 1877, was \$29,350,816.76. The arrears of interest which have accrued since the Funding Bill took effect, and which constitute so much non-interest-bearing debt, amounted to \$4,188,141.33. Consequently the whole of the public debt, including the principal and all arrears of interest, is \$33,538,958.09. The entire debt assumed by the Funding Bill was \$30,478,646.49. The difference is the increase of the debt during the six years which have elapsed since the Funding Bill went into operation.

The condition of the sinking and literary funds, which are sometimes erroneously classed as part of the State debt, but which constitute no part of it, is as follows: Sinking fund: principal, \$5,145,271.90; interest, \$931,996.26; aggregate, \$6,077,268.16. Literary fund: principal, \$1,428,245.25; interest, \$176,271.64; total, \$1,604,516.89.

The most important measure passed by the Legislature of 1877 is known as the Moffett Register Law, which imposes a tax, and prescribes the mode of collecting it, on the privilege of selling wine, ardent spirits, or malt liquors. It was approved March 30th, and was amended by an act approved April 2d. Its chief object was to create a revenue to pay the interest on the public debt. The law provides that no person shall sell wine, ardent spirits, malt liquors, or any mixture thereof, either by wholesale, retail, or to be drunk at the place where sold, or in any other way, without first having obtained a license. A license to sell by wholesale includes only the privilege of selling in quantities of five gallons or more. A license to sell by wholesale and retail includes only the privilege of selling in quantities of one gallon or more. A license to sell by retail includes only the privilege of selling in quantities not exceeding five gallons at any time to any one individual, which shall not be drunk where sold, but shall be delivered to the purchaser in bottles, jugs, demijohns, or other vessels, to be removed therefrom. A license to sell to be drunk where

sold is known as a bar-room license, under which no wine, ardent spirits, malt liquors, nor any mixture thereof, shall be sold to be taken away from the place of delivery, but shall be drunk there. Any person desiring to carry on the business of a retail liquor merchant, and also that of a bar-room keeper, is required to obtain a separate license for each, and to comply with all the provisions of the law in relation to both privileges. Any person selling without a license shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than twenty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than twelve months.

It was made the duty of the auditor of public accounts to have made a bar-room register, to be supplied to the various cities, towns, and counties of the State. The instrument adopted by the act for this purpose was known as the

Moffett Register. This is about the size of a common cigar box. All the machinery is inclosed within a box, which is made of cast-iron. On the front of the box is a combination of dials, registering from 1 to 1,000,000. On the reverse side is a crank. The register is permanently fixed on a counter, with the dial facing the customer, and the crank nearest the bartender. Where malt and spirituous liquors are sold, there is a register for each, appropriately labeled. When a glass of lager-beer is sold, the bar-tender turns the crank once, a gong or bell within the box sounds one, and the hands on the dial move forward one point. The alcoholic register is the same, but the latter liquor is taxed $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a drink, the former $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a drink. The duties of the commission of the revenue, and the regulations to be observed by retail dealers, are set forth in sections 4 and 5 of the law, as follows:



MOUNT VERNON.

4. Whenever the commissioner of the revenue of any county, city, or town shall receive from the auditor of public accounts the necessary registers, he shall immediately cause the same to be firmly fixed, according to plans and instructions furnished by said auditor, in a conspicuous place in the room of delivery and place of business of every bar-room keeper or retail dealer licensed under the provisions of this act within his district. When the bar-room keeper or retail dealer desires to sell malt liquor under his license, there shall be placed an additional register, in like manner as above required, and one is to be marked as a malt-liquor register, and the other as an alcoholic-liquor register, in such form and characters as the said auditor shall prescribe. The commissioner of the register shall see that the instruments are well located, firmly attached, and kept in good working order, and for this purpose shall, from time to time, inspect the same; and if, after such register shall have been put in use, it becomes inoperative or out of order, it shall be the duty of the commissioner of the revenue, upon notice of the fact, to be at once given to him by the dealer, to replace it immediately with a good and perfect instrument, and charge the licensed dealer so supplied with the cost of repairing or replacing the injured register. The auditor of public accounts shall provide each commissioner of the

revenue with a sufficient number of registers to enable him to comply with the requirements of this section. The number of registers which may be necessary to the proper registration of the sales of each licensed dealer shall be determined by the commissioner of the revenue of the district in which such dealer resides. Every register shall be locked after each inspection by the commissioner of the revenue, and the key retained in his possession; and he shall seal the register after each inspection in such manner as the auditor of public accounts may direct. The character of the lock and seal required by this section shall be prescribed by the said auditor.

5. After the registers provided for in the next preceding section shall have been placed in the bar-room or place of business of licensed dealers, it shall be the duty of the retail dealer, immediately on the sale of every half pint, fraction, or multiple thereof, of ardent spirits, wines, malt liquors, or any mixture thereof, in the presence of the purchaser, or person to whom it is delivered, to turn the crank of the proper register until the bell has struck once, and the indicator on the dial has moved one point or number for each half pint, or multiple thereof, so sold, up to and including one gallon. It shall, in like manner, be the duty of the bar-room keeper, immediately upon the sale of each drink of wine, ardent spirits, malt

liquors, or any mixture thereof, in the presence of the purchaser or person to whom it is delivered, to turn the crank of the proper register until the bell has struck once, and the indicator on its dial has moved one point or number for each drink sold by him. The true intent and meaning of this section is that, in the case of a retail dealer, the sale of each pint, or fraction thereof, shall constitute the unit or basis of taxation, and in the case of a bar-room keeper the sale of every drink shall be the unit or basis of taxation; and in the former case the bell shall be struck once, and the indicator on the dial moved one unit for every half pint, or fraction thereof, sold; and in the latter case, the bell is to be struck once, and the indicator moved one unit for every drink sold; that is to say,

for the sale of a half pint or less the retail dealer shall register one number on the dial, in the manner above required; for the sale of a quantity in excess of a half pint and less than a pint, he shall register two units; for the sale of a quantity in excess of a pint and less than a pint and a half, he shall register three units, and in the same ratio for each half pint sold, multiple, or fraction thereof, up to and including one gallon, he shall register one unit.

The following table is appended for the better illustration of the scale of assessment to be used by officers acting under the provisions of this section:

QUANTITY OF LIQUOR.	No. of Registrations.	Tax on Alcoholic Liquor and Wine.	Tax on Malt Liquors.
Less than half pint.....	1	2½ cents	½ cent
Half pint.....	1	2½ "	½ "
More than half pint and less than 1 pint.....	2	5 "	1 "
One pint.....	2	5 "	1 "
More than 1 pint and less than 1½ pint.....	3	7½ "	..
One and a half pint.....	3	7½ "	..
More than 1½ pint and less than 2 pints.....	4	10 "	..
Two pints.....	4	10 "	..
Half gallon.....	8	20 "	..
One gallon.....	16	40 "	..

The law provides that any licensed retail or bar-room liquor dealer, for every willful failure to perform any of the duties required of him under the provisions of section 5, above quoted, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be fined not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars, one-third to go to the informer, for which such dealer and his sureties shall be liable on his bond; and on conviction for a second violation he shall forfeit his license, which shall not be renewed for one year.

The specific license tax on retail or bar-room liquor dealers, and the manner of paying it, are prescribed as follows by section 7:

7. The specific license tax on a retail liquor dealer shall be paid by him semi-annually, in advance, one half at the time his license is granted, and the other half at the expiration of six months, and shall be as follows: In the country or in towns of two thousand inhabitants or less, the tax shall be \$50: provided that in the country or in towns of two thousand inhabitants or less, whenever the tax realized from the liquor register during the year amounts to \$25, the specific license tax shall be \$25; and in towns of over two thousand inhabitants, whenever the tax realized from the said liquor register during the year amounts to \$50, the specific license tax shall be \$50; and if the dealer shall desire the privilege of selling both as a retail dealer and a bar-room dealer, he may do so upon the payment of \$75, if in the country or town of two thousand inhabitants or less; and in towns of more than two thousand inhabitants, upon the payment of \$150: provided that in the country or towns of two thousand inhabitants or less, whenever the tax realized from the liquor register, hereinbefore mentioned, during the year amounts to the sum of \$37.50, the specific tax shall be \$37.50; and in towns of more than two thousand inhabitants, whenever the tax realized from the said liquor register during the year amounts to \$75, the specific tax shall be \$75. Each retail dealer, and bar-room dealer, and ordinary keeper, shall, at the time the registers are fixed in his place of business, pay to the treasurer of his city or county, upon the certificate of the commissioner of the revenue, the sum of \$10 for the use of each register so fixed in his place

of business. And in addition to the tax hereinbefore imposed, each bar-room dealer and ordinary keeper shall pay an amount equal to two and a half cents upon each drink of wine or alcoholic liquor, or mixture thereof, and one-half cent upon each drink of malt liquor sold by him. And each retail liquor dealer shall, in addition to the specific license tax hereinbefore imposed, pay a sum equal to two and a half cents upon each half pint, or fractional part thereof, of wine or alcoholic liquor, or mixture thereof, sold by him; and on amounts in excess of one-half pint, up to and including one pint, five cents; on more than one pint, up to and including one and a half pint, seven and a half cents; on more than one and a half pint, up to and including two pints, 10 cents; on four pints or one-half gallon, 20 cents; on one gallon, 40 cents; and on each gallon in excess of one, up to and including five gallons, 10 cents per gallon; and one-half cent for each half pint, or fractional part thereof, of malt liquor sold by him; which sum, so ascertained, shall be paid by him at such time and in such manner as is prescribed in the next succeeding section. And it shall be the duty of every retail liquor dealer to keep a book, as prescribed in the 11th section of this act, in which he shall keep a record of all liquors sold by him, in quantities of more than one gallon, showing the names of the persons to whom sold, the day of sale, and number of gallons, and so forth, as prescribed in section 11 of this act: provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring the payment of more than one specific tax by the keeper of an ordinary.

It is made the duty of the commissioners of the several counties, cities, and towns, to visit monthly the places of business of all licensed retail and bar-room liquor dealers, to examine the registers, to keep a record of the liquors sold, and the revenue accrued, and to report to the auditor of public accounts and the treasurer of the county or corporation. On receipt of such certificate it becomes the duty of the treasurer to collect the tax with which each dealer is charged.

Wholesale liquor dealers are licensed in the manner prescribed for retail and bar-room dealers, and may, in addition to the wholesale

license, obtain a license to sell by retail. Under a license to sell by wholesale, the dealer is allowed to sell only in quantities of five gallons or upward; and under a license to sell by retail, in addition to wholesale, he is allowed to sell in quantities of one gallon or more. The specific tax to be paid at the time the license is granted is, in the case of the wholesale dealer, \$150; and for the additional privilege of selling by retail, he is required to pay \$100 more, and the further sum of 40 cents on every sale of one gallon, and 10 cents a gallon on each gallon in excess of one up to and including five gallons. The dealer is required to keep a record of all alcoholic liquors so sold by him in quantities of more than one gallon, in a separate book for that purpose, showing the names of persons to whom sold, the day of sale, and the number of gallons. This record is to be open to the inspection of commissioners of the revenue or tax-collector. Any dealer who shall fail to comply with the above requirements, or who shall make a false or fraudulent entry or return in the book or report which he is required to keep, is liable to a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000; and for a second offense, shall in addition forfeit his license. The law also imposes a license tax on manufacturers and distillers.

In September the Moffett register was put in operation in all the principal saloons of Richmond, and subsequently it was put in use in other cities and towns. It is estimated that the Commonwealth will derive a revenue of about \$500,000 a year from the operation of this law.

The Supreme Court of Appeals has affirmed the constitutionality of that provision of the Moffett Register Law which requires that "the cities of the Commonwealth shall first be supplied" with registers. It was contended that this was an invidious and unjust discrimination against the city liquor dealers, and in favor of the country dealers, and that its effect was to impose upon the former a new and burdensome system of taxation, from which the latter were wholly exempt for a considerable period, thus violating the rule which secures equality and uniformity of taxation upon all engaged in the same business. The Court ruled that it was impossible to put registers in operation in every county of the State at the same time; and that the Legislature had never attempted exact uni-

formity and equality in the license tax. "It is not meant," said the Court, "that the Legislature may apply one system of taxation as a permanent revenue measure in one part of the State, and another system in another part of the State. Such legislation would constitute at best but arbitrary exactions under the forms of taxation. But when a new and important



WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON.

revenue system is adopted, and put into execution, which is but an experiment, a large discretion must be left to the legislative department as to the mode and manner of assessment and collection of the tax."

The Conservative (Democratic) party met in Richmond, August 8th, and continued in session several days. The following platform was adopted:

Whereas the good people of the State of Virginia, represented by the Conservative party, have been greatly concerned and agitated by representations and misrepresentations as to what would be the probable action of this Convention upon the subject of the State debt, and it has become vitally important to the preservation of the integrity and harmony of the party that an authoritative expression of opinion should be promulgated upon that question; and whereas the future welfare, power, and prosperity of this Commonwealth depend upon the continued existence and cohesion of the Conservative party: Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Conservative party of Virginia, in Convention assembled—

1. While the Conservative party, true to the past glorious history of Virginia, and proud of her good name and fame among the nations of the earth, would scorn to repudiate her just obligations, and are resolved to preserve inviolate the public faith and credit, yet we cannot but view with concern and anxiety the accumulation of our financial difficulties and the increasing weight of our public debt. We, therefore, earnestly urge upon the Legislature and executive branches of the government the importance of using all just and honorable means of bringing about an adjustment of the obligations of the Commonwealth which will bring the payment of interest upon our indebtedness within the resources of the

State derived from the present rate of taxation, and do equal justice to all classes of our creditors.

2. That every effort should be used by the legislative department of the State to reduce the expenditures of the government, and return to the methods of frugality, economy, and moderation practised by our forefathers, and approved by former generations of Virginians, even in the palmiest days of our prosperity.

3. That in the approaching election of members of the Legislature it is earnestly recommended by the Convention that the people shall elect their representatives with a view to their wisdom and integrity, and their ability to deal with the difficulties presented by the financial situation of the Commonwealth.

4. That our past experience demonstrates the great benefit resulting to the people of Virginia from an active, thorough, and efficient Conservative organization, representing and expressing the views and wishes of all classes and conditions. That, in order to continue to enjoy such benefits, all good citizens should strive to strengthen and preserve that organization, and by mutual concessions to settle all differences of opinion, justly and fairly inside of the party.

5. That we hereby ratify and reaffirm the vital principles of conservatism as embodied in the platforms of our party, heretofore promulgated, and hereby declare our uncompromising opposition to radicalism in any and all of its forms and features.



NORFOLK.

Colonel F. W. M. Holliday, of Winchester, was nominated for Governor; General James A. Walker, of Pulaski, for Lieutenant-Governor; and Raleigh T. Daniel, of Richmond, for Attorney-General. Soon after the adjournment of the convention, Mr. Daniel died. A meeting of the State committee was held, and General James G. Field, of Culpepper, was chosen to fill the vacancy on the ticket.

No nominations were made by the Republican party. Of a total vote of 106,329, Colonel Holliday received 101,940. Governor Holli-

day was born in Winchester, and is 50 years old. He graduated at Yale College, and studied law at the University of Virginia. After serving as Commonwealth's attorney, he commanded the Thirty-third Virginia Regiment, and lost an arm at Cedar Mountain. He was recommended by Stonewall Jackson for the rank of brigadier-general, but was unable to accept the honor because his arm had to be reamputated. He was in the Confederate Congress in 1863, and has had an extensive law practice since the war. He was elector at large for Tilden in 1876.

W

WALDENSIANS. The annual synod of the Waldensian Church was held at La-Tour-de-Peilz, Switzerland, September 11th. Pastor Lantaret was chosen moderator. The number of communities of the church had been reduced from 40 to 39 by the transfer of the congregation of Pastor Ravi, of Rome, to the American Methodist Episcopal Church. The synod had, besides its regular congregations, 39 evangelistic stations, of which four would shortly be organized into congregations, and 37 places visited by evangelists. The number of communicants was 2,414 against 2,278 in 1876. The number of regular attendants on worship had fallen from 3,896 in 1876 to 3,735, the reduction being occasioned by persecutions to which the community of Riesi, in Sicily, had

been exposed. Besides the regular attendants, 13,000 or 14,000 occasional attendants were reported. The day-schools returned 1,888 and the Sunday-schools 1,637 pupils. The entire ministerial and evangelistic force of the church consists of 3 professors of theology, 29 pastors and ministers, 14 evangelists, 51 teachers, and 4 colporteurs, in all 101 laborers.

WASHBURN, EMORY, died at Cambridge, Mass., March 18th. He was born in Leicester, Mass., in 1800, graduated at Williams College in 1817, was admitted to the bar at Lenox, Mass., and became the partner of Governor and Senator John Davis, at Worcester, Mass., where he was for 30 years a leading lawyer. He was in the House of Representatives in 1826 and 1827, and in the Senate of

1841 and 1842. In 1844 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but resigned in 1847, and was elected Governor of the State in 1853. He accepted the Bussey professorship of law in Harvard University in 1856, and filled that position for 20 years. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him in 1854 by both Harvard and Williams Colleges. Besides compiling a variety of historical sketches, he wrote a "Treatise on the Law of Real Property," "Law of Easements and Servitudes," "Sketches of the Judicial History of Massachusetts," and "Study and Practice of the Law."

WASHINGTON TERRITORY. Though the great distance of the Territory from the centres of civilization, and difficulty of access, have retarded immigration, its progress in wealth and population has been steady and satisfactory. Agriculture, manufactures, and mining have been unusually prosperous. The wages of labor have been remunerative. Under the existing revenue law no portion of the revenue for a given year is paid into the Territorial Treasury until after the expiration of that year, and after all the expenses for the year have accrued and warrants therefor have been drawn upon the Treasury. This has necessitated the payment of interest on these warrants, in some instances, for a period of more than two years. County treasurers are required to pay over Territorial revenue only three times each year, on the first day of February, July, and November. The Territory credits each county annually with the amount of delinquent Territorial tax therein, but no provision is made for the payment to the Territory of the amount so credited should it be subsequently collected by the county, by sale of lands or otherwise.

The tide lands on Puget Sound and in the valleys of the rivers flowing into the Sound, and a portion of the heavily timbered land, constitute an agricultural area capable of supporting a population as dense as that of any of the older States. The production of cereals and vegetables on these lands can be justly characterized as enormous. The obstructions to navigation existing in many of these rivers have prevented settlements upon lands above the obstructions.

The character, quality, and extent of the agricultural lands east of the Cascade Mountains must be seen and examined to be fully appreciated. The productive capacity of that region is estimated at 50,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum. The production of wheat in the eastern portion of the Territory, the past season, is estimated to be 50,000 tons, of which 40,000 tons will be exported.

Among the large and important industries of the Territory are the salmon and other fisheries, on the Sound and on the Columbia River. Many of those which are in this Territory on the Columbia River appear to be claimed by a neighboring State, and annual productions

which should be credited to the Territory figure largely in the statement of exports of that State.

Coal and lumber constitute the principal articles of export from Puget Sound. The quantity of lumber manufactured during the past year has been about the same as in former years—250,000,000 feet, valued at \$2,500,000. The recent construction of railroads from tide water to the coal fields of King and Pierce Counties will stimulate the production of coal. The shipments during the first seven months of the year amounted to more than 80,000 tons, seven-eighths of which were from King County.

Under an act of the last Legislative Assembly, a proposition to form a State constitution and a State government was submitted to the people at the last general election. Eight-eleveths of the entire number of votes cast on the question, which constituted a majority of all the votes cast at the election, were in favor of a State government.

By existing laws a complete census of the Territory is required to be taken biennially, but the work is frequently neglected. The present year six counties failed to forward census returns. It is estimated that the present population will reach 50,000, a gain in two years of 14,000. Immigration appears to be on the increase, a fact attributable to the work of the Board of Immigration in disseminating information respecting the Territory. The average number of patients under treatment in the Hospital for the Insane during the year ending August 15, 1877, was 64 $\frac{2}{3}$. The assessed value of property in 1875 was \$14,569,156; in 1877 (two counties estimated), \$17,063,577.94. Territorial tax levied in 1876, \$60,556.81; in 1877, \$67,423.95. Amount paid into the Treasury from October 1, 1875, to September 1, 1877, \$109,821.79. Amount disbursed, \$108,158.79. Amount of warrants paid from October 1, 1875, to September 15, 1877, \$88,253.62 (for Insane Hospital, \$54,983.62; keeping convicts, \$17,366.04; Territorial University, \$1,500; salaries, \$7,889.23; miscellaneous, \$6,514.73). Amount of criminal expenses allowed to counties, \$5,547.57. Amount of interest paid on warrants, \$4,720.82. Warrants outstanding on October 1, 1875, \$21,840.22; on September 15, 1877, \$7,478.93.

WEST VIRGINIA. The Legislature of this State met at Wheeling for its regular session on January 10, 1877. Upon the organization of the two Houses, U. N. Arnett, of Marion County, was elected President of the Senate; in the House of Delegates, Mr. Gibson was chosen Speaker by a unanimous vote, being the nominee of the Democratic members. The Republicans made no nominations.

The vote for State officers as canvassed before the Legislature was as follows: For Governor, Henry M. Matthews received 56,206 votes; Nathan Goff, Jr., 43,477; James Laidly, 332. For State Superintendent of Free

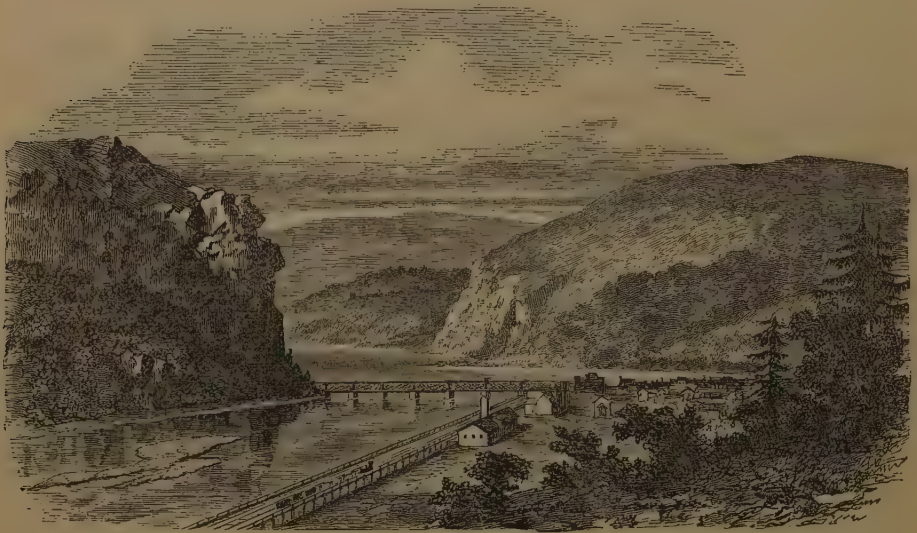
Schools, W. K. Pendleton received 57,605 votes; F. H. Crago, 42,196. For Auditor, Joseph S. Miller received 57,830 votes; Charles M. Shinn, 42,271. For Treasurer, Thomas J. West received 57,772 votes; Moses Frankinberger, 42,239. For Attorney-General, Robert White received 57,843 votes; John A. Hutchinson, 42,196.

Thereupon the Speaker of the House of Delegates, as President of the Joint Assembly, declared that, "for Governor, Henry M. Matthews; for Superintendent of Free Schools, William K. Pendleton; for Treasurer, Thomas J. West; for Attorney-General, Robert White; and for Auditor, Joseph S. Miller, having respectively received the highest number of the votes cast for the several offices, were elected thereto." Frank Hereford and Henry G. Davis were duly elected United States Senators, the former to fill the unexpired term made vacant

by the death of Allen T. Caperton, and the latter for the term of six years, commencing on March 4, 1877.

At the time of his election to the United States Senate, Mr. Hereford was representing the State in the other House of Congress, having been elected to that office in 1870, and consecutively reelected in 1872 and 1874.

Shortly before the final adjournment of the Legislature, the Democratic members of both Houses met together in the Hall of Representatives for the purpose of deliberating upon the proceedings of the Electoral Commission, and the action of Congress in regard to the counting of the electoral votes. From the Committee on Resolutions, consisting of nine members, a majority and a minority report was submitted. After discussion, the majority report was adopted, which was as follows:



HARPER'S FERRY.

Whereas, By a fair and honest expression of the will of a decided majority, the people of the United States on the 7th day of November last declared in favor of Samuel J. Tilden for the office of President, and Thomas A. Hendricks for the office of Vice-President, of the United States; and

Whereas, The electors chosen by the people of the several States on December 6th met in their respective States and cast at least 197 votes for said Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, which said 197 votes were a decided majority of the number of electoral votes cast; and

Whereas, By fraud and corruption, and the falsification of the returns of the election in at least two of said States, the legal majorities in said States were attempted to be set aside and disregarded in pursuance of an organized conspiracy by the leaders of the Radical party against the liberties of the people; and

Whereas, In pursuance of said conspiracy, fostered by fraud, corruption, and falsehood, the Radical majority in the Senate of the United States expressed

their determination not to count the electoral vote legally cast, as aforesaid, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and every precedent established in the history of this country in like cases, but by hypocrisy, deceit, and false professions of patriotism induced the House of Representatives to assist in creating a tribunal unknown to the people, yet possessing the power to inquire into the fraudulent transactions, and ascertain the true and lawful vote of said States; and

Whereas, Said tribunal refused to inquire into said alleged frauds, and utterly disregarded the plain provisions of the act creating said tribunal, rendering contradictory and partisan decisions, attempting to legalize and force upon the people the results of the most infamous frauds ever attempted upon a free people: Therefore

Resolved, That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to use all legal, constitutional, and honorable means to prevent the consummation of this most foul conspiracy against republican government and the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to oppose any appropriation for the support of the army that does not restrict expressly and strongly the army from being used in the Southern States, and confines its use to the protection of our western frontier.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on March 2d, having continued in session 50 days. During that time a large number of acts and joint resolutions of a local nature were passed on various subjects, of which were the following:

An act to make silver coin issued by the United States Government a legal tender within the State of West Virginia. The vote on this bill was: in the House of Delegates—ayes, 59; nays, none; in the Senate—ayes, 13; nays, 10.

An act providing for the location of a permanent seat of government for the State, and the erection thereof of the necessary public buildings for the use of the State. The vote on its passage stood as follows: in the House of Delegates—yeas, 40; nays, 16; in the Senate—yeas, 11; nays, 10.

An important act, commonly called the "Usury Bill," was also passed at this session, but vetoed by Governor Jacob as unconstitutional.

The Governor's objection of unconstitutionality is stated to have been an involuntary mistake, occasioned by the different wording of the inside and outside titles of the engrossed bill placed before him for his approval. He read only the inside title, copied by the engrossing clerks at the head of the act from the printed bill as originally introduced; whereas, during the discussions held on the bill, its title was altered and amended. The proper title, as amended, was fully and correctly written on the outside of the engrossed bill sent to the Governor for his signature; but, without looking at it, he seems to have read the inside title only, which was objectionable. This cause of the mistake could not have been detected and corrected by the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills for want of time, the occurrence having taken place on the very last days of the session.

A joint resolution "proposing an amendment to the State Constitution in relation to the Judicial Department" was adopted by the House of Delegates early in the session, but it failed to pass the Senate.

The result of the election held on August 7, 1877, was in favor of Charleston, in the county of Kanawha, for the seat of government. From the official returns of 53 counties, it appears that the aggregate number of ballots cast for either of three cities, the votes of two counties being estimated, was as follows:

For Charleston.....	41,283
For Clarksburg.....	30,812
For Martinsburg.....	8,049

The event was celebrated by the residents of Charleston on the 17th and 18th of August by a general illumination, etc.

On August 15, 1877, the Independent Green-

back party of West Virginia held a State Convention, when they unanimously adopted the following platform:

The Independent Greenback party of West Virginia acknowledge allegiance to no other organization. Republican platforms ignore the greenback, bestow faint praise upon the "dollar of the fathers," laud gold, and tacitly accept national bank notes as "true money;" while Democratic platforms go a little farther, and venture to condemn "contraction," demand the repeal of the Resumption Act, and the abolition of national banks. Both parties profess willingness to accord to labor its just rewards, but neither of them proposes a practical method; while we demand, as the only means of attaining that end, restoration to the people of the money government has destroyed.

We hold that the decay of wealth or shrinkage in the value of property and labor is the necessary result of the destruction by government of our money, and that bankruptcy, poverty, idleness, riots, and crimes are its legitimate fruit.

That it is as consistent with common-sense to affirm that idleness induces wealth as that over-production creates hard times.

That a domestic system of finance is the best safeguard against instability in values.

That as it is not the material that constitutes money, but the sovereign will that utters it, the declaration by government that the greenback shall be equal in all its monetary functions with gold is the only sure method of bringing paper money to par.

That over-production is a heresy in political economy, and affords no solution to admitted depression in business, but in under-consumption and scarce money we find a more simple solution.

One dollar now, whether it be gold, silver, or paper, cannot perform the functions of \$5 ten years ago.

We further hold that professed resumption in the existing supply of the precious metals will entail national disgrace. Specie payment has never been an honest monetary system in this country or in England, where commerce has sought the most convenient expedients. If the system is again to be inflicted upon the country, it is better that we have it at once, for the twofold reason that it may stop the destruction of the people's money, and at the same time put it in the power of money capitalists, by a run upon the Federal Treasury for gold, to show to the world that the system is radically dishonest.

We hold that the General Government, as the supreme exponent of the public will, is competent to confer upon the emanations of its exchequer the same monetary virtues upon paper as upon metals; that the most effective mode of giving circulation to gold is to declare the paper dollar its equivalent for all purposes, and that this can be done by omitting the "promise to pay" as well from the paper dollar as from the gold and silver dollar.

We further hold that the payment of national, as well as individual, debts has a higher sanction than legal enactments. We, therefore, appeal to the moral sense of the public, when we demand that each shall be paid in money of no higher purchasing power than that in which it was contracted.

That, while under ordinary circumstances we do not hold that a "national debt is a national blessing," in the present condition of people and government we believe our national debt can be made a threefold source of good by the issue of Treasury notes in volume equal to the same:

First—By placing within the reach of the people the medium of discharging individual indebtedness, and at the same time providing for the growing wants of commerce.

Second—By the reduction of taxation to the extent of the annual interest upon the national debt.

Third—By averting the issue of national repudiation, which will inevitably become a plank in American politics, unless monetary relief is speedily brought to the people.

1. We are, therefore, in favor of the immediate payment of the entire national debt, so far as can be done in good faith to both debtor and creditor, in strict pursuance of the contract, in lawful money.

2. As lawful money meant greenbacks when a large portion of the debt was contracted, it cannot justly have a different meaning now. Hence, the further issue of Treasury notes necessary for this portion of the public debt should be stamped with the proviso of inability to pay import duties and interest on the public debt.

3. So much of the public debt as was originally payable in "coin" to be discharged forthwith by the sale of full legal tenders for silver bars, if found to be the cheapest material for coinage.

4. The payment of such part of the public debt as calls for "gold" to be paid in that material, if the same be in the Treasury. If not, then that sale be made of full legal tenders, at their market value, to be issued for that purpose, for the purchase of gold coin or bullion, so far as may be necessary.

5. The speedy withdrawal of all bank circulation and payment of the bonds deposited for security thereof.

6. When the greenbacks reach the Federal Treasury, the same to be replaced for circulation by the issue of full legal tenders as the future paper circulation of the country.

The probable receipts and disbursements of the General State Fund for the current fiscal year and the following are officially estimated as follows: For the year ending September 30, 1877—receipts, \$374,175; disbursements, \$355,086.97. For the year ending September 30, 1878—receipts, \$350,000; disbursements, \$313,988.26.

The following summary statistics exhibit the working of the school system for the year ending August 31, 1877: whole number of children of school age between 6 and 21 years, 194,940. Aggregate amount of the apportionment of the general school fund, distributed among the several counties in proportion to the number of children of school age therein, \$195,183.75. Total expenditures for all school purposes from the teachers' and building funds for the said year, \$770,658.86. Cost per pupil for tuition for the year, based on the number attending school, \$4.80. Cost per pupil for all purposes, based on the number of daily average attendance, for the school year, \$7.66. For the year ending August 31, 1876, it was \$7.72. Total assets reported from all sources during the year, including the balance on hand at its beginning, September 1, 1876, \$921,307.10. Balance on hand of both teachers' and building funds on September 1, 1877, \$160,122.85.

The number of school-houses in West Virginia is 2,959.

The various charitable institutions of West Virginia continue under praiseworthy management. For their support and incidental expenses, the following amounts were appropriated out of the moneys of the General State Fund for the first and second years respectively: For the Hospital for the Insane, \$56,575, and

\$55,575. For the lunatics in jails, \$15,000, and \$15,000. For the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, \$23,600, and \$28,600.

In the West Virginia Penitentiary there are 195 convicts, belonging to all classes of society.

The prison appears to be unexceptionably managed in all respects.

WILKES, CHARLES, an American naval officer, was born in New York in 1801, and died in Washington, D. C., February 8, 1877. He was appointed a midshipman in 1816, and served on the Mediterranean station in 1819-'20, and in the Pacific in 1821-'23. In 1826 he was appointed as lieutenant. He was appointed to the Department of Charts and Instruments in 1830, and was the first in the United States to set up and observe with fixed astronomical instruments. On August 18, 1838, he sailed from Norfolk, Va., in command of a squadron of five vessels and a store ship, to explore the southern seas. He visited Madeira, the Cape Verd Islands, Rio de Janeiro, Tierra del Fuego, Valparaiso, Callao, the Paumotu group, Tahiti, the Samoan group (which he surveyed and explored), Wallis Island, and Sydney in New South Wales. He left Sydney in December, 1839, and made important discoveries in the antarctic regions. In 1840 he thoroughly explored the Feejee group, and visited the Hawaiian Islands, where he measured the pendulum on the summit of Mauna Loa. In 1841 he visited the northwestern coast of America and the Columbia and Sacramento Rivers, and on November 1st set sail from San Francisco, visited Manila, Socorro, Borneo, Singapore, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena, and cast anchor at New York on June 10, 1842. Charges preferred against him by some of his officers were investigated by a court-martial, and he was acquitted of all except illegally punishing some of his crew, for which he was reprimanded. He was made a commander in 1843. He published "Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition, 1838-'42" (6 vols. 4to, also 5 vols. 8vo, Philadelphia, 1845; abridged, 1 vol. 8vo, New York, 1851). Of the remaining 11 volumes, giving the scientific results of the expedition, he was the author of that on meteorology. In 1849 he published "Western America, including California and Oregon" (8vo, Philadelphia), and in 1856 his "Theory of the Winds" (8vo, New York). He was made a captain in 1855. In 1861 he was sent to the West Indies in the frigate San Jacinto to look after the Confederate steamer Sumter; and on November 8th he took forcibly from the British mail steamer Trent, in the Bahama Channel, Messrs. Slidell and Mason, commissioners of the Confederate States to France and England, and conveyed them to Boston. For this action he received a vote of thanks from Congress; but his course was finally disapproved by the President, and the commissioners were surrendered to England. In 1862 he was com-

missioned as commodore and placed first on the list. While in command of the flotilla in James River he shelled and destroyed City Point, on August 28th. In 1863 he commanded a special squadron in the West Indies, and captured many blockade-runners. He was commissioned as rear-admiral on the retired list, July 25, 1866.

WISCONSIN. The Legislature, which assembled early in January, continued in session for eight weeks. There were enacted 301 laws. The amount of the State tax levied was \$263,815, against \$383,827 the preceding year, showing a decrease of \$120,012. Laws were passed strictly of a local nature.

The most important measure of this session was the registry law, which repealed all former laws on this subject. It applies only to cities and incorporated villages, and to towns in which the same are attached for election purposes. The mayors of cities and the presidents of villages are directed to present to the common councils or boards of trustees, as the case may be, at their first regular meeting in September of each year, the names of three persons for inspectors and two persons for clerks of election, for each election precinct in such cities or villages, to be approved by these bodies. Not more than two inspectors and one clerk shall belong to the same political party.

The receipts from all sources into the State Treasury during the year ending September 30, 1877, were \$1,789,625; disbursements, \$1,827,227; balance in the Treasury at the end of the year, \$278,264. The receipts into the general fund during the fiscal year were \$1,199,954.86; balance from previous year, \$10,959.94; total, \$1,210,914.80.

The total disbursements from this fund were \$1,204,900.

The State indebtedness remains as at the close of the preceding fiscal year, and is represented by:

Bonds outstanding.....	\$14,000
Currency certificates.....	57
Certificates of indebtedness to trust funds.	2,238,000
Total.....	\$2,252,057

In addition to this the Secretary of State reports the total indebtedness of the counties, cities, towns, villages, and school districts in the State as amounting to \$9,658,545.04, which, added to the State debt proper, makes the total public indebtedness of the people of Wisconsin \$11,910,602.04, being somewhat less than three and one-half per cent. of the total assessed valuation.

The assessed value of all property in the State, subject to taxation, as returned by the assessors, is:

Personal property.....	\$77,362,481
City and village lots.....	91,521,992
Land.....	182,935,881
Total.....	\$351,780,354

The value of the various kinds of property exempt from taxation, reported for the year 1876, is as follows:

United States property.....	\$557,535
State property.....	159,515
County property.....	1,152,066
Town, city, and village property.....	880,970
Cemetery property.....	278,469
Common school property.....	1,883,017
Railroad property.....	7,487,627
Church property.....	4,516,359
College and academy property.....	652,500
All other property.....	815,238

Total..... \$18,524,196

Deducting from this amount the value of railroad, telegraph, and insurance property, which, in the form of licenses, pays what is regarded as a fair proportion of taxes, and also the several items of public property, there remains less than \$6,000,000 exempt from taxation.

The total tax levied in the State, for the year 1876, was \$8,097,435, amounting to \$2.22 on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The purposes for which these taxes were levied, with the amounts and rates, were as follows:

KIND.	Amount.	Rate.
State tax.....	\$788,942 00	.2162
County tax.....	1,458,649 00	.8889
Town tax.....	3,390,417 00	.6329
School tax.....	1,617,689 00	.4434
Road tax.....	1,032,588 00	.2533

It thus appears that the direct State tax was less than one-tenth of the total tax. The entire State tax, direct and indirect, for 1877, amounted to \$1,199,955, and is only about one-seventh of the total tax paid by the entire people.

The latest school statistics yet published are those for 1876. The number of pupils attending school in that year, compared with the attendance of the preceding year, was as follows:

DESCRIPTION.	1875.	1876.
Attending the public schools.....	279,654	282,186
Attending private schools.....	16,240	24,028
Attending colleges and academies.	2,151	1,853
Estimated for benevolent institutions.....	1,150	1,160
Totals.....	299,955	309,227

The total number of teachers employed in 1876 was 8,634, of whom 5,904 were males and 2,730 were females. The total value of school property was \$4,875,618. The expenditures aggregated \$2,153,811, including \$1,462,326 for teachers' wages.

The number of convicts confined in the State Prison September 30, 1877, was 290, which was also the average number in confinement during the year. In the manufacturing department, \$77,176 worth of goods was produced. The net cost of the institution to the State during the year was \$21,450; but of this amount \$6,550 was for extraordinary expenditures.

The Industrial School for Boys, at Waukesha,

continues to meet all reasonable anticipations. The whole number of inmates during the year was 471, and the number remaining September 30, 1877, was 364. The average number for the year was 341. The expenditures amounted to 46,321, including \$900 for permanent improvements. The expenditures at the Institution for the Education of the Blind were \$19,686, exclusive of \$64,353 expended for building purposes. The number of pupils in attendance during the year was 91, of whom 76 were present September 30, 1877. At the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, the current expenditures amounted to \$31,426. The average attendance during the year was 155. The sum of \$94,823 was expended for the maintenance of 498 patients in the Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane, near Madison. The number of inmates at the close of the year was 382, and the average number during the year was 370. In the Northern Hospital for the Insane, 704 patients were cared for at a cost of \$122,559.

A more systematic provision is urged for the hundreds of chronic insane scattered over the State in jails, poor-houses, and private families. There are about 800 inmates of the Soldiers' Home near Milwaukee.

The geological survey of the State has been prosecuted with very satisfactory results during the year. The second volume of the final reports has been published.

The number of acres of public lands sold during the year was 42,064.81.

During the year there were forfeited 15,015.54 acres, for non-payment of annual interest, amounting to \$20,200.

The whole number of acres held by the State at the close of the year was 1,568,655.

The Commissioners of Fisheries conduct hatcheries at Milwaukee and Madison. At the former, fish for the great lakes are hatched and raised, and at the latter, inland varieties. During the past year there were turned out from the Milwaukee establishment 1,736,000 lake-trout fry, and 6,295,000 young white-fish. From the Madison hatchery 67,500 California salmon and 179,000 brook-trout were distributed.

The Republican State Convention assembled at Madison, September 11th, and nominated the following ticket: For Governor, William E. Smith, of Milwaukee; Lieutenant-Governor, J. M. Bingham, of Chippewa; Secretary of State, Hans B. Warner, of Pierce; State Treasurer, Richard Guenther, of Winnebago; Attorney-General, William E. Carter, of Grant; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. O. Whitford, of Rock. The Convention adopted the following resolutions:

That we reaffirm the principles which have guided the National Republican party hitherto; that we declare it to be the steadfast purpose of the Republicans of Wisconsin to coöperate with all good citizens in maintaining, in letter and spirit, the constitutional amendments framed to secure equal rights and protection to all, in maintaining the plighted faith of the nation, and in promoting reforms to secure

economy and efficiency in every branch of government.

That, most earnestly desiring the pacification of the Southern section of our Union and its speedy return to material prosperity, we are mindful that this can be gained only by obedience to law, by protection to all in every right, by a careful regard for that class of citizens least able to protect themselves. In the efforts of the present National Administration to restore peace and concord to the South, we recognize a magnanimous purpose to remove every semblance of excuse for lawlessness and violence. We hope that this magnanimity will be duly appreciated, and that the reciprocal pledges made by prominent citizens and officials of the South will be faithfully kept. We shall rejoice if the Southern policy of the President produces the hoped-for results of order and peace. But if these results shall not follow this experiment, we demand that other measures be adopted which shall secure to all citizens, without distinction of race or color, the fullest enjoyment of their constitutional rights.

That the determination of the National Executive to render the civil service more efficient and less obnoxious to criticism meets our approval. The perfection of our system of government in every detail of administration is one of the most important duties of the hour. All efforts in that direction should be fairly considered, neither hastily approved nor condemned.

That in the purposes and patriotism of President Hayes, we declare our unshaken confidence.

Resolved, That the attention of Congress is called to the necessity of such modification of the patent laws as shall, while affording adequate recompense to the inventor, at the same time secure the complete protection of the people from undue exactions for the use of patented articles.

That we rejoice that the fidelity of the Republican party in upholding the national credit has brought our currency so near the point of resumption of specie payment. We hold that the silver dollar should be restored to its former place as money, and made legal tender for the payment of debts except where otherwise distinctly provided by law, with coinage so regulated as to maintain equality of value, and preserve the harmonious circulation of gold, silver, and legal-tender notes as money.

While we earnestly condemn all violence, outlawry, and mob rule, yet the Republican party expresses its heart-felt sympathy with the condition of the workingmen who are willing to work but are unable to find employment; and public attention should be called to the grave importance of the labor question, and the most careful consideration should be given to the same by Federal and State Legislatures.

That we oppose any further bestowal of public lands upon railroad corporations, and urge the establishment of such governmental regulation over inter-State railroads as their importance as national highways and the interest of the people demand.

That we congratulate the people of Wisconsin that, during the many years in which the Republican party has been in the ascendancy, no stain has been found upon its record in this State; and we therefore confidently point to its whole history, and especially to the wise and economical administration of Governor Harrison Ludington, as the best evidence and guarantee of its intentions and purposes for the future.

Resolved, That the Republican party is in favor of an appropriation by Congress for the purpose of assisting, under suitable regulations, the surplus laboring men of the larger cities and mining districts to settle on the public lands.

The Democratic Convention met in Fond du Lac, September 26th, and nominated James A. Mallory, for Governor; R. E. Davis, for Lieutenant-Governor; James B. Hays, for

Secretary of State; John Ringle, for State Treasurer; Joseph M. Morrison, for Attorney-General; and Edward Searing, for Superintendent of Public Instruction. The following platform was adopted:

The Democratic and Reform party of Wisconsin, in State Convention assembled, renews its pledges of devotion to the Union and the Constitution with all the amendments. It declares its firm belief that the will of the people was defeated in the late Presidential election by fraud and chicanery under the protection of the Federal military, and through the ballot box will express its condemnation of the act and the actors.

It declares for the freedom of the ballot unawed by the bayonet, and insists that military interference in regulating and controlling elections is subversive of the first principles of a free government.

It declares its opposition to subsidies, and is in favor of the preservation of the public lands for the use of actual settlers.

It declares its hostility to the financial policy of the Republican party withdrawing capital from taxation, increasing the burden of the public debt by declaring currency bonds payable in gold, demonetizing silver in the interest of the creditor and at the expense of the debtor, and attempting to force resumption when it will bring ruin upon the general business interests of the country, and demands instead that the property protected by the government pay its just proportion of the expenses of the government; that silver be remonetized, and the present resumption act be repealed and resumption be postponed until the financial condition of the country will permit it.

It declares its opposition to a longer continuance of the national bank currency, and demands that the government furnish its own notes in the place thereof.

It declares its unyielding opposition to high protective tariffs as vicious in principle, advancing the interests of a few at the expense of the many.

It declares in opposition to the fostering of monopolies, and favors such legislative regulation of interstate as well as State commerce as will prevent a combination of railway, express, telegraph, and freight companies from extorting exorbitant rates to make watered stock yield a productive interest.

It declares in favor of such legislation as will equalize the pay of the soldiers in the late war, and its hostility to the system of technicalities used by government officials to prevent the payment to them of their honest dues.

It declares for a reduction of National and State expenses, and to that end demands the reformation of and an honest administration of the revenue laws; the abolition of sinecure offices; the reduction of large and unearned salaries to officers, and the discharge of all supernumerary office-holders.

It declares its opposition to high and exorbitant rates of interest, and demands the reduction of legal rates to 7 per cent. and no more.

It declares for the repeal of all laws exempting railroad land and corporate stock and property, other than that held for religious and school purposes, from taxation.

It declares for the maintenance of our free-school system, free to all, without taint of sectarianism.

It declares its opposition to extraordinary and unusual sumptuary laws, but insists that the minority must acquiesce in the lawfully-expressed will of the majority.

It demands that due regard be paid by our government to the labor question, and to all just claims of the workmen, and demands the enactment of stringent laws for the protection of labor, and the savings of labor, and the collection of wages due workmen.

It demands the proper regulation of prison-labor

laws, and for the protection of the health and lives of the operatives in manufacturing establishments.

With this declaration of our principles, we recommend the ticket this day put in nomination to the favorable consideration and support of the State.

The details of the election were as follows, the three leading candidates, for each office, being Republican, Democrat, and Greenback:

GOVERNOR.		Vote.	Plurality.
Wm. E. Smith.....		78,759	8,273
J. A. Mallory.....		70,486	
E. P. Allis.....		26,216	
J. C. Hall.....		399	
C. M. Campbell.....		2,176	
Scattering.....		56	

Total vote..... 178,252

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.		Vote.	Plurality.
J. M. Bingham.....		77,926	6,270
R. E. Davis.....		71,656	
E. H. Benton.....		25,745	
E. W. Arndt.....		895	
B. H. Brown.....		2,165	
Scattering.....		120	

Total vote..... 178,007

SECRETARY OF STATE.		Vote.	Plurality.
H. B. Warner.....		78,506	6,847
J. B. Hayes.....		71,659	
J. H. Osborn.....		25,077	
J. E. Weber.....		417	
Julius Gugler.....		2,225	
Scattering.....		115	

Total vote..... 177,922

STATE TREASURER.		Vote.	Plurality.
Richard Guenther.....		81,087	12,682
John Ringle.....		68,405	
Wm. Schwartz.....		25,887	
M. J. Althouse.....		420	
Geo. Kisbert.....		2,177	
Scattering.....		187	

Total vote..... 177,613

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.		Vote.	Plurality.
Alex. Wilson.....		77,804	5,004
J. M. Morrow.....		72,800	
Henry Hayden.....		25,090	
Eli Hooker.....		894	
E. A. Petersolia.....		2,219	
Scattering.....		615	

Total vote..... 177,922

STATE SUPERINTENDENT.		Vote.	Plurality.
W. C. Whitford.....		75,788	8,180
Edward Searing.....		72,658	
G. M. Steele.....		25,911	
J. W. Carhart.....		826	
Henry Eggers.....		2,208	
Scattering.....		459	

Total vote..... 177,845

At the same election two amendments to the Constitution were ratified. One provided for an increase of the Judges of the Supreme Court from three to five; the other was as follows:

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That Section 2 of Article VIII. of the Constitution of this State be amended so as to read as follows: "Section 2. No money shall be paid out of the Treasury, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. [No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the State, except claims of the United States, and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued.]"

The amendment consists of the addition of

what is above inclosed in brackets. The vote on the amendments was as follows:

For Judicial Amendment.....	79,140	62,377
Against.....	16,763	
Total.....	95,903	
For Financial Amendment.....	83,046	29,675
Against.....	8,371	
Total.....	86,417	

William E. Smith, who is now Governor of Wisconsin, was born in Scotland in 1824. He came to this country at an early age and received a good education. He resided for a time in New York, then in Michigan, and settled at Fox Lake, in Wisconsin, in 1849. He is a merchant, was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature in 1850, and was a member of the Senate in 1858-'59 and in 1864-'65. From 1866 to 1870 he was State Treasurer. In 1870 he was again elected to the Assembly; and when that body met in January, 1871, he was chosen Speaker. The Legislature is politically classified as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republican.....	21	49	69
Democrat.....	21	42	63
Greenback.....		7	7
Socialist.....		1	1

WYOMING. During the two years intervening since the adjournment of the last Legislature, the affairs of the Territory have generally been in a prosperous condition. Business has enlarged; branches of industry have increased, and additional capital has found investment in different sections. The depression which has weighed so heavily upon the country at large has not been felt by the people. Among the interests of the Territory stock-raising is one of the most prominent. The experience of each successive year has furnished additional and conclusive evidence of the adaptability of its vast plains to the raising of horses, cattle, and sheep. The following table of shipments will show the progress of the business from its beginning:

YEARS.	Car-loads.
1873.....	286
1874.....	738
1875.....	975
1876.....	1,344
1877.....	1,649

Each car carries twenty head, so that 32,480 head were shipped in 1877. The net return to the owners was \$30 per head, making a total sum of \$974,400. The quantity of wool shipped has been as follows:

YEARS.	Pounds.
1873.....	85,077
1874.....	216,242
1875.....	223,033
1876.....	333,919
1877.....	346,280

This is a good exhibit for a portion of what was once regarded as the Great American Desert. These cattle have literally raised themselves for the market. They have been out

upon the ranges during the whole of the winters without shelter and without feed from the stack, and have been prepared for slaughter almost without cost, save the expense of gathering them in and shipping them.

Winter grazing in Wyoming, so long doubted, has come to be an established fact, and the careful observer must be convinced that not very far in the future the Territory will become one of the principal stock-raising sections of the continent.

The raising of wheat upon the Laramie Plains and in the Wind River Valley has been tested



THE GIANTESS.

during the past season with satisfactory results. The development of the mining interests of the Territory has continued with steady progress. The production of coal has increased during the year.

The capture and surrender of most of the hostile Sioux, the abolition of the Indian title to the lands, and the moral effect of the unexampled pursuit and capture of Joseph and the Nez Percés, afford reasons for the belief that peace will be maintained in this region of country, and that the settlement of northern Wyo-

ming, hitherto prevented by marauding Indians, will go forward, and its mineral and pastoral wealth be made available by the industry of the settler. The removal of the Indian agencies from the northern border to points near the Missouri River is now taking place, and this gives additional confidence in the prospect of peace.

The following is the financial statement for the past two years: On hand at the beginning of the term, \$8,792.37; receipts, \$43,698.49; total, \$52,490.86; disbursements, \$50,635.34; balance, \$1,855.52. There are outstanding bills to the amount of about \$4,800.

The total valuation of property as assessed for the year 1877 is \$9,275,811. The rate of assessment for Territorial purposes is three mills on the dollar. The amount of tax levied for the year is \$27,837.

There are now 67 Territorial prisoners in the United States Penitentiary at Laramie, at a cost of \$1 per day per man, which is the contract price with the Government.

The Governor recommends that all convicts having more than two years to serve be sent to the House of Correction at Detroit, where

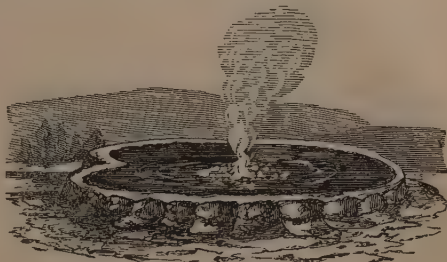


THE GIANT GEYSER.

the cost of keeping them is \$1.25 per week per prisoner.

A volume published in the latter part of the year gives many interesting details respecting the Territory. It is entitled "The Hand-

Book of Wyoming, and Guide to the Black-Hills and Big-Horn Regions: for Citizen, Emigrant, and Tourist." By Robert E. Strahorn ("Alter Ego"), of the *Western Press*. 8vo. pp. 249. Cheyenne, Wyoming.



THE THUD GEYSER.

From this volume the following information is condensed:

The number of cattle and sheep owned in the Territory at the present time is: Cattle, 90,000, and sheep, 67,871. The common method of handling cattle is to purchase in the spring two and three year old Texas steers, at \$12 and \$16 a head delivered in Cheyenne, and to sell the same, the ensuing year, at any of the stations, at an average of \$28 per head. The expense of keeping a herd of 1,000 is reckoned for the year at \$1.75 per head; of a herd of 5,000, at \$1.40; of 10,000, at \$1; and 25,000, from 65 to 75 cents. Sheep require some attention in herding, feeding, and sheltering from storms—creating an expense per head of 27 cents per annum. With proper care, they return the owner a large annual profit on the money laid out.

Capital invested in the dairying business, with easy management, doubles itself annually. The case is cited of a dairyman who received \$6,540 for the products of 50 cows in a single year. In another instance cited, a net profit of \$2,600 was realized from the yield of 80 cows in a single season. This experience is said to be duplicated by hundreds of dairymen along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains.

The area of fertile land in Wyoming, having natural facilities for copious irrigation, and abundant material for fencing and building in convenient proximity, aggregates 20,000 square miles, or nearly 13,000,000 acres. It is adapted to the growth of the cereals and the crops and fruits of the temperate zone. The market within the Territory for products of the soil is shown in the statement that potatoes command an average of two cents per pound through the entire year; turnips, one to three cents; onions, three to six cents; cabbage, three to seven cents, and other garden-produce in proportion. Small fruits everywhere command prices that insure a competence to the producer.

Y

YOUNG, BRIGHAM, died August 29, 1877. He was born in Whitingham, Vt., June 1, 1801. He was the son of a farmer, received but little education, and learned the trade of painter and glazier. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and is said to have preached occasionally. In 1832 he joined the Mormons

at Kirtland, Ohio, and was soon ordained an elder, and began to preach. His talent and shrewdness speedily made him prominent, and in 1835 he was ordained one of the twelve apostles, and sent out with the other apostles to preach the new doctrines. His field of labor was the Eastern States, and he was sig-

nally successful in making converts. After the death of Joseph Smith, in June, 1844, Young was one of four aspirants to the presidency, and was unanimously chosen to that office by the apostles. The choice met the general approval of the sect, and soon afterward his principal rival, Sidney Rigdon, being contumacious, was excommunicated. After the charter of Nauvoo had been revoked by the Legislature of Illinois, and the city bombarded, Young set out with his followers in 1846, and, after a weary march across the Plains, reached Great Salt Lake Valley, which, he persuaded them, was the promised land. Here he founded Salt Lake City in July, 1847, and became the absolute ruler of the colony. Extensive tracts of land were brought under cultivation, an "immigration fund" was established, and large numbers of converts were brought by a well-organized system from Europe, chiefly from the working classes of Great Britain, and especially from Wales. A considerable number came also from Sweden and Norway, and a smaller number from Germany, Switzerland, and France. In March, 1849, a convention was held at Salt Lake City, and a State organized under the name of Deseret, a word understood by the Mormons to signify "the land of the honey-bee." A legislature was elected, and a constitution framed and sent to Washington; but Congress refused to recognize the new State, and in September organized the country occupied by the Mormons into the Territory of Utah, of which Brigham Young was appointed Governor by President Fillmore. In the following year the Federal judges were forced by threats of violence from Young to quit Utah, and the laws of the United States were openly defied and subverted. This led to the removal of Young, and the appointment of Colonel Steptoe of the United States Army as Governor. Colonel Steptoe arrived in Utah in August, 1854, with a battalion of soldiers; but such was the state of affairs in the Territory that he did not deem it prudent to assume the office of Governor, and, after wintering in Salt Lake City, he formally resigned his post, and removed with his troops to California. Most of the civil officers who were commissioned about the same time with Colonel Steptoe arrived in Utah a few months after he had departed. They were harassed and terrified like their predecessors. In February, 1856, a mob of armed Mormons, instigated by sermons from the heads of the Church, broke into the courtroom of the United States District Judge, and, at the point of the bowie-knife, compelled Judge Drummond to adjourn his court *sine die*. Soon afterward all the United States officers, with the exception of the Indian agent, were forced to flee from the Territory. These and similar outrages at length determined President Buchanan to supersede Brigham Young in the office of Governor, and to send to Utah a military force to protect the Federal

officers, and to compel obedience to the laws. In 1857 the office of Governor of Utah was conferred upon Alfred Cumming, a superintendent of Indian affairs on the Upper Missouri, and that of Chief Justice on Judge Eckels, of Indiana; and a force of 2,500 men, under experienced officers, was sent to protect them in the discharge of their duties. The Mormons were greatly excited at the approach of these troops. Young, in his capacity of Governor, issued a proclamation denouncing the army as a mob, and forbidding it to enter the Territory, and calling the people of Utah to arms to repel its advance. The army reached Utah in September, and on October 5th and 6th a party of mounted Mormons destroyed several of the supply trains, and a few days later cut off 800 oxen from the rear of the army and drove them to Salt Lake City. The army, of which Colonel A. S. Johnston had by this time assumed the command, was overtaken by the snows of winter before it could reach Salt Lake Valley, and about the middle of November went into winter quarters on Black's Fork, near Fort Bridger. On November 27th, Governor Cumming issued a proclamation declaring the Territory to be in a state of rebellion. In the spring of 1858, by the intervention of Mr. Thomas L. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who had gone to Utah by way of California, bearing letters from President Buchanan, a good understanding was brought about between Governor Cumming and the Mormon leaders; and toward the end of May two commissioners arrived at the camp with a proclamation from the President offering pardon to all Mormons who would submit themselves to Federal authority. This offer was accepted by the heads of the Church. On August 29, 1852, Brigham Young proclaimed the "celestial law of marriage," sanctioning polygamy, which he declared had been revealed to Joseph Smith in July, 1848. Smith's widow and her four sons at once denounced this as a forgery, and headed a schism. Though the Mormon apostles had repeatedly replied to the imputation of such doctrine or practice with the most emphatic and explicit denials, the personal power of Brigham Young was such that he had little difficulty in establishing polygamy as an institution of the Church. Young took to himself a large number of wives, most of whom resided in a building known as the "Lion House," so called from a huge lion carved in stone which stands upon the portico. In 1874, his fifteenth wife, Ann Eliza, left him, and petitioned the United States Court for a divorce. The petition was denied on the ground that the marriage was polygamous, and therefore null. In 1871 Brigham Young was indicted for polygamy, but no conviction was reached. In addition to his office of President of the Church, Young was Grand Archer of the Order of Danites, a secret organization within the Church, which was one of the chief sources of his absolute

power; and by organizing and directing the trade and industry of the community for his own advantage, he accumulated immense wealth.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. The Twenty-second Annual International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and the British Provinces met at Louisville, Ky., June 6th. Mr. J. T. Farwell, of Chicago, Ill., was chosen president. The report of the Executive Committee reviewed the growth of the associations from 1865, when they numbered only 65 isolated bodies, to the present number of more than 1,000 organizations, bound together under International, State, and Provincial Commissions, with more than 150,000 members. In 1865, there was not an association building; now there were 48 such buildings, valued at \$2,000,000, and other property owned by the associations, raising the aggregate value to \$3,000,000. The expenditure of the committee during the year had been \$16,000; adding to this the expenses of the State organizations and associations, the whole amount of expenditure had been almost \$500,000. Eight thousand three hundred men had been provided with employment. The average weekly attendance on the Associational Bible Classes was 8,123. Special attention was given to the consideration of the work of the associations in the South, where efforts in organization had been prosecuted for several years past. When these efforts were begun, there were but two associations in the South; now there were 150 associations, with strong State organizations and many active working members. Attention was especially directed to the work in behalf of the colored people. Report was made from Canada that the number of associations in Ontario and Quebec had increased from 44 in 1876 to 59.

Mr. Anthony Comstock, secretary of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, at a special meeting held to hear him, made a report of the

success of his efforts for the suppression of obscene literature. He had seized and destroyed the plates for 163 out of 173 books published in the United States since 1878, and 24 tons of literature, and 1,200,000 pictures, photographic plates, cards, etc. Only four acquittals had been had in cases of 200 prosecutions which had been instituted by him.

The Thirty-second Anniversary Meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of London was held April 19th. Mr. J. G. Shepherd presided. The report of the secretary embraced the review of the history of the institution for more than 30 years, showing that the number of societies had now increased to 2,043, extending all over the world, and distributed as follows: in London, 28; in the English towns and rural districts, 289; in Scotland, 63; in Ireland, 11; in the British colonies and possessions, 18; in France, 43; in Belgium, 18; in Germany, 243; in Holland, 294; in Spain, 4; in Italy, 6; in Switzerland, 140; in Sweden, 8; in the United States and North America, 982; in China, 2; in Syria, 3; in Japan, 1. The formation of societies in some of the business houses of London was mentioned. The financial statement showed that the receipts of the association for the year had been £3,123, and that a deficiency existed of £575. The number of new members received during the year was 360, and the total number of members was 5,440.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Scotland held their Annual Meeting at Edinburgh in July. The Executive Committee reported that returns had been received from 67 associations, four more than had reported in the previous year. The total number of members in the reporting associations was 12,148. Fifty-eight associations had classes for biblical study. Prayer-meetings were now held in 45 of them, and 26 associations were carrying on evangelistic work. The total number of associations was 95.

Z

ZIMMERMANN, APALLON ERNESTOVITCH, a Russian general, was born in Livonia, in 1825. He commenced his military career in 1843 as a lieutenant in the Fourteenth Hussars of Mitau. After having passed through the Academy of the General Staff, he was attached in 1848 to the general staff, and in the same year conducted several works in the departments Archangel and Olonetz. In the following year he was attached to the General Count Berg, whom he accompanied in his expedition to Hungary. From 1851 to 1854 he was in the Caucasus and took part in the expeditions against the rebellious tribes of that region. Upon the breaking out of the Crimean War he was on

the Armenian frontier as chief of staff of the Akalzik division; but in 1854 he was ordered to the Crimea, where he served in Sebastopol until the surrender of that fortress. In 1860 he was sent on an expedition against Khokan, in which he was successful, gaining for himself the rank of major-general. In 1862 he became chief of staff of the military district of Vilna, and as such took part in the suppression of the Polish insurrection. He was created lieutenant-general in 1868, and on February 19, 1877, was appointed to the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps, with which on June 21, at Braila, he was the first to cross the Danube.

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